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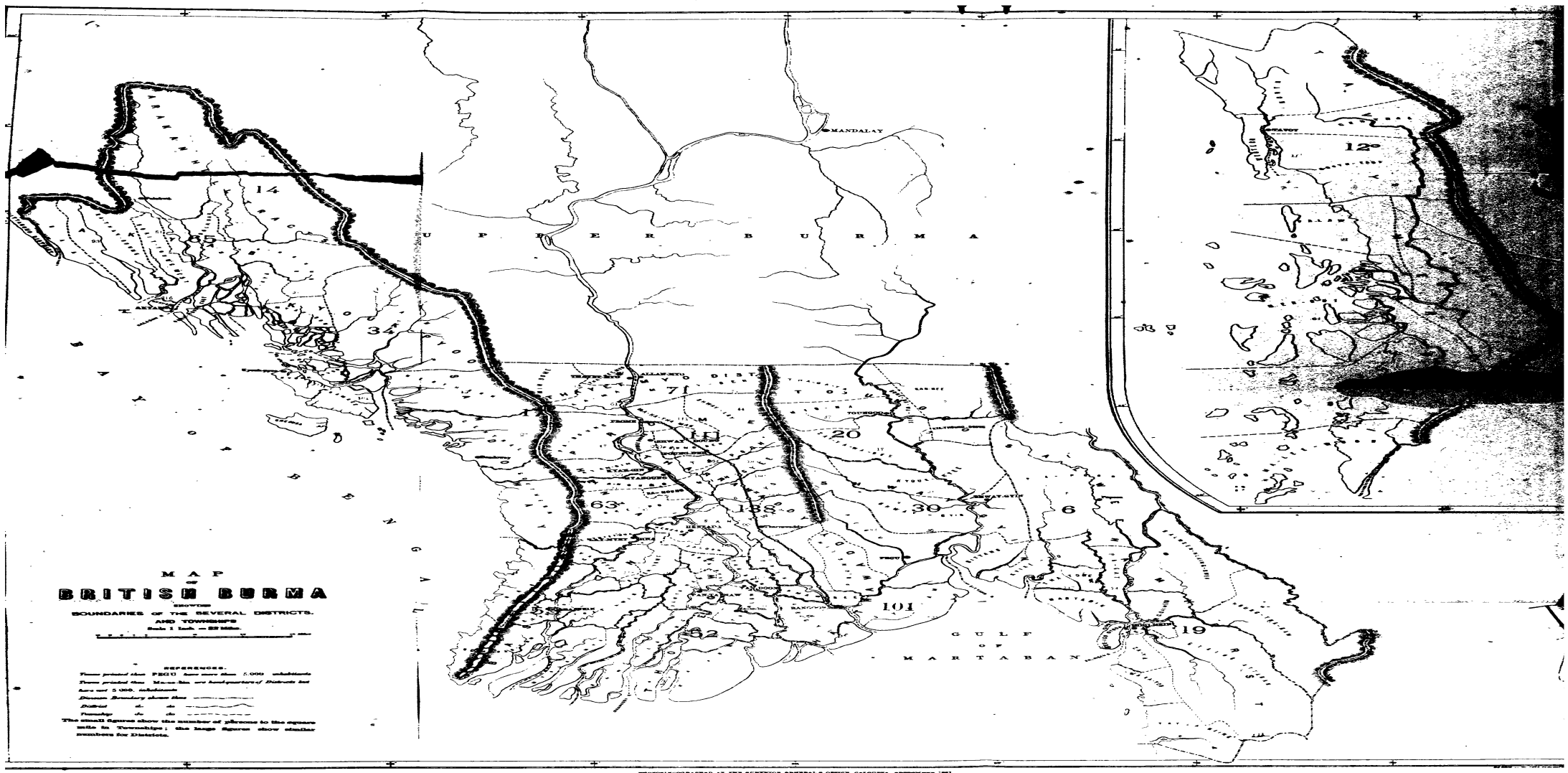
MAP
OF
BRITISH BURMA
SHEWING
BOUNDARIES OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS
AND TOWNSHIPS
REFERENCES.
MANDALAY
U P P E R B U R M A
B E N G A L
G U L F O F M A R T A B A N
14
85
34
71
11
20
63
135
30
6
101
92
19
12

ERRATA.

Page 17, para. 53, line 10, *for* counterbalance *read* counterbalanced.

„ 67, „ 224, „ 14, „ has *read* would have.

„ 71, in tabular statement, last column, *for* 6,809 *read* 4,998.

„ 71, para. 239, line 2, *for* 4,997 *read* 4,998.

„ 90, „ 330, „ 8, „ toungyas *read* toungya.

„ 99, „ 349, „ 2, „ latter *read* former.

„ lxiii, [illegible] total for province, 60 and upwards, *for* blank *read* 1.

„ lxiv, [illegible] Hensada, 10—14, F., *for* 2 *read* blank.

[illegible] Irrawaddy, 10—14, F., *for* 3 *read* 1.

Total Pegu and Irrawaddy, 10—14, F., *for* 4 *read* 2.

Total for province, 10—14, F., *for* 4 *read* 2.

Hensada, 25—29, F., *for* blank *read* 2.

Total Irrawaddy, 25—29, F., *for* blank *read* 2.

Total Pegu and Irrawaddy, 25—29, F., *for* 4 *read* 6.

Total for province, 25—29, F., *for* 4 *read* 6.

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REPORT

ON

THE CENSUS OF BRITISH BURMA.

Taken on the 17th February 1881.

PART I.—The Enumeration and Compilation of Results.

I.—Introduction.

The second general census of British Burma, and the first synchronous census of the whole of the Indian Empire, was taken on the night of the 17th February 1881. Since the last regular enumeration of the people in 1872 eight-and-a-half years had elapsed, and it was possible on the present occasion to include within the scope of a census large numbers of the wilder races and inhabitants of the mountainous regions of the province for whom previously the annual population returns of the Thoogyees or revenue-collectors had to be accepted in lieu of any more elaborate counting. The census which has now been taken represents, with as much accuracy as can yet be attained in a country like Burma, and with the agency at the disposal of the executive authorities, the actual facts existing on the night of the 17th February.

2. Before proceeding to discuss in detail the circumstances connected with the enumeration, it may be useful to describe briefly the steps which preceded the formation of definite plans for the census of the province.

3. In 1877, on receipt of a despatch from the Secretary of State regarding a proposed general census of India to be taken in 1881, a Committee, consisting of three officers who had been specially employed in connection with the last Indian census, was appointed by the Government of India to consider the whole subject. Their report, submitted early in 1878, was circulated to local Governments and Administrations for an expression of opinion on the recommendations of the Committee; and, among other points, attention was especially drawn to the following, namely, the possibility of taking the census everywhere on the same day, the date to be fixed for the general enumeration, the form of schedule to be used, and the possibility of getting it satisfactorily filled in, the agency to be employed in taking the census, and whether it should be paid or not. In reply the Chief Commissioner stated that, except in the case of the Karens of the north-east corner of the Tenasserim division and of the wild tribes of Northern Arakan, the census might be taken throughout the province on the same day, and that, even in those tracts, it would be possible to complete the enumeration within two or three days of the date fixed. Though February was undoubtedly an inconvenient month for British Burma, the matter appeared to have been fully considered by the Committee, and it was therefore accepted as settled that the census would be taken at that time of the year. Except in minor particulars, which were subsequently modified, the form of schedule proposed was generally approved, and no difficulties were anticipated in getting it satisfactorily filled in by the enumerators. Again, though perhaps in a few of the larger towns some part of the agency might have to be paid, it was thought that the existing establishment of revenue-collectors and village headmen would be sufficient to carry out the work.[a] The conclusions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee and the reports of the local Governments were communicated to the Secretary of State, and in March 1880, on the arrival[b] of a reply to this despatch, a copy of the schedule prescribed for general adoption throughout the empire was circulated,[c] with the request that local Governments

[a] *See* Appendix B (1). | [b] *See* Appendix B (2). | [c] *See* Appendix B (3).

would submit drafts of proposed instructions to be issued for the guidance of the census enumerators.

4. The most important points which had up to this time been decided were that the census should be taken in the month of February synchronously in all provinces; that the form of enumerator's schedule used and the tables adopted for compilation should, as much as possible, conform in shape to English models, at the same time that they permitted comparison with the figures of former enumerations in India; that the agency, so far as was possible, should be unpaid, and that there should be a preliminary enumeration of the population before the night of the census. It had also been determined to appoint a Census Commissioner for the whole of India to supervise the preliminary arrangements, the operations of the census itself, and the tabulation of the returns; while under him and subordinate to the local Governments were to be placed provincial Deputy Superintendents of the census.

5. On receipt of the prescribed form of schedule and the orders already referred to regarding the preparation of draft instructions for enumerators, the Commissioners of divisions were asked to report[a] on the subject, and in April the Chief Commissioner selected a Committee to draw up the instructions and prepare a practical and detailed scheme for carrying out the census within the province on the lines laid down by the Government of India. The draft instructions and the form of schedule finally decided on were submitted to the Government of India for approval on the 21st May[b], and on the same date a circular was issued to Commissioners, accompanied by copies of the schedule[c] and of the rules for the guidance of enumerators, with orders at once to set about preparation for the census in the manner therein prescribed. This circular, which was the groundwork of all subsequent arrangements[d], is printed in the appendix, but before proceeding to a detailed account of the actual work, the plan laid down will be briefly sketched.

6. As has been mentioned, the census was to be synchronous, that is to say, it was to be taken on one and the same night, or, at any rate, the enumeration was to represent as accurately as possible the state of things existing on that night. The schedules were also to be filled up by the enumerators, as had been done in 1872, and not, except in special cases, by householders themselves. It was necessary therefore that there should be a large number of enumerators, and that the work to be done by each should be well within his powers and accurately defined. The first step accordingly was to divide the country into enumerator's blocks or clusters of houses, and district officers were to effect this with the aid of the Thoogyees or revenue-collectors' population-rolls, in which are shown the names of villages, houses, and householders, consulting with subordinate officers as to details and having careful regard in parcelling out each revenue circle into blocks to the proximity or otherwise of houses and villages, and to the decision that an enumerator's block was not ordinarily to contain more than 60 houses. From 10 to 15 enumerator's blocks were to be combined into census circles and placed under the charge of a supervisor. A group of census circles formed a "charge," generally superintended by the township officer. Special arrangements had to be made to secure the enumeration of all persons not resident within the ordinary village blocks, such as the boat population, fishermen, travellers, foresters, bamboo and timber cutters, cutch-boilers, and the like. The blocks and circles determined, the next step was to appoint the enumerators and supervisors who were generally to be selected, the enumerators from Kyaydaugyees or village headmen, or from village elders and others of respectability, and the supervisors from the Thoogyees or revenue-collectors, the Yazawootgoungs or circle police, the superior officers of the regular police, and, where official agency was insufficient, from among intelligent traders or other respectable non-officials. The next process was to enter in the schedules the names of the householders according to the Thoogyees' population-rolls, and issue the schedules from the district office to each enumerator, who, after receiving careful instruction in the proper method of filling in the several columns, was, on the 1st January, to begin to enter in the forms the necesary particulars

[a] Appendix B (4). | [b] Appendix B (5). | [c] Appendix B (6). | [d] Appendix B (7).

for all persons found living within his block at the time of his visit. This part of the work was the preliminary enumeration; and, as it proceeded, the superior census officers were to check the entries made by the enumerators. On the night of the census, which was subsequently fixed for the 17th February, the enumerator was to visit each house, boat, landing-place, camp, or rest-house in his block, enter in his schedules all persons staying there whom he had not previously found, and make any other necessary corrections, additions, or erasures. It was suggested that in outlying tracts, such as the Pegu Yoma, the Karen Hills, and Northern Arakan, each village should be visited and enumerated before the census by a selected enumerator, who would re-visit the village as soon as possible after the census and make any necessary corrections from the statements of the headmen and householders in order to bring his records into agreement with the actual state of things on the night of the 17th February. Such was the plan on which the census of British Burma was to be taken and in its main particulars it was adhered to throughout the operations.

7. When I entered on my duties as Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations of the province on the 18th September, arrangements on the lines just described were rapidly progressing, and though no schedules had then actually been issued, the printing was advanced and the distribution was almost immediately begun.[a] In the following month Mr. C. A. Elliott, C. S. I., took charge of the office of Census Commissioner for India. He paid a visit to British Burma in November and inspected the operations in the Rangoon, Hanthawaddy, Prome, and Thayetmyo districts.

II.—The Enumeration.

8. A somewhat detailed account will now be given of the way in which the census was actually effected. The main points of the subject have already been noted.

9. *The Schedule.*—The English schedule form and the detailed instructions for filling up the columns which were prescribed for use throughout the province are printed in the Appendix B (7). The following were the chief particulars shown in the heading and in the different columns:—

Description of house or boat.	Religion.
Name and usual residence.	Mother-tongue.
Civil condition.	Place of birth.
Sex.	Occupation.
Age.	Education.

Infirmities.

10. The forms used answered fairly well, though they were perhaps too small and had not a sufficient number of columns to contain all the information required under some heads. Census schedules were issued only in English and Burmese; nor does it appear from the reports of Deputy Commissioners that forms in other languages were required. In the few cases where the entries were made in the languages of India or Europe among settlement survey parties, or in the shipping of the ports, the English headings were either translated or were intelligible. The census of Rangoon town was taken entirely in English; and though Burmese schedules might be used for the larger portion of the inhabitants of some quarters, no language would be more generally useful than English, so mixed up and so numerous are the different races of men.

11. All forms used, and the instructions for enumerators in both languages, were printed at the Rangoon Central Jail and distributed thence for the most part during the latter half of September and the first 15 days of October. But even up to the day of the census indents continued to arrive from time to time. A table exhibiting the number of schedules of each kind printed, indented for, and actually used in each district is given in Appendix B (9). The total number supplied on indent to Deputy Commissioners was 1,045,317, and of these 908,519 were used. These numbers seem out of proportion to the requirements of the province, even though a new form was used for each house, and a percentage of

[a] Appendix B (8).

blank forms had to be allowed for new houses, zayats, camps, and the like. Not infrequently the indents submitted by district officers appeared excessive, and in several cases they were reduced, but more often it was impossible to avoid complying with what were stated to be the actual necessities of the case; and while it is evident, putting aside spoilt forms and those used during the period of instruction, that more forms were indented for than were ultimately found to be really required, and that there was some waste, still it is certainly true that the season of the year and the necessity for providing for the census of many persons, especially of cultivators, the most numerous class of people, both in their usual residences and elsewhere, are fair excuses for the want of accuracy in the district officers' estimates. Had the harvest not been over earlier than usual, no doubt more schedules would have been used.[a]

12. *The division of the country into census blocks and general arrangements.*—The first step that Deputy Commissioners had to take in preparation for the census was to parcel out the whole inhabited area of the district into census blocks and circles in the manner indicated in the previous chapter. The smallest territorially defined area in the province is the revenue circle. This may extend over many miles of country, and though as a rule the villages are well known and have long-established names, there are no assigned village limits. Enumerator's blocks had therefore to be formed artificially; and though in towns and, in many cases, in rural parts the enumerators were responsible for definite portions of a circle, this system could not in general be thoroughly carried out, and blocks consisted rather of a certain number of houses, zayats, temporary dwelling-places, camps, or river landing-places, than of a compact territorial area. The determination of enumerators' blocks thus required much care and thought to ensure that every spot where any person might happen to be on the night of the census, at a season when the population is always much scattered about, should be assigned to some enumerator or other. The Thoogyees' population-rolls, which had been similarly used in some districts at the census of 1872, were taken as a guide; and as a list of villages and houses in the place of the form given as Appendix C in the Committee's report they were found useful, but the houses were sometimes placed in irregular order, and it was occasionally found necessary to have new lists of inhabited buildings drawn up on the spot showing the houses in consecutive order. No ultimate difficulty was found in arranging the blocks, and this part of the preparations was completed during the months of August and September. A few districts were later owing to special difficulties or to some delay in starting the work. At a future census every Thoogyee should be required with his population-rolls to give in separate lists on a printed form of all buildings in his circle placed in proper order; the Deputy Commissioners would then have no difficulty in speedily determining the blocks and supervisors' circles.

13. After the books of schedules had been arranged according to the size of the enumerators' blocks, the names of the householders, or, in many cases, those of all the present residents of the blocks were copied from the Thoogyees' rolls, or from the corrected lists of houses which had been prepared, into the books, and these were then ready for distribution to the enumerators, of whom an account is given in a later paragraph. Numbers were at the same time assigned to the houses. The distribution of schedules was almost entirely completed during November and December, and in the meanwhile census officers had been receiving instruction in their duties.

14. Supervisors were supplied with lists of the blocks and of the enumerators belonging to their circle, showing other particulars which do not require mention here[b]. In the towns and throughout the district of Toungoo the supervisors also received plans of their circles, while, in the case of the towns, a block map was given to the enumerator as well or was sketched on his book.

15. In the municipalities and other large towns the general principles prescribed for the province were carried out, though here of course less difficulty was experienced in drawing up lists of houses, in preparing the schedules for the

[a] A note on some details connected with the schedule forms is placed in Appendix B (10).
[b] Appendix B (11).

enumerators, and in assigning numbers to the buildings, than in the rural districts.

16. Among the classes of the population requiring arrangements of a more detailed nature may be noted fishermen, the floating population, travellers, large gangs of foreign coolies working in the districts or in the rice-mills of the seaports, the residents in jails, hospitals, and similar institutions, the railway and the military population.

17. *Fishermen.*—Where it was possible, the temporary huts, or clusters of huts, which fishermen inhabit near the fisheries during the dry season were included in a single block, the lessee being appointed enumerator for his fishery; but where occasionally, as in the Thonegwa district, a fishery was many miles long, and consequently could not be comprised in a single block, the lessee was held responsible for finding enumerators.

18. *Boat population.*—In order to provide for the enumeration of the large floating population, lists were prepared of the places where boats were accustomed to moor showing the number of boats likely to be found during the month of February at each spot. In places where the boats were expected to be numerous, and could not therefore easily be counted by a neighbouring house enumerator, special enumerators for boats alone had to be employed, stationed at the landing-places, or provided with boats to enable them to enumerate the moving craft in the rivers and estuaries of the province. Preliminary enumeration of the boat population was seldom possible. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, undertook the enumeration of such of their vessels as were plying on the river Irrawaddy. In the large ports and where boats lie in large numbers, both the shore and the river were divided off into blocks and definitely assigned to certain enumerators. In Rangoon the Port Commissioners, and elsewhere the Port Officer and the Collector of Customs conjointly, made the necessary arrangements.[a]

19. *Travellers.*—Travellers and cartmen were enumerated either on the roads where they happened to be met, or at camping-places, by enumerators specially told off for the purpose, or by the ordinary house enumerators at the zayats and camping-grounds of a village. As a traveller was counted he received a ticket as a sign of enumeration. Lists of the places where special enumerators were required had of course to be prepared as in the case of boats and fishermen.

20. Similar measures were adopted to ensure the enumeration of cutch-boilers and others in the forests. Gangs of coolies and survey parties were generally enumerated under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the parties, care being taken to prevent a double enumeration by the latter and by ordinary census enumerators.

21. *Rice-mills.*—The census of mills in the seaport towns was taken by the regular enumerators, assisted by the mill-owners, their assistants, and clerks. In Rangoon, though there was delay in making definite arrangements, they were effected on the above principle in time to prevent any difficulties on the night of the census. In Akyab all, and in Rangoon some, of the mill-owners consented to stop work to facilitate the mustering and enumeration of the coolies.

22. *Large institutions.*—Large institutions, such as jails, hospitals, and schools, were enumerated by the officers in charge.

23. *Railway.*—The Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway offered no difficulties; all arrangements were made under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, the whole line and the railway premises being subdivided into blocks and enumerated by unpaid railway agency.[b] No trains ran at night on the 17th February.

24. *Cantonments.*—In cantonments the military authorities arranged for the census within purely military limits, while the civil officers conducted the census beyond those boundaries.[c]

25. *Census areas.*—The whole province, excluding a tract in Northern Arakan, which, though belonging territorially to British Burma, is beyond our administrative boundary, was divided into 151 charges, 2,167 circles, and 16,294 house blocks. Besides these house blocks, there were many places where the

[a] Special rules for the census of boats and shipping are re-printed in the Appendix B (13).
[b] Appendix B (13). [c] Appendix B (14).

boating population, travellers, and others were enumerated. The boat blocks in which there was an enumerator for boats only numbered 759 and there were 128 other enumerating stations, giving a total of 17,181 blocks of all kinds. The average areas of a charge, circle, and house block were 581, 40, and 5·36 square miles respectively, while the number of houses to a block averaged 44·30. Details for districts corresponding to the above are shown in Appendix B (15). From this it may be seen that the average size of a circle varied from 355 square miles in the Mergui district to 0·6 of a square mile in the Rangoon Town district; that of a block from 43·1 in Mergui to ·08 in Rangoon Town district. The average distance from block to block throughout the province, that is, the average distance which a supervisor would have had to travel from block to block supposing the population to be evenly distributed, was 2¼ miles. The ordinary limit of the number of houses to a block, namely, 60, appears to be a good one: one Deputy Commissioner would even reduce it. I do not think that, with an agency like that employed in this census, 60 houses should as a rule be exceeded. The scanty population of the majority of villages, their distance apart, which in many cases prevents combination, the straggling nature of some hamlets which under one name occasionally continue for miles scattered along the banks of streams, account for the low rates of houses to blocks. As regards the area of a block, it should be remembered that vast tracts of uninhabited mountain forest are included in the areas on which the calculations are made.

26. *Agency.*—With few exceptions the agency employed throughout the province was unpaid. In the rural districts the enumerating portion of it consisted of the Kyaydangyees or village headmen, and where these officers were wanting, or were insufficient in numbers, of respectable village elders or others willing and able to assist, while the Thoogyees or revenue-collectors, who were all employed, the superior officers of the regular police, and the village police or Yazawootgoungs were appointed supervisors of census circles.

27. In Rangoon, where public servants are very numerous, heads of all civil departments were requested by the Chief Commissioner to place the services of their subordinates at the disposal of the Municipal Committee for census purposes. In other towns similar arrangements were made, and they proved of great assistance to the officers engaged in carrying out the operations of the census; at the same time the public servants were not sufficient in numbers to conduct the enumeration without other aid, and in all the large seaport towns enumerators had to be paid. It should be noted however that in Akyab the census was conducted with an expenditure on enumeration of only Rs. 15. Voluntary unpaid enumerators could not be found in Rangoon, Bassein, and Moulmein, and in these municipal towns the expenditure was considerable. In Rangoon the rate generally paid was Rs. 30 for the whole work, while in Moulmein an honorarium of Rs. 10 was found to be a sufficient attraction to induce volunteers to come forward. A grant from imperial funds of Rs. 3,000 was made to the Rangoon Municipality to defray part of the expense of taking the census. The official superintendents, supervisors, and enumerators did their work with praiseworthy energy and perseverance. In Toungoo Municipality, as may be seen in the extracts from the Deputy Commissioner's report, the enumeration of every 400 houses cost about Rs. 54. The plan adopted in that town was to get the preliminary enumeration done by six men paid Rs. 15 each, while a large staff of persons, receiving a fee of Rs. 3 each, performed the work of the final census. The boat and the shipping census of the seaports was effected without cost by the Custom-house and Harbour-Masters' staffs.

28. In the rural parts of the country hired agency was, as has been mentioned, rarely employed, but in the district of Akyab, where the Bengali population is numerous, 514 enumerators were paid small fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3.

29. In the districts of Thonegwa, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Henzada, and Toungoo little or no difficulty was experienced in procuring an unpaid agency. In the Tavoy and Amherst districts, on the other hand, a good deal of persuasion had to be used to induce non-officials to act as enumerators and many after having volunteered resigned on the plea of illness. The Deputy Commissioners of

Bassein and Thayetmyo found it hard to discover non-officials sufficiently educated to be able to read and write and perform the duties of enumerators in their villages. One enumerator in the latter district is related to have complained that he never was able to read and write, he was over 60 and almost stoneblind, but though he had thought his duties to Government were at an end, he to his dismay suddenly found himself called on to undertake the functions of a census enumerator. In the districts of Akyab, Kyoukpyoo, and Mergui the impossibility of otherwise procuring a sufficient staff of enumerators made it absolutely necessary to employ a few men from the lower ranks of the police, though there were admittedly objections to this practice. The Deputy Commissioner of Mergui reported that he was unable even to *hire* any competent person in some circles of the district. Regarding the ability and intelligence of the agency, it cannot be said that these were of a high order, though in most cases the enumerators were able under supervision to carry out their duties very fairly; but, whatever their educational or intellectual deficiencies, their trustworthiness and painstaking perseverance are undoubted facts. The Deputy Commissioners of Henzada and Tavoy report that the agency was fairly intelligent, while in the Toungoo district all were found to be "willing, trustworthy, and intelligent." In the districts of Thayetmyo, Bassein, Amherst, and Shwaygyin, and no doubt in other districts also, a good deal of the work of enumeration fell on the supervisors. Still, admitting defects in the enumerating and even of the supervising agency, it is far better to employ the local officers and village elders to carry out a census than to attempt to introduce a paid, and probably of necessity a strange, agency into the rural parts of the districts. But, as is suggested by one district officer, it might be well, if it were financially possible, to give small rewards to those enumerators who perform their work most satisfactorily. Many Deputy Commissioners are of opinion that pencils, and not as in this census steel pens, should be used for recording details in the schedules. No doubt there are many persons who have rarely used a pen, some who have never held or even seen such an implement, still the schedules must reach the district office with the entries in ink. To prescribe the use of pencils would be to give the supervisor far more work in inking-in the entries than he had on this occasion, and it will still at future censuses be best to require ink entries to be made, leaving it to circumstances and necessity to determine whether in particular cases an enumerator may use a pencil in place of the pen; and, in case the pencil is used, the supervisor should ink over the entries, those of the preliminary enumeration before the final census, and the rest immediately after the census has been taken. To do this copying in the district office would cause great delay in the return of the schedules, while to compile on a large scale from books written in pencil would be out of the question.

30. Not a single complaint seems to have been made against the census officers of the province, and, on the whole, they appear to have done their work very fairly.

31. The number of census officers employed is exhibited below. No Superintendents or supervisors were paid. Of the enumerators, 980 were paid and 15,994 were unpaid.

Superintendents.	Supervisors.	House enumerators.	Boat (only) enumerators.	Enumerator of travellers, carts, &c.	Total enumerators.	Hire of enumerators.
151	2,167	16,087	759	128	16,974	Rs. 8,768

Of the sum of Rs. 8,768 shown as the cost of the paid enumerators, Rs. 4,157 is debitable to imperial and Rs. 4,611 to municipal funds. The number of enumerators enumerating houses only was 14,529, boats and houses 1,558, boats only 759, and travellers and the like 128, making a total of 16,974 enumerators. Similar details for districts are tabulated in Appendix B (16). In the

census of 1872, paid enumerators were entertained in Thayetmyo and Rangoon, where 30 and 65 persons respectively were employed at a cost which is not now ascertainable. The cost of enumeration has been greater at this census than at the last, but it is impossible justly to compare the amount of work done in 1872, when the date of the census was not notified until one month before it was actually taken, and when the rank and file of the police were largely employed, with that required on this occasion from the census officers, all of whom had to undergo a course of instruction and drilling, to enumerate and re-enumerate, the whole course of their labours extending with intervals from November to February; nor does it appear that the cost of the agency, even in the larger towns, was out of proportion to the results obtained.

32. A table is given below showing the classes of people from which census officers were drawn. It will be seen that all the Superintendents and nearly all the supervisors were Government servants, while of the enumerators 9,007 were Kyaydangyees or village headmen, whose remuneration for their general duties consisted at that time of exemption from capitation-tax, and 6,779 persons were not in Government employment. The number of persons who received payment for their services has already been noted.

	Classes of census officers.	Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
	OFFICIAL.			
1.	Gazetted officers of Government	126	10	5
2.	Thoogyees and Sawkehs	...	728	85
3.	Yazawoot Goungs	...	385	117
4.	Village headmen	...	228	9,007
5.	Judicial and Revenue clerks...	5	225	505
6.	Peons	...	...	18
7.	Municipal clerks and servants	3	15	22
8.	Police officers	6	82	79
9.	Do. constables...	...	10	62
10.	Education Department	4	85	46
11.	Forest ditto	4	10	37
12.	Public Works ditto	...	8	18
13.	Postal and Telegraph Departments	...	1	1
14.	Railway Department	1	5	40
15.	Military ditto	2	11	46
16.	Jail ditto	...	1	8
17.	Port and Customs Departments	...	...	104
	Total ...	151	1,754	10,195
	NON-OFFICIAL.			
1.	Thoogyees and Kyaydangyees' relations and writers	...	17	258
2.	Pleaders	...	8	31
3.	Petition-writers and volunteer writers	...	12	179
4.	Teachers and schoolboys	...	22	137
5.	Merchants, traders, brokers, and brokers' clerks	...	167	2,116
6.	Fishermen and fishery lessees	...	1	315
7.	Cultivators, landowners, and grantees	...	153	3,292
8.	Carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, and paper-makers	...	8	110
9.	Goldsmiths	...	5	81
10.	Weavers	...	...	9
11.	Tattooer, ear-borer, and headman of pagoda slaves	...	...	3
12.	Contractors, cooly goungs, coolies, bazaar-sellers, toddy-climber, and others	...	17	198
13.	Silkworm-breeders	...	...	15
14.	Preachers	...	...	3
15.	Country doctors	...	8	32
	Total ...	...	418	6,779
	GRAND TOTAL ...	151	2,167	16,974

33. *Special areas.*—The census of 1881 was practically synchronous throughout the province, and represents approximately the actual state of things on the night of the 17th February; but there were some outlying mountainous regions inhabited by scattered hamlets of wild tribes and half savage Karens where it

was not possible to obtain enumerators from among the people themselves or to send enumerators from the plains to take a census on a single night except at a disproportionate expense; and even this plan could not have been adopted in the case of Northern Arakan, where the introduction of Bengali or Arakanese enumerators would have alarmed the wild inhabitants and effectually prevented even an approximate return of the population. In the Arakan Hill Tracts all that could be done was to cause an accurate enumeration to be made by the European officers of the district during the months of January and February, and for this purpose the district was divided into four circles. The boat population was counted in the ordinary way. In the Salween district, where the Karen enumerators could neither read nor write, enumerating supervisors were employed to complete the enumeration of their circles during January and the early part of February; and after the 17th they revisited the villages, making necessary corrections according to the facts noted and reported by the enumerators. The populations of the districts just mentioned are shown in the tables to be 14,499 and 30,009 respectively. Again, among some of the more out-of-the-way Karens of the Shwaygyin district a careful preliminary enumeration was made by three paid enumerators before the date fixed for the census, the schedules being corrected between that date and the end of the month so as to represent the actual population on the night of the 17th. It is unlikely that any changes sufficient to affect the substantial accuracy of the census in these parts occurred, or, if they did occur, that they escaped notice. The number of persons thus enumerated in the Shwaygyin district was 31,102. The area of the tract so treated is not known. In Toungoo and in one circle of Amherst a similar plan was adopted for the census of the Karen inhabitants of wild tracts, but here too the census was practically synchronous with that of the rest of the province. In the Toungoo district the population of the Kannee and Kyathoungdoung townships and of the hilly parts of the Myoma and Zayawaddee townships, amounting to about 28,000 souls, was finally counted during the day or days following the census. The Salones, a tribe of sea gypsies in the Mergui archipelago, were counted by a paid enumerator, who travelled in a boat from island to island during the months of January and February. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that the census taken of the Salones was probably incomplete. The islands to be visited are some of them 30 or 40 miles from the mainland and 150 miles from Mergui, and the boat crew had to encounter fever and bad weather, so that this supposed incompleteness cannot be wondered at. Eight hundred and sixty-eight Salones were counted. In 1872 no attempt was made to obtain a record of the Salone population, while for most of the Karens in the Pegu Yoma and other mountainous and wild parts of the country, as well as for Northern Arakan, the Thoogyees' returns were accepted as an approximate statement of the numbers of the people. The Deputy Conservator of Forests who conducted the census of part of a Karen tract lying on the eastern border of the Tharrawaddy district, afraid of alarming the Karens, had no regular preliminary enumeration made, but took measures to have the census entirely completed on the 18th February.

34. *Instruction and supervision.*—Before the commencement of the preliminary enumeration, and throughout its progress, the European officers were engaged in carefully instructing the Superintendents of charges, the supervisors, and often the enumerators themselves, who were drilled and shown by actual practice and explanation how each column was to be filled up. In the Prome district the teaching of enumerators began earlier than elsewhere, and was carried on with great energy and determination by the Deputy Commissioner in person. In other districts also the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants were similarly engaged during the cold season in seeing that the rules were thoroughly understood and that the preliminary enumeration was progressing. The errors discovered during the work of testing and supervising the operations were generally of the same nature all over the province. The application of the word *loobyo* to children in the instructions seems to have caused some amusing misunderstandings, referring as it does, in ordinary parlance, like our word bachelor, to persons who have arrived at puberty but are not yet married. A widow of 85 was

entered by one enumerator as a loobyo or bachelor. It would be better in future to use some such word as *kalay* for children of both sexes. Children of two or three years old were often found entered as "married," "deafmutes," or "under instruction," the latter record indicating an intention of the parents at some time or other to send the infant to school or to a monastery. Why middle-aged men should have been recorded as under instruction it is not so easy to comprehend. Column 9 (Birthplace) seldom showed the name of the district, and in the case of natives of India the province was generally omitted. Particulars as to Europeans, British subjects, or Eurasians were also often omitted, and these mistakes have caused trouble in tabulating the returns. Column 10 (Occupation) was of course a source of difficulty. Among other curious details recorded it was noticed that one enumerator had entered particulars as to the number of fowls possessed by the householders, while others put down the outturn of the cultivators' fields. One enumerator while recording that a woman was divorced gave reasons for the divorce, with the names of the assisting elders. Another, after entering his occupation, recorded the fact that he had a land-measuring certificate. A Bengali Christian, a postmaster, entered his occupation as "convert" and that of his domestics as "tenants." But on the whole, though the later subsidiary rules regarding the occupation column do not appear to have received universal attention, the occupations were entered with care and completeness.

35. The instruction given to census officers seems in most districts to have been thorough and efficient and the supervision also as good as was possible considering the agency available and the distances which had to be traversed.

36. *Preparation of the schedule books in district offices.*—The writing up of schedules, or the transfer of the names of the householders from the population returns or other lists, was begun in October and generally completed in November or December. In a few cases, owing to delay in the commencement of the work of preparing lists, of houses or to the later arrival of the forms in remote districts, this branch of the work was not completed until January. In the Shwaygyin district the whole operation was performed during the latter half of October. The distribution of the forms to the census officers commenced almost as soon as the entry of the householders' names, and was for the most part completed by the end of December in time for the preliminary enumeration, which was to begin on the 1st January. The amount expended in the province on writing up the schedules before issue to the enumerators was Rs. 1,560.

37. *Numbering of houses.*—Houses were for the most part numbered by the enumerators and supervisors after they had received the schedule-books in which numbers had been assigned to each dwelling. But in Akyab and in the Prome districts, and in all large towns, the numbering was effected before the distribution of the written-up schedules. Common materials, such as chalk, whitewash, or charcoal, were generally used and answered well. Sometimes the house-owner wrote up the numbers with lime taken from his own betel-box. In the rural parts of the district houses were numbered in separate series for each village. The marking of the houses by means of numbers was an important part of the preparation and materially assisted supervision, as the want of a number at once drew the attention of an inspecting officer to a building and provoked enquiry; but in the wilder parts it was sometimes found that house-numbering strengthened the general belief that the census was a precursor of taxation, and in the Gyaing-Attaran township of the Amherst district it was, as will be noted a little later, the cause of the alarm and flight of many households.

38. *Preliminary record of entries.*—It was proposed that the preliminary enumeration should begin on the 1st January, but in point of fact this operation began in some cases considerably earlier. In Prome town it commenced in November, and in several districts something was done during December, but the chief part of the work was completed, as had been intended, between the 1st January and the end of that month. In the districts of Bassein and Henzada there was delay in starting the enumeration, but everywhere this branch of the preparation was concluded in ample time before the night of the census. In the towns, where changes in the population are especially frequent, the enumerators generally set to work later than in other parts of the province. In Rangoon the enumeration

began towards the end of January: in Akyab not until seven days before the night of the census. In Bassein and Moulmein it was started about the middle of January. In order that the public servants, who formed the greater part of the unpaid agency in the towns, might have time to complete their portion of the work, public offices were closed by the Chief Commissioner's sanction for a few days before the census for all public business, except magisterial and other urgent work.

39. More than one Deputy Commissioner has referred in his report to changes made in the instructions for enumerators during the progress of the preparations for the census. The only alteration of much importance was that made in the rules for filling up the occupation column (Appendix B (20)), and it was certainly difficult for the ordinary enumerator to comprehend exactly what was wanted and to make the necessary entries in a form which had not been devised to contain so much information as was ultimately asked for regarding the tenure of land, the terms of engagement of agricultural labourers, and the secondary occupation of cultivators. Considering the class of men available as an enumerating agency, it is most desirable that, after a census officer has once been instructed, no alterations whatever should be made in what is required from him. But they cannot always be avoided. The progress of the work may suggest small improvements in matters which could not distinctly be foreseen. Some of the typical errors made during the preliminary enumeration were noticed in a previous paragraph.

40. *Final enumeration or census.*—On the night of the 17th February, four days after the full moon of Tabodway, beginning at 8 P.M., each enumerator proceeded round his block, visiting each house to ascertain whether the entries already made in his schedules were correct for that night, or had been rendered imperfect by the arrival of visitors or others whose names had not already been recorded, or by the departure of any person who appeared on his forms. Every one had to be enumerated where he happened to be on that night, and of course zayats or rest-houses, camps, boats, landing-places, and huts had to be visited. In general, the enumerator met with little difficulty in making his round and filling in the necessary information, though answers were in some cases given from behind closed doors. In some wild hilly tracts where enumerating supervisors had been employed for want of a sufficient supply of enumerators, the perambulation had, on account of the distances to be traversed or from fear of wild beasts, to be concluded on the following day. At Akyab it seems to have been thought that the rice-mill coolies might refuse to be enumerated, but the census was conducted without the occurrence of any obstruction or difficulty. In the Thonegwa district, in order to simplify his labours, an enumerator gave strict orders that no strangers were to sleep in his block and, it is said, enforced his injunction. The enumeration of boats on the rivers and the shipping in ports was also effected without much trouble in the way previously described. The reports of the Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy and the Vice-President of the Port Commissioners, printed in the appendix, show in detail how the work was done. Boat enumeration continued for three days after the night of the census in cases where counterfoils were not produced as evidence of a previous counting.

41. The behaviour of the census officers throughout the operations seems to have been excellent.

42. The whole of the provisions of the Census Act of 1880 were extended by the local Government to the four large seaports of the province on the 11th February as a precautionary measure, but they were not actually enforced, nor did any occasion for a prosecution under the Act arise.

43. *Private schedules.*—Schedules, with copies of special instructions,[a] were left at the houses of persons able to read and write English and of sufficient intelligence to be able to fill them in correctly. No preliminary enumeration was required for these houses, but the schedules were filled in on the night of the 17th February, ready for the enumerator when he called to collect them on the following morning. The result does not appear to render it advisable to extend the use

[a] Appendix A (31).

of private schedules, for, though the Deputy Commissioners of Tavoy and Bassein are in favour of a general extension to all respectable classes of Natives, the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Tharrawaddy, Moulmein, and Rangoon are to the effect that the entries were often very incorrect and gave much trouble to set them right. The Deputy Commissioner of Moulmein states that the private schedules gave "more trouble than others." It is probable that intelligent Natives, whether of Burma, China, or India, would take more trouble in filling in their own schedules than many English-speaking householders do, but the selection of the favoured individuals would be difficult; and, again, considering the numbers of different languages, in which the schedules and instructions would have to be printed in towns like Rangoon or Moulmein, were their use extended to all respectable Natives, it may be best for some time to come to adhere to the rule laid down for this census. Altogether 1,717 schedules were filled in by householders. Details regarding the numbers used in each district are recorded in Appendix B (22).

44. *Demeanour of the people.*— From the report on the census of 1872 it appears that beyond being possessed by a vague feeling that the census might be the herald of some new form of taxation, the public were not alarmed, nor was there time, it is stated, for any alarming rumours to get afloat. The same remarks can scarcely be made in reference to the present census. Though the Burmese are accustomed to an annual counting, they have never before witnessed a long and elaborate course of preparation proving an evident determination on the part of every Government officer with whom they might chance to come in contact that not a single man, woman, or child should escape the enumeration. The prolonged preparation, and the fact that the final counting was to be done by night, of course gave opportunity for absurd rumours to arise and spread among a credulous and superstitious people, and, while generally the ideas related only to an additional tax, in some parts of the country, and these not the wildest or least civilised, there evidently was a fear that personal injury would be done to the inhabitants. Of course the officers conducting the operations had over and over again explained the objects of the census in the manner they considered most likely to satisfy the classes they had to deal with. In the Arakan Hill Tracts suspicions which had been rife died away after explanations given by the European officers, and in the Salween district, also the abode of semi-wild tribes, the people appeared to be quite indifferent to the census operations. In the towns of Rangoon, Bassein, and Toungoo there was merely a vague feeling of suspicion. In the Thonegwa district, as has been noted, an enumerator made an entry of the householders' livestock and so created the temporary belief that fowls were to be taxed. In Moulmein, too, the ideas were harmless enough: a noted criminal had escaped and the census was a stratagem to catch the offender: the Russians were advancing, and the object of the enumeration was therefore to ascertain the numbers we could oppose to their approach. In Prome, on the other hand, both in part of the district and in the towns of Prome and Shwaydoung, answers to the enumerators were not seldom given from behind closed doors, and it would seem that there really was an idea abroad that heads were to be cut off to furnish offerings to the English *Nats*, or media of enquiry into the secrets of the future. Behind their doors persons occasionally remained on the defensive, and in some cases in Shwaydoung families left their houses to go and sleep with friends for mutual protection. In Prome a party of encamped Shans were actually in alarm, apparently that violence would be offered them. In the Koonponekaw circle of the Amherst district 89 Karen families leaving their houses fled across the frontier into Siamese territory, scared away by the numbering of their houses, a step which the European officer who was conducting the operations found was essential to a correct enumeration. Some bungling of an Extra Assistant Commissioner seems to have been a primary cause of the exodus. An incomplete preliminary enumeration had been made before their departure, but as these Karens have not returned they have been omitted from the returns. Their numbers were 262 males and 224 females, or altogether 486 souls, living, as has been said, in 89 houses. The Karens of the Amherst district it is said, could not, or would not,

believe that Government had no ulterior object affecting them. Some of the Talaings thought that a draft of the population was required to replace the soldiers killed in our wars. In the Thatone township of the same district the subdivisional officer received reports to the effect that the Toungthoos of Thatone and Kyaikkaw and the Karens of Danoo intended to resist the census by force. Their alarm was easily dispelled by the personal explanations of the Extra Assistant Commissioner. Again, in the neighbouring country of Beelin and Kyiketo in the Shwaygyin district, a rumour spread that Government was going to cut off 400 heads. In Akyab town, though there was a general idea that the census foreshadowed fresh taxation, no obstruction was encountered. It was thought possible that the mill coolies might give trouble, and a body of police were kept at hand, but all passed off quietly. With the exceptions that have been mentioned, though almost everywhere vaguely suspicious, the people were nowhere obstructive or even alarmed. The idea that the English make use of human heads for inquiring into the future is not uncommon among the Burmese. It is freely believed that at the Christmas meeting of the Free-masons in Rangoon a human head procured by the stealthy decapitation of some solitary wayfarer is placed on a table and, being sprinkled with some potent medicine, gives oracular responses to questions regarding the future success or otherwise of the English arms. All required information was however readily furnished by the people, and there was no attempt at concealment.

45. *Accuracy.*—The opinion of all district officers is that the census, so far as numbers are concerned, was well and accurately taken, though some express doubts as to the correctness of the detailed entries. The Deputy Commissioner of Northern Arakan, where, as has been recorded, the census was taken during January and February by the European officers of the district, reports that the census is as nearly a correct statement of the population as can be desired. Similarly, the returns of Kyoukpyoo and Sandoway were "intelligently made and may be accepted as fairly accurate." From the Pegu division the reports are of the same nature. The statement of the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon that the enumeration is accurate may be accepted. Great trouble was taken to ensure a complete enumeration, and though the preparations were delayed, the preliminary enumeration was finished, and all arrangements for the final census were completed before the 17th February. In the Hanthawaddy district the census was "as correct as we could hope for." In Pharrawaddy it was "very fairly accurate." The Deputy Commissioner of Thonegwa reports that, so far as numbers are concerned, the census is accurate, but that, owing to want of intelligence in the enumerating agency the various particulars recorded in the schedule may be more or less faulty. The Assistant Commissioner, Yandoon, reports similarly that in regard to numbers the census is "as near perfection as possible." For the Prome and Bassein districts, both within the municipalities and in rural parts, the results are considered correct; and in Henzada the enumeration is thought to have been "more accurate than the last one." The Deputy Commissioner of Amherst, while he is of opinion that the results are trustworthy and substantially correct, is doubtful about the accuracy of the Houngtharaw township census, where, owing to the difficult nature of the country and the wild character of the population, supervision was not so complete and thorough as elsewhere. The Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, whose arrangements were early made and very complete, says that the census is the "most accurate ever taken and may be relied on, that of the town admitting of no doubt of its correctness, while even in the Karen Hill Tracts the census has been very fairly taken." Judging from the completeness of the preparations almost everywhere to enumerate not only the village residents but persons on the rivers, fishing at sea, in camps, roads, forests, and elsewhere, from the state of the completed schedules, and from the results of actual inspection, there seems no room for doubting that the census has been taken as successfully as was possible with a population so varied and with an agency previously untrained and generally uneducated. This satisfactory result is no doubt due to the active and continued exertions of district officers during the whole course of the census proceedings. It is not probable that persons were enumerated twice, or that omissions of any

practical significance occurred. With the exception of the case mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Amherst, of a party of missionaries who were travelling at the time of the census through the Karen tracts of that district and were not enumerated, no well authenticated omission has come to my notice. The escape of the missionaries, who would naturally be supposed by the Karens to be taking care of their own census, is not surprising.

46. During October and the three following months I visited every district except those of Northern Arakan, Sandoway, and Salween. I also met and consulted with the Deputy Commissioners of the first and last of these districts at Akyab and Moulmein respectively. The results of my inspection have already been reported.

III.—The Compilation of the Returns.

47. In order that the rough totals of the male and female population might be made known to the public at an early date, a form of abstract, to be filled up by each enumerator, was prescribed by the Census Commissioner.[a] Details as to sex, condition as regards marriage, religions, languages, birthplaces, occupations, and infirmities were to be shown in this form, which was intended to afford a useful means of check during the compilation of results. It was found however, as had been anticipated, that the enumerators were incompetent to fill up these abstracts, and that to get the work done by any other agency would cause great delay in the despatch of the schedules to the compiling office; nor indeed, under the circumstances, could the rural enumerators reasonably be asked to perform what even for men of some education and higher intelligence proved a work of much labour. The filling in of the abstracts was accordingly made optional, and in very few cases was it carried out. In the few cases where attempts were made to compile the abstract, the entries were generally so inaccurate as to be of no value as a means of check during the compilation work. Rough totals of population of the different districts were published in April.

48. After the census of 1872 the results were compiled for districts in the respective district offices. It was, however, decided that on the present occasion, in the absence of any reasons connected with a need of local knowledge or with linguistic difficulties, all the operations of compilation should be carried on at a central office in Rangoon. This was the most economical method, and most likely to ensure uniformity of system and thorough supervision. Accordingly the schedules, after being checked by the supervisors and in the district office, were marked, arranged, and despatched as speedily as possible to the census office.[b] It would have been difficult, if not impossible, to obtain in Rangoon the whole of the large number of clerks required to accomplish the work of compilation within the hundred days fixed by the Census Commissioner without offering exorbitant salaries; and at the same time the men would generally have been quite untrained. Deputy Commissioners were therefore invited to depute paid clerks or volunteers from their own or subordinate offices for work in the census office.[c] Altogether the number furnished by district officers was 95, and many of them were acquainted with ordinary office work, though unaccustomed to deal with statistics. Other clerks were taken on from among unemployed outsiders in Rangoon.

49. An office was rented at a cost of Rs. 250 per mensem, and furnished for the accommodation of the clerks and for the reception of the schedules. The first batch of census forms was received from Rangoon on the 23rd February; the last, from Hanthawaddy district, did not reach the office until 14th June. One book, indeed, through an oversight, did not arrive until tabulation was almost completed.

50. The system adopted for compiling the results now calls for brief notice. The form of the tables in which it was intended to present the final results of the census settled, the question of the best means of transferring the details from the schedules to the final tables required consideration. It was obviously impossible to perform this operation directly; and, after some discussion and correspondence

[a] Appendix A (23). | [b] Appendix A (24). | [c] Appendix A (25).

with provincial Deputy Superintendents of census operations, a set of what were called working registers was prescribed by the Census Commissioner for use as a medium of transfer. The registers used during the later period of abstraction from the schedule are shown in the appendix. These were seven in number, and an eighth register was added to contain some details which they did not provide for. An instance of the system adopted may be given. A single stroke made on a register within a certain space formed by the crossing of lines might, by reference to the headings of column vertical and horizontal, indicate a Hindoo by religion, female sex, married, and aged 30. The addition of all the strokes made in that space gave the total number of female, married Hindoos, aged 30, living in the village, and, if the number of persons possessing each or any of the above attributes was required, the figures could be readily extracted and entered elsewhere. The first step then, after the schedules had been arranged in the office, was to *abstract* the particulars required from the schedule and enter them in the working registers. It was estimated at first that on an average each clerk could abstract 500 names, but 400 names were afterwards fixed by the Census Commissioner as a fair outturn of work.

51. The office opened on the 23rd February with a few outsider clerks, and the work of abstraction began almost immediately. During February the work was slow and painfully inaccurate. In March Mr. Plowden succeeded Mr. Elliot as Census Commissioner for India, and, shortly after he had taken over charge of the office, an important change was made in the forms prescribed for abstraction. During April therefore operations were confined to re-abstracting from the schedules already treated particulars required for the new forms and to correcting work which had been badly done. The plan on which the census office was conducted is described in detail in the appendix.[a] A large correcting staff had to be entertained. Each set of abstracting registers prepared by the clerks was first examined by a supervisor who had under him a gang of perhaps 12 or 15 men. It was then passed on to the correcting branch, consisting of ten clerks, whose duty was to check the registers with the books, and, when they discovered errors, to correct the entries, if it was possible to do so, or, when this could not be done, to return the book for re-abstraction. The errors found were numerous, generally those resulting from want of sustained care and from inaccuracy, but not unfrequently from fudging. Fines were inflicted for bad work and rewards granted for outturns in excess of the standard, and, after the abstractors acquired facility in the use of the forms, the work was very well performed. The management and control of the office establishment, composed as this was of a large number of Burmese, varying from 100 to 140 men, unaccustomed to the strict discipline which it was essential to enforce, employed on work which was distasteful in its nature and which rendered them liable to fines, gave, especially at first, no small trouble and required a large amount of patience. Punishment, if as severe as was sometimes merited, disgusted and perhaps drove men away, or, if merely nominal, had no effect. Weekly rewards for good work or for outturn in excess of the standard, which was at first fixed at 400 names per man per diem and afterwards at 450, were useful, but fines for deficient or incorrect results had often to be partially or wholly remitted. At the same time every endeavour was made to obtain as large an outturn of good work as could justly be required from the clerks. Abstraction was carried on chiefly by men working two and two, one reading and the other entering the strokes; but much the largest outturn, and at the same time the most accurate results, were got from men working singly with their own schedules and sets of registers. The average number of names abstracted daily by each man during the whole period of abstraction was 467. The highest average reached by the abstracting branch was during the last fortnight, when 654 names per man were abstracted. The highest average reached by any one man during the month of June was 1,164 names per diem, and one gang of 13 men averaged, during the same period, 879 names each per working day. The process of abstraction continued from the 24th February to the 2nd July, a period of 96 working days. The number of abstractors averaged 109. The checking and supervising

[a] Appendix B (27).

staff averaged 20 men. The next step, *tabulation*, or the transfer of the figures from the working registers to tables for villages and thence to similar forms for townships, occupied the clerks from the 3rd July to the 16th August,—38 working days. The tabulators averaged 92 hands. The village tables were almost exactly similar in form and number to the final tables in which the returns are compiled and printed. Tabulation proceeded very slowly. The Burmese are bad hands at adding up columns of figures, and accuracy was of course indispensable. The results for circles were tabulated by the 10th September 1881, and totals for circles were then entered in tables for townships, and so on. Compilation for the province was complete for all forms, except the occupation tables, by the 28th September, and for the latter by the 15th November. The average number of hands employed in compilation was 36. A form showing the occupations of males in towns of over 5,000 inhabitants by ages was a source of some difficulty and took up much time; and it may be noted that but for this table and for the alteration in the working forms, which has been alluded to above, the compilation would have been completed at least a month earlier.

52. The cost of the census under the two principal heads of *enumeration* and *compilation* is shown below. The cost of printing the report is not yet certainly known and the estimated cost is entered.

[a] *Enumeration, 1880-81.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay and allowances and establishment of Deputy Superintendent of Census	4,002	9	4
Stationery for enumerators	2,286	11	0
Paper for census forms	2,406	14	0
Printing	3,161	9	9
Writing-up of schedules in district offices	1,559	12	1
Distribution of schedules	978	9	9
Numbering houses	568	13	6
Pay of enumerators	8,768	2	0
Travelling allowance of enumerators	1,704	7	9
Miscellaneous expenditure	2,374	8	8
Total Imperial Expenditure ...	20,243	0	6
Total Municipal Expenditure ...	7,563	12	11
Total cost of Enumeration, 1881 ...	27,806	13	5

Enumeration, 1881-82.

Miscellaneous...	68	13	9
Travelling allowance of enumerators	75	12	0
Total Imperial Expenditure, 1880-81 ...	144	9	9
GRAND TOTAL COST OF ENUMERATION ...	27,951	7	2

Cost of compilation.

1880-81.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Travelling expenses of clerks joining the Census Office	433	0	0
Furniture for Census Office	1,358	0	0
Establishment	24	11	7

[a] Similar details for districts are given in Appendix B.

1881-82.

Deputation allowance of Deputy Superintendent of Census to end of November 1881							2,700	0 0
Allowance to Assistant Commissioner officiating in the Deputy Superintendent's place							1,800	0 0
Establishment—						Rs. A. P.		
Pay of Head Clerk to end of November 1881			...	...		2,292 1 0		
Correspondence and Accounts branch	...	...	...			856 9 10		
Record and preparatory branch		...	...	...		1,687 5 9		
Abstracting branch	...	...	...	...		11,315 8 0		
Check and supervision or preceding branch			...	...		4,049 10 10		
Tabulation branch including, supervision...			...	...		5,913 0 1		
Compilation including supervision	...	...	...			5,973 12 3		
Servants	...	...	...	...	...	908 0 2		
Total cost of establishment				...		.....	32,935	15 11
Rent of office from 15th February to 22nd November 1881				...		... ...	2,212	8 0
Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	74	8 0
Travelling expenses of clerks to and from the Census Office				...		... ...	650	1 9
Stationery and printing	...	...	...	...		... ...	2,710	9 6
Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	...	...		.. ...	800	0 0
Printing report	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	3,000	0 0
Total cost						...	46,883	11 2
Grand Total cost of compilation and report						...	48,694	6 9

53. From the above statement it appears that the total cost of enumeration was Rs. 27,951-7-2, of which Rs. 7,563-12-11 was expended from municipal and Rs. 20,387-10-3 from imperial funds. The cost per head of enumeration was thus 1·4 pies. Compilation of the returns has cost Rs. 45,694-6-9. The expense of printing the report may amount to Rs. 3,000, which will give a total expenditure subsequent to the enumeration of Rs. 48,694-6·9 or 2·5 pies per head of the population. The grand total cost of the census will thus come to Rs. 76,645-13-11, or 3·9 pies per head of the population. It is possible that this sum does not include every item of expenditure that may be debited to the census estimate by the Comptroller's Department but any such sums will be more than counterbalance by receipts from the sale of waste paper (working registers) and office furniture.

Note to part I.—In Appendix B will be found all important papers connected with the enumeration and compilation. As the recent census is the first that has been taken in this province after elaborate and prolonged preparations, it has been thought well to preserve full records of the different processes in a convenient form. Appendix C contains extracts from the reports of Deputy Commissioners on the census,

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ASIATIC SOCIETY Calcutta.

PART II.—Results of the Census.

I.—General Description of the Province.

54. On the 17th February there were 3,736,771 persons living in British Burma on an area of 87,220 square miles.

55. The geographical and political constitution of the country within which the enumeration under report was made requires a short explanation. The northern extremity of the province lies in latitude 22½°, near the sources of the Kaladan river, and is bounded by the Chittagong district of Bengal. Thence the province stretches in a south-easterly direction for 950 miles until at 10° north latitude the mouth of the Pakchan river, which there forms the boundary between British Burma and Siam, is reached. To the east of the northern division of the province, Arakan, and to the north of Pegu lies the kingdom of Ava. Southwards the Shan states, and beyond them Siam form the eastern boundary. The general shape of the country may be understood from a glance at the map. On the west and south the coast line, with seven good seaports situated at convenient intervals, extends for upwards of 1,000 miles. Measured, however, at its broadest part in a north-east direction, from Cape Negrais to the frontier, British Burma has a width of barely 250 miles, and in the northern and southern portions the distance from the seacoast to the frontier line of mountains is often not more than 50 miles.

56. The province may be said to consist of five natural divisions, the narrow strip of Arakan on the north, lying between the Arakan Yoma range of mountains and the sea, the valleys of three great rivers, the Irrawaddy, the Sittang, and the Salween, separated from each other by the Pegu Yoma and Poungloung ranges, and to the south again the narrow strip of Tenasserim Proper, corresponding to Arakan and situated in a similar way between the Siamese frontier and the Bay of Bengal. Except about the deltas of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers, where a vast plain unbroken by hills of any significance stretches from Cape Negrais to Martaban, the character of the surface of British Burma is generally more or less hilly, varied by occasional level tracts of fertile land. Both mountains and rivers have for the most part a north and south direction. In a country intersected by so many mountain ranges and large rivers, and situated as British Burma is with regard to the sea and neighbouring countries, it would naturally be expected that the inhabitants would exhibit considerable variety, and such, as will appear further on in this report, is indeed the case.

57. Politically the province consisted, at the time of the census, of three divisions, Arakan on the north, Tenasserim on the south, and Pegu between the two. Arakan and Tenasserim, including only that portion of the latter which lies to the east and south of the Salween river, were ceded to the British in 1826 after the first Burmese war. Pegu, and Martaban which then included the present Thatone sub-division and the Shwaygyin district, were acquired in 1852 at the close of the second war. Ten years later, when the four divisions were combined under one Chief Commissioner, Martaban and the Toungoo district were assigned to the Tenasserim division, and Pegu received the form which it retained until a few months ago, when the Commissionership was broken up into the present Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions. The districts and divisions as they now stand are exhibited in the statement given a little further on. The only important changes in the areas of districts, which have been made since the census of 1872 and call for present notice, are the formation in 1875-76 of the Thonegwa district from portions of the Bassein, Henzada, and Rangoon districts, and the re-erection of Tharrawaddy into a district in 1878 by separation from Henzada, with which it had been combined in 1862. In the year 1880 the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein were detached from the surrounding areas and constituted distinct districts. The remainder of the Rangoon district, from which the town was separated, received the title of Hanthawaddy. A few minor changes of area may hereafter require notice, but the want of records

of the details of the previous census makes it impossible, except in the case of Bassein, to ascertain what was the population in 1872 of the areas which have since been transferred from one district to another, or to effect accurate comparisons in all cases between the populations of 1872 and 1881.

58. The territory administered by the Chief Commissioner has, as already mentioned, an area of 87,220 square miles. The following statement shows the area of each district and division, and the proportion which the area of each district bears to that of the whole province. The figures in the third column show the order in which the districts would stand if arranged according to size. It must be noted that the areas given do not always agree with those shown in the census report of 1872. Re-calculation has necessitated corrections. Figures dependent on areas which have been altered have been calculated afresh :—

		Area of districts in square miles.	Percentage of area of each district to total area of the province.	Figures showing order of districts arranged according to size.
Arakan	Akyab ..	5,535	6·3	7
	Northern Arakan	1,015	1·2	17
	Kyoukpyoo	4,309	4·9	10
	Sandoway	3,667	4·2	12
	Total	14,526	16·6	...
Pegu	Rangoon Town	22	·02	18
	Hanthawaddy	4,236	4·8	11
	Tharrawaddy	2,014	2·3	15
	Prome...	2,887	3·3	13
	Total	9,159	10·5	...
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa	5,413	6·2	8
	Bassein	7,047	8·1	4
	Henzada	1,948	2·2	16
	Thayetmyo	2,397	2·7	14
	Total	16,805	19·3	...
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	25,964	29·8	...
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	14	·02	19
	Amherst	15,189	17·4	1
	Tavoy ...	7,150	8·2	3
	Mergui	7,810	8·9	2
	Shwaygyin	5,567	6·4	6
	Toungoo	6,354	7·3	5
	Salween	4,646	5·3	9
	Total	46,730	53·6	...
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	87,220	100·0	...

59. The average area of a district is 4,590 square miles, and while, of the 19 districts, 9 exceed the average area in extent, 10 are less than this. They vary from 15,189 square miles, the area of Amherst, which is almost as large as the whole of Arakan, to 14 square miles in the case of the Moulmein Town district. The Tenasserim division occupies more than half the area of British Burma. Some idea of the extent of the province and of the different districts may be gathered from a comparison with other provinces of India or with countries in Europe. The province with its 87,220 square miles is nearly as large as England, Wales, and Scotland (89,005 square miles) put together, larger than

the North-Western Provinces (81,434), the Central Provinces (84,963), or Bombay, excluding Sindh (77,528). Comparing the districts with the counties of England we find that the smallest, Northern Arakan, with an area of 1,213 square miles, is nearly as large as Gloucestershire (1,258 square miles) and larger than the East Riding of Yorkshire (1,173 square miles). Amherst, as before mentioned, the most extensive district, is nearly twice the size of Monmouthshire and Wales, and five times the area of Cheshire and Lancashire put together. Akyab and Thonegwa are each of them as large as all Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland put together. Mergui is more extensive than Wales. Shwaygyin again is equal in extent to all the north-midland counties which include Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire. But though the areas are so large the populations as a rule are small and sparse, and confined to the lowlying lands about the foot of the hills or near the rivers and streams.

60. A sketch of the political divisions of the province is scarcely complete without some mention of the minor territorial areas. The 19 districts are subdivided into 92 townships, the districts of Northern Arakan, Rangoon town, Moulmein town, and Salween being counted as one township each. There are therefore on the average 4·8 townships to a district, and the area of each averages 948 square miles. Below the township again comes the revenue circle, the smallest territorial area known in British Burma, and also the basis of operations adopted in making the arrangements for the census of 1881. There are 888 of these circles, giving 46·7 to a district and an average area to each of 98 square miles.

61. It is interesting to note the growth and progress of the population since the British occupation of the country, so far as these can be learnt from available figures. No regular census was ever taken of the province until 1872, but the people have been counted annually for revenue purposes, and the results obtained are fairly correct.

62. The following table shows the population of the different divisions from the year 1826 downwards:—

Statement showing progress of population in the province since 1826.

Year	Arakan.	Year.	Pegu.	Year.	Martaban.	Year.	Tenasserim.	Year.	Province.	Remarks.
1826..	100,000	..	..	1825..	*150,000*	1826..	70,000	1826..	170,000	Martaban was not acquired until 1852; Tenasserim, until that date, included only the parts east of the Salween and Beloogyoon.
1829..	121,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1832..	195,107	..	..	..	..	1835..	84,917	1835..	280,024	
1842..	246,766	..	..	..	..	1845..	127,455	1845..	374,221	
1852..	352,348	..	..	..	..	1852..	191,476	1852..	543,824	
..	..	1858..	890,974	1855..	87,742	..	..	..	..	Until 1862 Toungoo was included in Pegu and Martaban was a separate division.
1862..	381,985	1862..	1,244,385	1862..	..	1862..	394,264	1862..	2,020,634	Martaban is here included in Tenasserim; Toungoo is still included in Pegu in the figures for 1862.
1872..	484,363	1872..	1,662,058	1872..	*205,913*	1872..	600,727	1872..	2,747,148	In 1872 both Toungoo and Martaban were, as at present, included in Tenasserim.
1881..	587,518	1881..	2,323,512	1881..	*362,678*	1881..	825,741	1881..	3,736,771	

63. Arakan, as has been mentioned, was acquired in 1826, and from that time onwards until 1852, when Pegu was annexed, the population continued to be rapidly

swelled by the return of persons who had formerly fled to Chittagong to escape Burmese oppression, and by the immigration from Pegu of many persons similarly seeking a present refuge from the cruel rule of the Kings of Ava. After the annexation of Pegu the growth of the population was somewhat checked, but the expansion, though less rapid than before, was still very large. Since 1829, in rather more than 61 years, the population of Arakan has increased from 121,288 to 587,518 or by 384 per cent., that is to say, it is now nearly five times what it was 60 years ago.

64. The growth of Tenasserim, as this division was territorially defined until the year 1862, has been almost equally rapid and was occasioned by similar causes. Many Talaings fled thither from Pegu or returned from exile in Siam during the quarter of a century which elapsed before Pegu was added to the British Empire. Tenasserim including, as has been explained, the country east and south of the Salween, and the island of Beloogyoon, has increased from 84,914 in 1835 to 404,221 in 1881, or in 46 years the population has grown by 376 per cent. In 1872 the population was 257,759. From 1852 to 1862 Martaban, which then included the Shwaygyin district and Thatone sub-division, was administered separately from Tenasserim or Pegu. In 1825, before Tenasserim was wrested from the Burmese, the population of that tract was about 150,000, but, from that year emigration went on so rapidly into the British provinces that, when in 1855 the inhabitants were counted, they were found to number 87,742 only. The same area now supports 262,678 persons, showing an increase of 200 per cent. In other words, the population has trebled.

65. The most important division, that of Pegu, including as it then did the district of Toungoo, contained in 1858, *i.e.*, six years after the annexation, a total of 890,974 souls. Adding the present population of Toungoo to that of Pegu we get 2,452,360 as the number of persons living in the old Pegu division at the time of the census under report. The increase in the 23 years since 1858 amounts to 175 per cent.

66. Every division of the province tells the same tale of almost unprecedented growth. Throughout the period of British occupation, immigration of the kind referred to above, namely, the return of former fugitives to their homes, the arrival of numbers seeking peace and quiet under English rule, immigration from Madras, from Bengal, from Chittagong, and from Upper Burma, have combined to augment the natural increase, probably rapid itself, arising from the excess of births over deaths.

67. It is difficult or impossible to determine accurately what share of the increase in any period, even that which has elapsed since the last census, is due to immigration and what to natural growth, but it will hereafter be seen that the figures obtained regarding "birthplace" and "mother-tongue," though they cannot be accurately compared with results recorded in 1872, do yet afford a solid basis of facts regarding the actual numbers of natives and foreigners, using these terms in their strict senses, and will undoubtedly be most useful for comparison at the next census if similar details are collected and compiled. At present the foreign-born population aggregates 541,743 souls, or about one-seventh of the total population of the province.

II.—Growth and Distribution of the Population.

68. As has been noted in the preceding section, the population of British Burma consisted at the time of the census of 3,736,771 persons. Of these 1,991,005 were males and 1,745,766 were females. In August 1872 there were 1,435,518 males, 1,311,630 females, and 2,747,148 persons of either sex living in the province. The following statement shows the present population of each division and district in the province, with percentages of the increases on the corresponding figures of 1872. The figures in column 1 give the order in which the districts stand if arranged according to their population:—

Population by district and division with increase per cent. since 1872.

		Order according to population.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Increase per cent. Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of total population of each district to total population of province.
Arakan.	Akyab	8	359,706	203,124	156,582	30·01	37·08	21·86	9·6
	Northern Arakan	19	14,499	7,467	7,032	64·95	56·08	75·54	·4
	Kyoukpyoo	11	149,303	74,476	74,827	3·55	1·94	5·20	4·0
	Sandoway	15	64,014	32,706	31,304	16·97	16·58	17·38	1·7
	Total	...	.....	587,518	317,773	269,745	21·80	25·07	17·13	15·7
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	12	134,176	91,504	42,672	35·88	46·70	17·32	3·6
	Hanthawaddy	1	427,720	239,018	188,702	.....	.....	.....	11·5
	Tharrawaddy	8	278,155	143,413	134,742	.....	.....	.....	7·4
	Prome ...	4	322,342	161,433	160,909	17·27	16·52	18·03	8·6
	Total	...	.....	1,162,392	635,368	527,025	.....	.....	.....	31·1
Irra-waddy.	Thonegwa	7	284,063	150,131	133,932	.....	.....	.....	7·6
	Bassein	2	389,419	202,949	186,470	44·12	47·09	41.02	10·5
	Henzada	5	318,077	159,576	158,501	.....	.....	.....	8·5
	Thayetmyo	10	160,560	87,308	82,252	8·13	7·36	8·95	4·5
	Total	...	.....	1,161,119	599,964	561,155	.....	.....	.....	31·1
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	...	.....	2,323,512	1,235,332	1,088,180	39·80	42·84	36·50	62·2
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	17	53,107	32,895	20,212	14·28	13·44	15·67	1·4
	Amherst	6	301,086	160,221	140,865	55·63	59·03	51·92	8·1
	Tavoy	14	84,988	41,785	43,203	18·32	17·32	19·32	2·3
	Mergui	16	56,559	29,319	27,240	19·85	20·16	19·51	1·5
	Shwaygyin	9	171,144	89,687	81,459	32·17	32·00	32·36	4·6
	Toungoo	13	128,848	68,484	60,364	49·53	50·88	48 04	3·5
	Salween	18	30,009	15,509	14,500	14·90	14·80	15·01	·8
	Total	...	.....	825,741	437,900	387,841	37·46	38·31	36·50	22·1
Total for the Province		...	.....	3,736,771	1,991,005	1,745,766	36·02	38·70	33·10	100·0

The old districts of Rangoon, Myanoung (now Henzada), and Bassein have so changed, and so little correspond with the present districts, that it would be meaningless to compare them and, as before said, details are wanting for the areas which have been transferred since the previous census.

69. In Final Form No. II the actual totals for 1872 are contrasted with those of the census under report. The increase in the population during the past 8½ years is 989,623 souls, or, as is shown in the above table, 36·02 per cent. The males have had 555,487, or 38·70 per cent., added to their numbers, while there are now 434,136, or 33·10 per cent., more females than in 1872. In that year it was observed that the population had been augmented during the preceding ten years by "within a fraction of 36 per cent." The real growth was however estimated at about 31 per cent., after making certain allowances for defects in the annual enumeration of 1862, upon which the increase was calculated. Were the increase now recorded to be ascribed wholly to the natural growth of the population it would be unprecedented, but this is not the case. In attempting to account for it there are four points which claim attention as factors which have operated to produce this rapid progress. First, there is the ordinary or natural growth of the population by the excess of births over deaths. Among a healthy and prolific people like the Burmese this is no doubt the chief cause. Then there is immigration, also a very important factor; and besides these there are two points of a different class which cannot be neglected—the season of the year at which the census was taken, and the probable greater accuracy of the recent counting. The vital statistics of the province have not yet reached a sufficiently advanced stage to be of much direct assistance in calculating what part of the increase is due to natural reproduction and what part must be ascribed to other causes; but, as will

be seen presently, a rough guess may be made as to the number of births and deaths that have taken place since 1872. The proportion of the increase to be assigned to immigration is large, and above what it would have been had the enumeration been made six months later. In February the number of coolies and other temporary residents from Upper Burma, India, and from neighbouring states is greater than at any other time of the year, and higher by perhaps as many as 80,000 persons than in the month of August, when a large portion of the immigrant labourers have returned home. There are no trustworthy statistics regarding immigration or emigration, but, as an instance of the way in which floating population fluctuates, the following facts furnished by the Port Commissioners of Rangoon may be quoted. Between the 15th February 1880 and the 15th February 1881, 39,341 Natives of India landed in Rangoon, while only 17,370 sailed for their own countries, leaving a balance of nearly 22,000 souls. No doubt many of the persons who were so left behind will, after longer or shorter periods of from two to five years, return home, but annually their places are filled by others seeking to accumulate, by a short sojourn here, what will be for them wealth when they get back to India. It is unfortunate that the figures corresponding to the above, furnished from other seaports, do not admit of combination. It does not appear, however, that there are any noteworthy gains of the above nature to the ports of Bassein or Moulmein. Large numbers of immigrants from Bengal and Chittagong reach the Akyab district penniless and on foot, but, at the close of the season, with full purses return by steamer to their homes. Emigrants by water from Akyab therefore outnumber the arrivals. The difficulty of determining the annual gains to the country from inland immigration is greater even than that which meets one in the case of the sea routes. It is worth noting, however, that the returns of "Birthplace" (Form X) prove that 541,743 persons, or nearly one-seventh of the total population resident in British Burma at the time of the census, were born outside the province, and that of these 316,000 were Natives of Upper Burma. Again, comparing the numbers now recorded as born in India with those shown in the report for 1872 as of Indian nationality, we find a proportional increase of 39·5 per cent. and an actual one of 52,300. From such facts as these we may form some idea of the immigration from India. Many of the people not born in British Burma had already come to the country in 1872, but calculating on such data as are available it would appear there were alive in the province in February last 384,513 persons, who either arrived after the last census or were omitted at that enumeration; and deducting these from the total population we have a remainder of 3,352,258 and a natural increase since the enumeration of 1872 of 605,110, or 22 per cent. The births would amount to 1,010,500 and the deaths to 405,390. In ten years at the above rate the natural growth would amount to about 26 per cent. The birth-rate would average about 36·7 and the death-rate 14·7 per mille of the total mean population. The above figures have, it must be admitted, little statistical value, but they are perhaps worth recording, as representing an approximation to facts. The birth-rate, such as that mentioned, is not abnormal though the death-rate is low. The death-rate obtained from the vital statistical figures of 1880 by calculation on the census population totals is 14·76 per mille, almost exactly the same as that deduced above by a different method. The birth-rate, calculated from the births registered in 1880, is far less than the numbers just given, but it is quite certain that deaths, which are celebrated by noisy ceremonies and beating of drums, are registered with much greater accuracy than the births, which may easily pass unobserved.

70. Mention has been made of a correction for omissions occurring at the census of 1872. There seems no way of avoiding the conviction that many individuals of the wilder tribes were excluded from that enumeration. In the census report a statement of the Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, to the effect that in one circle the census figures exhibited a falling off of 1,300, and that he concluded that the hill people had not been enumerated, is quoted. The very large increases of population shown at this census in the districts where the Karens and other hill races are numerous, namely, 55 per cent. in Amherst, 49 per cent. in Toungoo, 44 per cent. in Bassein, 64 per cent. in Northern Arakan, the increase in the total number of Karens returned from 331,355 to 514,000, or 55 per

cent., only confirm the belief that many omissions occurred, and, after consideration, these cannot be estimated at less than 30,000.

71. To sum up. Roughly speaking, of the total increase of 989,623 persons, 354,513, or 35·8 per cent., may be ascribed to immigration, 30,000, or 3 per cent., to more correct enumeration, and the remainder, 605,110, or 61·2 per cent., to natural growth.

The temporary population, as gathered from the schedules, is 163,719; but it is clear that these figures very much under state the facts. Thousands of persons, such as coolies, were certainly entered as permanent residents of a village or town, though intending to remain only for the season. The number of persons recorded as usually residing in Upper Burma was 20,994. None of the corresponding figures for other countries have even an appearance of correctness.

Rate of increase of the population.

72. Taking the figures for this and the previous census without any alterations, the population has increased at the rate of 3·69 per cent. per annum, and, if this rate continued, would double in 19·15 years, amounting, after a lapse of ten years from the date of this census, to 5,366,480. The average annual increase is 4·24. But, for the reasons already given, these figures do not represent the actual state of the case. In order to effect a proper comparison, the addition of 30,000 has to be made to the total of 1872, and to obviate disturbing facts due to the difference in the month of the two enumerations, 80,000 should be subtracted from the population of 1881. Making these corrections, the annual rate of increase required to raise the population to its present numbers becomes 3·29. In 21·4 years the population would double, and in 1891, if the census is taken at the same time of year as on the present occasion, it may be found to amount to 5,137,100 souls.

73. From 1862 to 1872 the rate of growth was 3·13 per annum, and from 1862 to 1881 3·14. Calculating from these rates, the lowest which can reasonably be expected to operate, British Burma would contain in 1891 5,090,600 inhabitants.

74. Below are given some of the percentages of increase shown by the rough totals of other provinces of India published in August 1881:—

Province.	Year of previous census.	Increase per cent.
Bengal	1871	10
Assam	1871	19
Sind	1872	10
North-Western Provinces (excluding Rampore and Native Garhwal)...	1872	6
Oudh	1868	1·6
Punjab (British territory only)	1868	7
Central Provinces	1872	25
Berar	1867	20
Coorg	1871	6
Ajmere	1866	6
Baroda	1872	8

Density of population.

75. British Burma contains a population exceeding that of Scotland by 2,000, but, while the numbers of inhabitants are nearly equal, the area of this country is more than 2½ times as large as that of Scotland, and the density of population, which is here 42·8, there reaches 121 persons to the square mile. London has a population exceeding that of the whole province by nearly 78,000 souls.

76. In 1872 there were on the average 31·5 persons living on every square mile of the province. As has been mentioned, the figure has advanced to 42·8. Consequently, if the land were parcelled out in equal lots, each individual, small

and great, would get an average of 14·94 acres to himself, and, if all the inhabitants were placed at equal distances apart, each would be separated by an interval of 269 yards from his next neighbour.

77. In order to give an idea of the sparsity of population in British Burma as compared with many European countries and with other provinces in India some facts regarding them are quoted below. It should be remembered, however, that to form a just idea of the actual density as it affects the population in a practical way, the proportion of the culturable to the unculturable areas of the countries quoted ought also to be considered. As may be seen in part from Form I, the number of persons to a square mile in certain parts of British Burma is much above the general average.

Name of country.	Year of enumeration.	Number of persons to the square mile.
Belgium	1878	481
England and Wales ...	1881	440
Scotland	1881	121
Ireland	1881	162
Italy	1871	235
Germany	1875	201
France	1876	183
Spain	1877	90
Turkey in Europe ...	1878	68
Russian Empire	1870	35
Sweden	1879	27
Norway	1875	13
Bengal	1881	440
Assam	1881	106
Madras	1881	222
North-Western Provinces ...	1881	400
Oudh	1881	471
Punjab	1881	176
Central Provinces... ...	1881	137
Berar	1881	151
Mysore	1881	141

The growth and distribution of the population by districts.

78. Having now noticed the principal points regarding the expansion of the provincial population, corresponding details regarding districts call for a few observations. The average population of a district is 196,672 persons. Of the 19 districts of British Burma, 11 fall below these figures while 8 of them are more populous. The district populations vary from 427,720 in Hanthawaddy to 14,499 in Northern Arakan. Turning back to the table showing the percentages of increase of the different districts it will be seen that these vary from 64·9 in the small district of Northern Arakan to 3·55 in that of Kyoukpyoo; no district shows a falling off. In the case of the former district, as well as in the cases of Amherst and Toungoo, part of the high rates of increase is due to a more correct enumeration of the hill tribes than was effected in 1872. This fact is rendered the more certain in the case of Northern Arakan, where the increase in the number of females, the sex which would naturally be most frequently omitted in a defective enumeration of wild tribes, exceeds largely that shown among the males. There are nine districts in which the females have increased in a higher ratio than the males. This is due to one or to both of two causes, the emigration of males to other districts in search of labour during the dry season or, as has been said, to a more correct enumeration. In a return founded on the Thoogyee's annual returns, females, as being of less immediate importance from a revenue point of view, would be most readily omitted. But the former is the cause to which the preponderance of increase in the women in the majority of these nine districts is to be attributed. There is considerable emigration from the Kyoukpyoo to the Akyab district and from Moulmein to the surrounding country of the Amherst district; and Akyab, besides receiving immigrants from the other districts of Arakan, is also frequented by numbers of coolies from Chittagong and Bengal, most of whom are of course of the stronger sex. In Rangoon town, Hanthawaddy, and Bassein, as in Akyab and Amherst, the males have increased in a high ratio, and here the cause is found in the great influx into the deltaic districts of men of Indian or Burmese origin

85. Rangoon Town district, including the Cantonments and Municipality, has a density of 5,197 persons to the square mile. If we deduct from the total population that of the port and also the water space from the area of the district, the figures become 8,319. Excluding the two town districts, there was in 1872 one district only which had over 100 persons to the square mile; there are now four such areas. Had the districts of Rangoon, Bassein, and Henzada remained of the same area as in 1872, their densities would have advanced from 42·8, 36·9, 114·7 to 77·5, 54·9, 149·5 respectively. To compare British Burma with provinces such as Bengal or the North-Western Provinces is of little use, The proportion of unculturable hill country is much greater in the former than in most of the Indian provinces. But if we regard small areas, we notice that not a few of the townships of this country support a fairly large population. In the Henzada district the townships of Henzada, Myanoung, Kanoung, and Zaloon have respectively 309, 209, 232, and 165 to the square mile. Poungdeh and Shwaydoung in the Prome district have densities of 293 and 270 souls. Tharrawaddy, too, has in the adjacent townships of Mingyee and Tapoon 180 persons to every square mile. The fertile island of Beeloogyoon in the Amherst district shows 260 person to the same area.

III.—Urban and Rural Population.

86. There are in British Burma 15,837 villages and 20 towns. The definition of a "town" is a purely arbitrary one, the term being applied to all places having 5,000 inhabitants and upwards. Six out of the 19 districts include no town. Prome and Henzada have three towns each. Of the villages, eight have over 3,000, 19 over 2,000, 142 over 1,000, 819 over 500, 4,886 over 200 inhabitants each. The number of villages and towns in each district, according to the classification adopted at this and the last census, is shown below:—

Statement showing the number of villages and towns in the province.

Year.	With less than 200 inhabitants.	With from 200 to 500 inhabitants.	With from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	With from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	With from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.	With from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.	With from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	With from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	With from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	With from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	With more than 50,000 inhabitants.	Total number of villages and towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1872	9,875	3,594	503	93	16	8	10	3	3	3	1	14,109
1881	9,963	4,886	819	142	19	8	10	2	4	2	2	15,857

87. It appears from these figures that the total increase in the number of villages is 1,748; those with less than 200 inhabitants are but slightly more numerous than in 1872. The villages have been growing more populous, and the chief part of the increase in the numbers forming the different classes is among those possessing over 200 souls each. The falling off in the numbers of villages in Northern Arakan and Salween (Final Form XVIII) is probably apparent only and is due to a different method of classification. Many single tehs containing several families, and many small hamlets which in 1872 were dignified with the title of villages, though at no great distance apart, have perhaps on this occasion been grouped together. In Bassein, while the area of the district has been reduced from 8,739 to 7,047 square miles, the number of villages has increased from 1,486 to 1,699. The larger villages may be expected to continue to increase in a higher ratio than the smaller ones as the population expands and as the Karens and other hill tribes gradually move down into the plains gathering in larger communities than it is possible to form where the toungya or jhoom system of cultivation is in vogue.

88. There are, taking an average, 45·4 houses in each village or town. In 1872 there were 38·. The number of villages to the square mile is now ·18, against ·16 in 1872, and there is now an average of 236 persons in every village, as compared with 194 at the last census. The number of square miles to a village is 5·56, that is to say, an equal distribution of all the villages over the whole surface of the province would leave their centre points about 2·36 miles, or 4,150 yards apart.

89. At this census the town population amounted to 425,775, or to 11·4 per cent. of the whole population of the province. In 1872 the corresponding figures were 357,648 and 13· per cent. The urban population has thus increased in numbers, but bears a less proportion to the dwellers in the country than in 1872. The ratio of increase in the rural population has been 38·6 per cent., but in the urban population only 19· per cent. in the past 8½ years. The causes of this are not far to seek. In February many persons who have their houses in the towns are away trading or are employed in agricultural pursuits elsewhere. A great part of the growth of the population of the province is due, as has been already said, to immigration, which goes on chiefly into the agricultural districts. Rangoon and Akyab, during the busy season, receive large numbers of coolies, who work in the rice-mills and in the ports, but, with these exceptions, the number of immigrants in the towns as they are above defined is comparatively small. The total areas occupied by the towns is 78·7 square miles, giving a mean density of 5,410 persons to a square mile. In Final Form XIX the towns are shown with the populations of 1872 and 1881. One town, Zaloon, which at the previous census contained 5,105 souls, has dropped below the qualifying limit, and Pegu has risen from 4,416 to 5,891 persons, and thus comes into the list. The percentages of increase or decrease of the towns is given below. They are arranged in order according to their population:—

No.	Town.	Population in 1872.	Population in 1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Rangoon Town	98,745	134,176	35·88	...
2	Moulmein	46,472	53,107	14·28	...
3	Akyab	19,230	33,989	76·75	...
4	Prome	31,157	28,813	...	7·52
5	Bassein	20,688	28,147	36·05	...
6	Toungoo	10,732	17,199	60·25	...
7	Henzada	15,307	16,724	9·25	...
8	Thayetmyo	15,142	16,097	6·31	...
9	Tavoy	14,469	13,372	...	7·58
10	Yandoon	9,680	12,673	30·92	...
11	Shwaydoung	12,654	12,378	...	2·22
12	Mergui	9,737	8,633	...	11·34
13	Kyaugin	8,477	7,565	...	10·76
14	Shwaygyin	7,871	7,519	...	4·47
15	Poungdeh	5,630	6,727	19·48	...
16	Pantanaw	5,888	6,174	4·86	...
17	Pegu	4,416	5,891	33·40	...
18	Allanmyo	9,697	5,825	...	39·93
19	Myanoung	5,686	5,416	...	3·90
20	Laymyethna	5,331	5,355	·45	...

90. The proportional increase is greatest in Akyab, the population of which has advanced from 19,230 to 33,989 persons. Rangoon, however, shows the greatest numerical increase, the figures for 1881 being 35,431 above those of 1872. Seven towns show a decrease. It is difficult to account for the falling off in Tavoy and Mergui, except by again referring to the season of the year which, while it has been a cause of additional increase to the seaport towns of Rangoon, Bassein, and Akyab, is no doubt the time when many are withdrawn from the town to the country or to sea coast fisheries, and has operated almost universally in reducing the census population of the former. In the case of Prome the effect of the railway in drawing off population is to be noted, while Shwaydoung is injured also by the growth of sandbanks in the Irrawaddy river, which prevent the approach of trading boats during the greater part of the dry season. The extraordinary decrease in Allanmyo cannot be accounted for by the causes already adduced. It seems probable that Ywatoung, which has not fallen within the limits of the town in

1881, was included in the last census. The population of Ywatoung is now 3,650, and of Allanmyo and Ywatoung together 9,475, showing only a small decrease of 222 souls on the figures of the previous census.

91. There are no records of the boat population of the different towns in 1872, but it is noteworthy that no one was counted in a boat at Shwaydoung or Kyangin on this occasion owing to the difficulty of approach to these towns. At Yandoon, on the other hand, 3,600 persons were found afloat.

92. Some further remarks in reference to individual towns and ports will be made later on in this report.

IV—Houses (Final Form I).

93. Having seen how the population is distributed in towns and villages, the next point is to consider the houses in which the people live. In 1872 an attempt was made throughout the Indian Empire to classify the houses. This has not been repeated on the present occasion as part of the imperial census, but in British Burma, where the house often forms the basis of local taxation, it was considered expedient to collect facts sufficient to make an intelligible classification possible. For reasons which need not be specified, all houses in existence on the night of the census have been placed in one category or another without distinction between those occupied and those at the time empty. Rest-houses when they were occupied have been included, but the number of miscellaneous buildings is so small as not to affect the general proportions. The method of classification adopted may be seen from the headings of the columns in the statement subjoined. Undescribed buildings for the most part belong to the "bamboo-and-thatch" class:—

		Masonry.	Plank walls and tiled or shingled roofs.	Plank walls and thatched roofs.	Mat, bamboo walls, and thatched roofs.	Mud walls and thatched roofs.	Rest-houses.	Taks (sheds).	Tents.	Kyoungs or monasteries.	Undescribed.	Grand total houses.
Arakan.	Akyab	107	305	8,888	54,023	..	4	326	..	172	6,222	70,047
	Northern Arakan ..	..	3	..	3,437	..	1	..	..	18	44	3,503
	Kyoukpyoo ..	4	317	3,732	24,080	..	25	172	..	157	1,597	30,084
	Sandoway ..	1	5	1,976	9,825	..	6	51	..	37	511	12,412
	Total ..	112	630	14,596	91,365	..	36	549	..	384	8,374	116,046
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ..	1,203	10,604	2,223	7,726	60	88	232	19	33	623	22,811
	Hanthawaddy ..	8	743	16,014	51,412	..	144	1,378	..	527	5,156	75,382
	Tharrawaddy ..	11	875	11,876	32,088	..	23	1,298	..	230	5,967	52,368
	Prome	191	1,810	25,345	33,548	..	66	662	..	478	2,375	64,475
	Total ..	1,413	14,032	55,458	124,774	60	321	3,570	19	1,268	14,121	215,036
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ..	2	214	11,471	36,054	..	41	793	..	339	5,942	54,856
	Bassein	96	760	18,289	49,388	..	34	1,010	..	348	6,441	76,366
	Henzada ..	15	1,147	13,668	39,993	..	417	1,014	..	549	2,198	58,996
	Thayetmyo ..	74	593	7,831	27,633	..	61	200	..	304	2,174	38,870
	Total ..	187	2,714	51,259	153,068	..	553	3,017	..	1,540	16,750	229,088
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions ..	1,600	16,746	106,717	277,842	60	874	6,587	19	2,808	30,871	444,124
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ..	581	7,834	241	469	..	86	28	..	68	408	9,660
	Amherst	8	728	13,108	35,287	..	70	1,200	..	371	3,134	53,906
	Tavoy	5	36	4,592	10,327	..	9	592	..	131	505	16,197
	Mergui	3	48	1,280	8,404	..	3	175	..	35	601	10,499
	Shwaygyin ..	16	182	7,513	23,714	..	86	601	..	279	1,094	33,485
	Toungoo	33	538	5,515	20,954	..	68	899	..	198	2,153	29,858
	Salween	..	..	99	6,259	..	5	41	..	5	35	6,444
	Total ..	646	9,366	32,298	105,414	..	277	3,031	..	1,087	7,930	160,049
Total for the province ..		2,358	26,742	153,611	474,621	60	1,187	10,167	19	4,279	47,175	720,219
Percentage of each class on total number ..		·33	3·71	21·33	65·90	..	·16	1·41	..	·59	6·55	100·

94. There is a grand total of 720,219 houses of all kinds occupied and unoccupied, including 19 tents and 60 mud houses, the latter belonging to Natives of India. The number of mud houses is clearly understated. They have no doubt for the most part been described as ordinary thatched buildings. Of the whole number, 677,362 were occupied on the night of the census and 42,857 were unoccupied. The number of houses in 1872 was 535,533.* There has thus been an increase of 184,696 houses, or 34·5 per cent., a proportion almost equal to that shown by the growth of population. Of the occupied and unoccupied houses, 74,170 were in the towns and 646,049 in the villages.

95. It is not possible to make any comparison between the statistics now tabulated regarding the description of houses and those recorded at the preceding census. The classification then adopted of "better sort" and "inferior sort" is almost meaningless in a country like this, and district officers seem to have interpreted the terms in very different ways. There are but few masonry, that is to say, brick houses. They number but 2,358 and are chiefly to be found in the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein occupied by the Chinese and Natives of India.

96. The ordinary Burman house is built mainly of bamboos. The posts are of wood from the neighbouring forests, the walls and floor are of bamboos split and plaited or laid together, and the roof is composed of a thatch made either of grass or of the leaves of a palm locally known as *dunnee*. Other like materials are also occasionally used for the roof. The floors of all houses are raised above the ground from six to eight feet. The sleeping apartment is above. Below, in the front, there is often a platform where visitors sit and chat and above which the cradle may be seen swinging, while under the back part of the floor are placed agricultural implements, cattle, carts, and looms, according to circumstances. The front of the house is parallel to the roof-ridge among the Burmese and Talaings. The Chins, however, enter their dwellings at what is generally the end of the house, having, it is related, received the privilege of building their houses in this form as a mark of royal favour from a former King of Burma in return for favours shown him by the Chin ladies. The Karens of the hills also enter at the gable end. Their *tehs*, as they are called, are somewhat peculiar, having a long common passage running from one end to the other, on either side of which are ranged the rooms in which perhaps as many as twenty different families live. The Karen houses are shifted annually. No material except the ubiquitous bamboo is used, the roof even being made of bamboos split into two halves and laid over each other like tiles. Under the house live the pigs and fowls, and for the year of residence much filth, unpleasant to the European, continues to accumulate. Except among the Talaings, a house may face in any direction. Where this race has maintained its customs, however, as is the case in several large villages of Martaban, the houses are all turned to the north and the appearance presented is curious and somewhat unsocial. In common parlance a house is generally described as being built of bamboos or planks, with so many posts, the front posts, generally four or five in number, being counted. The posts are set seven or eight feet apart.

97. In the better houses the walls and floor are substantially made of plank, the roof being as a rule thatched, but in and near the towns the roof is often constructed of tiles or wooden shingles. At the same time the general form of the bamboo house is preserved, though more domestic use is made of the lower part, which is sometimes closed in. The family still sleep upstairs. Monasteries are built generally of wood, but the materials are necessarily a good deal dependent on the locality. One house in four throughout the province is built of timber. The term *teh* found in the classified list is applied not only as has been mentioned to a Karen dwelling, but to any very inferior or temporary structure of bamboo.

98. From the figures at the foot of the statement it will be seen that buildings in which bamboos form the chief material are nearly 66 per cent. of the whole number, or, if the *tehs* and "undescribed" be added, the proportion is raised to 74 per cent. The proportion of each class of building in the different districts can be observed and calls for little remark. Houses of the better class, constructed of

* Probably at the time the census of 1872 was taken, in August, there were scarcely any unoccupied houses.

planks with thatch roofs, are most numerous in the Prome district, where they form 39 per cent. of the whole. In Bassein and Amherst the proportion is 24 per cent., in Tharrawaddy and Henzada 23, in Shwaygyin 22, and in Thonegwa 21 per cent. of the totals. The plank houses with tiled or shingled roofs are most numerous in proportion in the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein, and, after these places, in the Prome, Henzada, and Toungoo districts. In the Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, Hanthawaddy, Basscin, Amherst, and Kyoukpyoo districts the numbers are also fairly large.

99. In each locality of limited area the description of house is a fair measure of the prosperity and wealth of the owner; but, as the facilities for obtaining the different materials vary considerably even in districts, this remark cannot be made universal.

100. According to the census schedules, there are 4,279 monasteries in the province, that is to say, there is one such institution to every 168 houses or to every 3·7 villages. It may be mentioned here incidentally that there are 6,498 Ponegyees or Buddhist priests in British Burma, giving one to 500 of the Buddhist inhabitants.

Houses per square mile.

101. It has been stated that the number of houses to a village is rather over 45. The number of houses to a square mile throughout the province is shown in Final Form I to be 8·25, against 6 in 1872. Thus, if scattered evenly over the country, the mean distance from house to house would be 612 yards, and each building would have an average area of 77½ acres to itself. In every district there has, with the growth of population, been an almost corresponding increase in the number of dwellings.

Persons per house.

102. The occupied houses on 17th February numbered 677,362, having increased from 535,533 houses at the last census; but as the population, especially large, as has often been said, at the season of the enumeration, has increased in a rather higher ratio, the number of persons to an occupied house is now 5·5, as compared with 5·1 at the last census. In England in 1871 there were 5·33 persons to a house. In the towns of the province there are 6·12 persons to the house, but in the villages only 5·44 persons. These figures mean that living in 100 houses, there will be found in towns 612, in villages 544, and in the whole province 550 persons. Similar ratios for the rural and urban population of 1872 are not to be had. In Akyab the difference between the number of inhabitants to a house in town and in the district is especially marked, 8·72 representing the former and 5·08 the latter ratio. This is due to the large numbers of immigrants residing temporarily in the rice-mills and elsewhere. There is a decrease in the number of persons to a house in Rangoon and Moulmein, owing no doubt to the sub-division of the numerous and thickly peopled lodging-houses of those towns into separate houses for census purposes. Taking the districts the number of persons to a house is highest in Rangoon town, and lowest in Northern Arakan, the figures being 6·5 and 4·3 respectively.

103. In Rangoon 18 houses, consisting of the jail, asylum, and barracks, contain 4,635 persons, and there are two houses in Moulmein with 1,414 persons living in them. If we make allowance for these abnormal densities, we get reduced averages of 6·27 and 5·54 in the two towns respectively, but these causes are insufficient to disturb materially the rate of 5½ for the province.

The boat population.

104. In calculating the ratios of persons to houses and villages, the boat and the house populations have both been taken into account, but in British Burma the number of persons who travel about during the dry season by the numerous creeks and rivers of the province, living in their boats and engaged in trade of various kinds, is so large, amounting at the time of the census to two per cent. of the total population, that a few separate remarks seem called for on this important section of the people. A statement is subjoined displaying the number of

boats, including steamers and sailing vessels, with their population, that were counted on the night of the census or the following days:—

		Boats.	Boat population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Arakan	Akyab	1,339	8,249	228	8,477
	Northern Arakan...	15	57	1	58
	Kyoukpyoo	367	1,514	55	1,569
	Sandoway	93	370	17	387
	Total ...	1,814	10,190	301	10,491
Pegu	Rangoon Town	1,589	9,491	659	10,150
	Hanthawaddy	2,385	8,522	1,590	10,112
	Tharrawaddy	204	899	200	1,099
	Prome	460	2,014	476	2,490
	Total ...	4,638	20,926	2,925	23,851
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa	3,132	11,056	3,749	14,805
	Bassein	2,248	9,176	2,376	11,552
	Henzada	700	2,943	497	3,440
	Thayetmyo	389	1,406	384	1,790
	Total ...	6,469	24,581	7,006	31,587
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions ...	11,107	45,507	9,931	55,438
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	618	2,980	61	3,041
	Amherst	567	1,896	129	2,025
	Tavoy	60	463	27	490
	Mergui	282	919	504	1,423
	Shwaygyin	290	1,122	190	1,312
	Toungoo	215	661	48	709
	Salween	87	375	11	386
	Total ...	2,119	8,416	970	9,386
	Total for the Province ...	15,040	64,113	11,202	75,315

105. The total number of boats is shown to have amounted to 15,040, and there were in them 75,315 persons, of whom 64,113 were males and 11,202 were females. There are no corresponding figures for 1872. It was in the Thonegwa district that the largest number of boats was counted. In the many broad waterways and tidal creeks of this district 14,805 persons were found living in 3,132 boats. All over the province the number of persons to a boat, including craft of all classes, is 5·08. It may be of interest to note that in England in 1871 the total number of persons counted in boats and vessels was about the same as were recently enumerated in British Burma, namely, 76,163. Of these, 66,187 were enumerated in sea-going vessels and 10,726 in barges and boats on inland waters.

Travellers by land.

106. Three thousand and three persons were counted either in rest-houses or on the roads. These figures are probably below the mark, as it was not always easy for the abstractors to distinguish in the schedules the persons so enumerated. On the other hand, no doubt all travellers who could do so slept in a village on the night of the census.

V.—The Population by Sex (Final Form IV).

107. The total population of the province consists of 1,991,005 males and 1,745,766 females, the males exceeding the females by 245,239. There are thus 87·7 females to 100 males. This proportion is a very low one, and would leave 12·3 males in every hundred unmatched with females. In England there are 105·7 females to 100 males, and throughout Europe the weaker almost always outnumbers the stronger sex.

108. It has sometimes been thought that in the East the males are naturally more numerous than in Western countries, and it is by no means certain that this is not the case. According to the rough total published by the Census Commissioner for India in August there are about 96 females to 100 males throughout the Indian Empire. There are causes operating in Europe which would naturally tend to shorten the lives of men in a greater degree than those of women. Most of the hard work that has to be done is done by men, who also encounter the various dangers of the sea and land much more frequently than women do. The former, too, are the emigrating sex. In Burma, on the other hand, the causes tending to shorten life operate more equally. Field labour is shared by both sexes; women and girls perform their portion of daily labour; nor are the men exposed to the dangers of war or the perils of the deep; and further—an important point—there is little or no emigration from the province, but on the contrary a very large annual addition to the population of new-comers, who are chiefly of the stronger sex. As is the case in England, here too more boys than girls are born into the world, the proportion being, in Burma, 107 to 100, and in England, 105 to 100. Thus at births, there are 93·5 females to 100 males, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that, where the chances of death are nearly equal, the relative proportion of the sexes should remain almost unchanged. Referring, again, to the rough totals for Indian provinces we find that only one importance has a smaller proportion of females than Burma, namely, the Punjab. Some ratios calculated on the published figures are subjoined:—

	Females to 100 males.
Madras	102·3
Bengal	101·1
Central Provinces	98·3
Assam	95·3
Bombay	95·1
Oudh	94·6
North-Western Provinces	91·9
British Burma	87·7
Punjab (British territory)	84·3

109. The returns of the census of August 1872 gave 91·54 females to 100 males as the existing proportion. The cause of the present falling off in the relative number of females is easily found. The figures for 1881 may be confidently accepted as representing approximately the relations between the sexes; for though in 1872 the omitted females probably exceeded in number the males who were not enumerated, the relations of the sexes would not have been much affected by the proportional difference in error. The Burmese entertain no prejudices against giving the names of women or furnishing particulars regarding their daughters and wives; and nowhere do we hear of any such rumours as sometimes obtain currency in India on these occasions, as for instance that wives are wanted for our soldiers or concubines for our princes. The disparity of the sexes was, at the previous census, ascribed, no doubt rightly, mainly to the existence of a large foreign element, in which the males largely preponderate; and to the same cause acting in an increased degree at the time the recent census was taken is the present inequality of the numbers of males and females to be chiefly attributed.

110. Assuming that 91·54 correctly represented the ratio of females to 100 males in August 1872, and that immigration is governed by the same rules as guided it eight-and-a-half years ago, we can get a rough idea of the extraordinary numbers of foreigners, due to the difference of season. Few females come into the country merely to stay a few months. We can assume therefore that the females enumerated are resident during the rains as well as in the dry weather; and allowing 100 males to every 91·54 females, we get a total number of males which is less by 83,898 than the actual figures for 1881. This number then, or roughly 80,000, represents the number of persons in excess of those who would have been found if the census had been taken in August as it was in the year 1872. This result is interesting and corroborates an estimate of this purely floating population made on totally different grounds in a former chapter.

111. Figures showing the number of females to 100 males in the different divisions of British Burma are given below :—

	1872.	1881.
Arakan	90·6	84·8
Pegu	...	82·9
Irrawaddy	...	92·5
Old Pegu	92·2	88·6
Tenasserim	89·7	88·6

In every case the ratio is lower now than in 1872, and this is to be accounted for in the way above mentioned, namely, by the extraordinary number of immigrants, who are chiefly males, present in the country during the dry months. Further, in the divisions and also in the districts, the relative scarcity of women is a correct measure of the proportion borne by the foreign to the indigenous element. In Final Form IV may be found figures showing the proportion which the females bear to the males, and side by side for each district the proportion of persons of different religions in every 10,000 of the population. They demonstrate conclusively that where the indigenous element, that is to say (except in Arakan, where there is a considerable native Mahomedan population), the Buddhists and Nat-worshippers are few, and the Hindus and Mahomedans, the exotic sections, are proportionately numerous; the males are at the same time in excess of the females.

112. If this is admitted, the following figures for 1872 and 1881 will be of interest, as showing the districts into which the greatest immigration goes on during the dry season. The difference between the two figures in each line is the measure of the attractiveness of the various districts as fields of labour. Where the proportions for 1881 are less than those for 1872, it may be assumed that emigration takes place :—

Number of males in 10,000 of both sexes.

	1872	1881	
Akyab	5,356	5,647	
Northern Arakan	5,443	5,140	
Kyoukpyoo	5,067	4,980	
Sandoway	5,127	5,110	
Rangoon Town...	6,317	6,822	
Hanthawaddy		5,588	Old Rangoon, 1872, 5,308.
Thonegwa		5,285	
Bassein	5,148	5,212	Old Bassein, 1872, 5,119.
Tharrawaddy		5,156	
Henzada		5,017	Old Myanoung, 1872, 5,056.
Prome	5,040	5,008	
Thayetmyo	5,186	5,149	
Moulmein Town	6,240	6,194	
Amherst	5,207	5,321	
Tavoy	4,959	4,917	
Mergui	5,170	5,184	
Shwaygyin	5,247	5,240	
Toungoo	5,268	5,315	
Salween	5,172	5,168	

113. Immigration is greatest into Akyab and into the deltaic districts, including Rangoon town, and is considerable into Amherst and Toungoo. Emigration during the harvest time appears to take place, as we know is the case, chiefly from Kyoukpyoo and Moulmein town. Tavoy sends a few labourers into the Amherst district. Rangoon town had in February only 46·6 females to 100 males. At the census of 1872 Tavoy, a district to and from which little movement takes place, had more females than males. This is still the case, and there are 103·4 females to 100 males. Kyoukpyoo also, owing to emigration into the Akyab district, has fewer men than women. In Henzada and Prome the sexes approach equality of number.

The towns.

114. If the towns be considered, the variations in the relations of the sexes are even greater than in the districts, and the degree in which the populations are composed of native and of alien elements may be observed, as well as the effect of the season of the year on the movement of the urban population. Akyab town has 31·5, Moulmein town 61·, Henzada 99·, Poungdeh 100·, Mergui 107·, Myanoung 108·, Shwaydoung 119·, Kyangin 121· and Tavoy 122· females to 100 males. Whenever the number of

females rises above 98, it may be assumed that a portion of the population is employed elsewhere trading, cultivating, or harvesting the crops.

The religions.

115. A glance at the form (IV) already quoted shows how very greatly the males of the exotic religions exceed in proportion those of the indigenous religions. Among 10,000 Hindus, there are 8,384 males, that is to say, there are only 19 females to 100 males. The Mahomedans intermarry with the natives of the country, who often nominally adopt the religion of their husbands, and, consequently, with them the proportion of women is higher, amounting to 52·5 to every 100 men. The Christians, who include many native Karens, have 81·4 females to 100 males; the Buddhists 92·8; and the Nat-worshippers who are less recruited by immigration than the people of other religions, have 95·5. These proportions are for the whole province. They differ of course in each district. For instance in the districts of Kyoukpyoo, Sandoway, and Akyab, where there is a considerable indigenous Mahomedan population, the females are proportionately plentiful.

Birthplaces.

116. Final Forms X and XI, which give particulars regarding birthplace, throw light on the subject of the disparity of the sexes. Taking the native population, that is, the persons born within the province, it appears that among them there are 98·1 females to 100 males, and this may be taken as the true normal ratio for British Burma. In 1872, the estimate of the normal relation of the sexes was that there were 98·2 females to 100 males, a result almost identical with that just given. Passing on to those persons who were not born in British Burma, we see that the number of females coming to the country with every 100 males, assuming the mortality of both sexes to be equal, is, from Bengal 29, from Madras only 19, from Upper Burma 60, and from Europe only 8. Again, Form XI shows that among the total survivors of both sexes *born* in the following five districts, but now *residing* in any part of the province, the females exceed the males, namely, among the persons born in Henzada, Prome, Salween, Tavoy, and Tharrawady. The males born in Mergui district almost exactly equal the females. If we look exclusively at the persons both born in, and still resident in, each, district, it appears that in 11 out of the 19 districts of the province, namely, Kyoukpyoo, Sandoway, Rangoon town, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Moulmein town, Tavoy, Mergui, and Salween, the females outnumber the males. This is due no doubt in most cases to the fact that the men move from one district to another more freely than the women, as would be expected. Further, by deducting from the total Buddhists the numbers of persons born in Upper Burma, Siam, and China, we ought to get the number of Buddhists born within the province; and the relation existing between the sexes of this remainder should be the normal relations unaffected by emigration or immigration for the province. The proportion obtained by the process is 98·1 females to 100 males, the same result as was obtained by comparing the several totals of all religions born within the province. This, then, we may take to be the actual true ratio existing at present in British Burma in the population taken as a whole. At birth, as above mentioned, the proportion of females to males is 93·5, but the mortality of the latter is greater than that of the former and in the population of all ages, the sexes are almost equal in number.

Sexes at different ages.

117. A few remarks only will be made in this place concerning the proportions of males to females as shown by the age tables. They are not in all periods what would be anticipated from a knowledge of the fact that more males than females are born into the world. The form for all religions (VII) shows that the males are fewer in number than the females in the first three years of life and in the fifth year. In all other periods the males are in excess, and continue to increase in proportion until 40 years is reached. Above that age the females again increase proportionately, though they do not again outnumber the males. The same observations are true in the case of the Buddhists, except that over 60 years, the females again exceed the males. Hindu boys are less numerous than the girls in the first two years of life, but thenceforward hold the supremacy. Mahomedan males are in excess at every period of life. Among the Nat-worshippers the males are more

numerous than the females at every age except the second, third, and fourth years of childhood. One way of explaining these curious facts in the case of Buddhist children is to suppose, as appears from the Sanitary Report of 1880 to be the case, that there has been of late a great mortality of children. If this is the fact, and the ratio of deaths of male children to the deaths of female children is, as is shown by the figures in the report referred to, 133 to 100, we have a reason for the paucity of male children. This subject will have to be dealt with further when the ages of the population are considered.

118. Of the population over 15 in age there are, owing to the immigrant population, only 83 females to 100 males. Over 12 there are 83· and below that age 97· females to 100 males.

119. The table following shows the number of females to 100 males in periods corresponding to those used in 1872. The next table gives similar proportions in more extended periods of life for the figures of 1881 only. The figures require no further comment:—

	All religions.		Buddhists.	
	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.
Not exceeding 1 year of age	94·6	101	95·5	101
1— 5	98·6	100	99·1	100
6—11	93 7	93·2	94·0	97·6
12—19	96·8	95·7	98·5	95·6
20—	89·6	80·6	93·9	91·3
30—	82·6	70·1	88·4	77·9
40—	84·7	78·6	88·6	85·4
50—	91·9	89·2	94·3	93·9
60—	93·7	98·7	96·0	102·3

Proportion of females to 100 males living at each period of age, 1881.

	0—19	20—	40—	60—
All religions	92·7	75·8	82·4	98·7
Buddhists	95·6	85·1	88·6	102·3

VI.—The religions of the population (Final Forms III and IV).

120. The names of nine different religions have been found in the schedule forms and are shown in the final forms. The religions of Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, Nat-worshippers, Christians, Brahmos, Jains, Jews, and Parsees have all their representatives in British Burma. The numbers of persons belonging to each are displayed below, the figures for 1872 being placed side by side with those obtained at the recent census.

Numbers of each religion returned in 1872 and 1881.

	Buddhists.		Nat-worshippers.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.		Brahmos	Jains.	Jews.	Parsees.
	1872.	1881.	* 1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.
Males ...	1,259,981	1,686,263	57,994	73,465	26,910	73,929	59,886	110,731	28,745	46,419	27	3	112	56
Females ...	1,187,850	1,665,321	53,520	70,116	7,748	14,248	39,958	58,150	23,554	37,800	10	2	92	27
Both sexes ...	2,447,831	3,351,584	110,514	143,581	36,658	88,177	99,846	168,881	52,299	84,219	37	5	204	83

121. The Buddhists are the most numerous and most important class, forming as they do 87 per cent. of the whole population of the province; four-and-

* In 1872 Nat-worshippers were included in the term "Others," which also comprehended the religions shown in the latter columns of this form.

a-half per cent, are Mahomedans, four per cent. Nat-worshippers, rather more than two in a hundred are Hindus, and a slightly smaller proportion are Christians.

122. The percentage of increase on the figures for 1872, high under all heads, is as follows:—

	Percentage of increase.
Buddhists	32·8
Nat-worshippers and others	30·2
Hindus	41·6
Mahomedans	69·1
Christians	61·0

The growth is thus most prominent among the exotic religions or those which are recruited chiefly by immigration. There are few or no indigenous Hindus, though there is a considerable indigenous Mahomedan population in Arakan. The increase among the Christians is due mainly to the mission work that has been going on in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions. In 1872 Nat-worshippers, Jews, Parsees, and the rest were included under the term "Others," and in contrasting the numbers given by this and the previous census these slenderly represented religions have been added to the Nat-worshippers. This term of Nat-worshipper, though well understood in British Burma, perhaps requires some explanation in a report of this kind. "Nats" are spirits supposed to inhabit natural objects terrestrial and celestial, and to interfere freely in the affairs of man. Some are evil, and their ill-will has to be propitiated by offerings of plantains, cocoanuts, fowls, or other such gifts. Some are kind, and their active favour or protection must be gained. The Burmese frequently make offerings to "Nats," and regard the spirit world with an awe not called for by the creed of Buddha. The belief in "Nats" has remained underlying their thoughts and religion ever since they were converted to Buddhism, a relic of the ancient cult which is still preserved intact among the wilder Karens, Chins, and other hill races. At present numbers of Karens and Chins, who have come in contact with the Burmese, though knowing little and practising less the religion of Gotama, call themselves Buddhists because to do so is a sign of civilisation and respectability.

123. The subjoined table exhibits the proportions borne by the members of the different religions to the total population in the three (old) divisions of the province (Final Form IV).

Number of persons of each religion in every 10,000 of the population.

Divisions.	Buddhists.		Nat-worshippers and others.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.	
	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.
Arakan	7,515	7,189	1,087	821	62	160	1,328	1,809	8	21
Pegu	9,362	9,171	188	193	114	239	111	162	225	235
Tenasserim ...	8,787	8,457	443	620	245	280	283	300	242	343
British Burma ...	8,911	8,702	402	385	133	236	364	452	190	225

124. From the above figures it is plain that while, as has been said, the Buddhists form the vast majority of the population, their numbers are relatively less than they were eight-and-a-half years ago. The alien races of Mahomedans and Hindus have increased and everywhere form a greater proportion of the inhabitants of the country. Only a very small, probably an imperceptible, part of the falling-off in the Buddhist section is to be attributed to the conversion of Buddhists to Christianity. On the other hand, a considerable part of the relative decrease of Nat-worshippers may be assigned to this cause.

Buddhists.

125. Turning now to a brief review of the changes that have been going on in the districts, and taking the different religions in order, it appears that there has been a numerical increase

of Buddhists in every district, though in Rangoon Town the figure addition of 837 persons is really apparent only, for if we deduct from the figures for 1881 the number of Buddhists living in the area which has been added since 1872, *viz.*, 2,331, we find a decrease of Buddhists, that is to say, of Burmese amounting to 1,492. Chinese Buddhists, it may be noted, are included in the general term Buddhists. While, however, except in the instance mentioned, there has thus been a numerical increase of Buddhists all over the province, it is only in the following districts that the relative proportion borne by them to the rest of the population has grown. In Sandoway the proportion has increased from 87 to 88 per cent., in Prome from 94 to 97, in Thayetmyo from 87·5 to 87·6, in Tavoy from 96·6 to 96·7, and in the small district of Salween from 4 to 17 per cent. The relative decrease is greatest in Rangoon Town, where there are now 5,003 instead of 6,714 Buddhists in 10,000 of the population.

Nat-worshippers.

126. The number of Nat-worshippers in the Akyab district has fallen from 30,000 to 20,000, in Prome from 15,200 to 5,800, and there are only 685 returned from the Amherst district. It is certain that these decreases are due to a fact which has been already mentioned, namely, the tendency of Nat-worshippers to call themselves Buddhists, and not to a real falling-off in the races forming this religious class. Nat-worshippers are most numerous in the districts in which there are many Karens and Chins, such as Salween, Bassein, and Akyab.

Hindus.

127. Only in the districts of Tavoy and Toungoo have the numbers of Hindus increased at a less rapid rate than the remaining part of the population. In Tavoy there are fewer Hindus than in 1872, but in all other districts there has been a numerical increase. This is very marked in Akyab, where they now number 8,812, as compared with 2,655 in 1872. In fact throughout Arakan the Hindus now form a greater relative part of the population than in 1872. In Rangoon Town, owing chiefly, no doubt, to the taking of the census at a time of year when Madras coolies are especially numerous, the relative proportion of Hindus has risen from 14 to 27 per cent., and the number from 14,108 to 35,871. The harvest brings many of the same class to Martaban and other parts of the Amherst district; and here, too, the Hindus have increased by 36 per cent. There are most Hindus in the town districts of Rangoon and Moulmein. In Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Amherst, and Bassein the numbers are also large owing to the presence of immigrant coolies.

Mahomedans.

128. There has been a numerical increase of Mahomedans in every district of the province except Northern Arakan. In Akyab they are now 99,548, against 58,263, and in Rangoon their numbers have grown from 12,067 to 21,169. As has been mentioned, there is an indigenous Mahomedan population in Arakan, but there is also very free immigration of Chittagonians, who generally return home after the busy season. In Rangoon district the Mahomedans at present form 16 instead of 12 per cent. of the population as at the time of the previous census. Only in Northern Arakan, Tavoy, and Mergui has the relative proportion of Mahomedans decreased. In addition to the districts of Akyab and Rangoon, already noted, Mahomedans are numerous in Amherst, Bassein, Kyoukpyoo, Mergui, and Hanthawaddy. In Mergui there are a good many Malays. The actual numbers are shown in a table which is printed below.

Christians.

129. In all districts the Christian population has grown both numerically and proportionally except in Tavoy, where the percentage is smaller, though the figures actually show a larger Christian element. In Toungoo the Christians have increased from 7,889 in 1872 to 18,191 in 1881, and in every 100 persons there are now 14 in place of the 9 who were to be found at the previous census. In Bassein district the Christians number 21,324 souls, more than the whole number shown under this head for Arakan and the new Pegu division together. The mission work of the American Baptists and Roman Catholics is carried on in this district on an extensive scale among the Karens, who form the chief portion of the Christians.

130. Subjoined is a table showing the actual number of followers of each religion in 1872 and in 1881. The figures given for 1872 under the head of Nat-worshippers include a few "others."

		Buddhists.		Nat-worshippers.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.	
		1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.
Arakan.	Akyab	185,266	230,046	30,153	20,186	2,655	8,812	58,263	99,548	334	1,114
	Northern Arakan ..	1,495	2,160	7,216	12,091	65	228	11	5	3	15
	Kyoukpyoo ..	129,702	133,732	10,323	11,042	185	229	3,920	4,246	47	54
	Sandoway	47,560	56,458	4,941	4,888	86	124	2,121	2,509	17	31
	Total ..	3,64,023	422,396	52,633	48,207	2,991	9,393	64,315	1,06,308	401	1,214
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ..	66,294	67,131	111	34	14,108	35,871	12,067	21,169	6,165	9,741
	Hanthawaddy ..	* 323,434	408,016	Nil.	470	934	7,908	518	4,085	7,438	7,227
	Tharrawaddy ..	..	270,552	..	2,145	..	1,985	..	1,110	..	2,363
	Prome	257,463	313,261	15,198	5,819	791	978	1,122	1,795	298	484
	Total ..	..	1,058,960	..	8,468	..	16,742	..	28,159	..	19,815
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa	..	274,237	..	558	..	723	..	1,650	..	6,894
	Bassein	392,758	337,317	471	20,967	711	4,851	2,671	4,925	16,078	21,824
	Henzada	468,786	311,741	502	121	378	703	977	1,192	5,969	4,308
	Thayetmyo ..	137,252	148,629	14,965	14,100	2,029	2,620	1,174	1,861	1,396	2,349
	Total ..	..	1,071,924	..	35,746	..	8,897	..	9,628	..	34,875
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions.		1,555,987	2,130,884	31,247	44,214	18,951	55,639	18,529	37,787	37,344	54,690
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ..	25,739	28,276	42	..	11,040	12,853	7,504	9,307	2,147	2,640
	Amherst	186,742	283,072	315	685	1,441	6,690	3,681	7,599	1,289	3,040
	Tavoy	69,363	82,187	Nil.	355	394	250	792	828	1,278	1,368
	Mergui	42,226	47,523	,,	2,838	15	273	3,592	4,130	1,359	1,795
	Shwaygyin ..	128,006	158,149	189	9,932	291	958	423	855	576	1,250
	Toungoo	74,598	93,997	1,143	12,612	1,535	2,086	1,001	1,962	7,889	18,191
	Salween	1,147	5,100	24,945	24,738	..	35	9	105	16	31
	Total ..	527,821	698,304	26,634	51,160	14,716	23,145	17,002	24,786	14,554	28,315
Total for the Province ..		2,447,831	3,251,584	110514	143,581	36,658	88,177	99,846	168,881	52,299	84,219

Christians by sect and race (Final Form IIIA).

131. At the recent census the attempt was made to ascertain both the races and the sects to which all the Christians of the province belong. Entries in the schedules were not unfrequently erroneous or wanting, and the figures published on this subject cannot lay claim to absolute accuracy. Persons of mixed European and Eastern race generally dislike to record themselves as Eurasians, and no doubt some of this class may have been treated as European British subjects. On the other hand, the omission of the words British subject in the schedule entries may have led to the placing of some persons of pure English blood under the head of Eurasians.

132. Eleven sects are represented in the schedules including "Episcopalian," which probably means the Episcopal Church of Scotland. There are also a few unspecified.

* The entries for 1872 against Hanthawaddy, Bassein, and Henzada are the figures for the old districts of Rangoon, Bassein, and Myanoung respectively.

133. The following table exhibits the Christians of the whole province according to sect and race:—

Statement showing the Christians by sect and race.

	European British subjects.			Other Europeans and Americans			Eurasians.			Natives			Total.			1872.	Increase per cent.
	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes	Both sexes	
Church of England ...	3,771	619	4,390	405	27	432	1,086	883	1,969	1,693	1,496	3,189	6,955	3,025	9,980	10,689	- 6·2
Roman Catholics ...	923	165	1,087	400	50	550	1,181	980	2,173	6,511	5,827	12,471	9,250	7,021	16,281	11,726	38·8
Presbyterians ...	321	51	372	43	13	56	59	38	108	63	56	119	197	158	655	152	331
Baptists ...	77	28	105	10	36	76	294	167	371	28,256	27,066	55,322	28,577	27,297	55,874	20,907	167
Wesleyans ...	108	12	120	3	...	3	20	17	37	3	3	6	134	32	166		
Armenians ...	3	.	3	7	7	14	56	43	99	6	10	15	71	60	131	175	.
Methodists ...	27	4	31	11	1	12	13	2	15	10	4	14	61	11	72	.	.
Episcopalians ...	4	...	4	...	..	..	36	32	68	1	5	6	41	37	78	9	.
Lutherans ...	16	...	16	293	3	296	2	2	4	19	11	30	340	16	356	53	.
Greeks ...	2	3	5	3	...	3	41	36	77	5	5	10	54	41	95	7	...
Quakers ...	2	...	2	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	..	..	2	.	2	.	.
Unitarians ...	3	...	3	1	.	1	..	.	.	..	..	..	4	.	4	.	.
Unspecified ...	185	2	187	96	2	98	46	31	77	116	57	173	443	92	535	8,631	.
Total ...	5,441	884	6,325	1,102	139	1,541	2,761	2,237	4,998	36,815	34,540	71,355	46,119	37,860	84,219	52,799	61·0

134. The total number of Christians in the province is 84,219, and of these 9,980 belong to the Church of England, 16,281 to the Roman Catholic Church, 655 are Presbyterians, and 55,874 are Baptists.

135. There is an increase in the number of Christians shown in the tables of 1872 amounting to 61 per cent. Members of the Church of England, according to these figures, are fewer than at the time of the preceding census, but this is probably due to previous erroneous classification, and is only an apparent falling off. Roman Catholics are more numerous by nearly 39 per cent., and Baptists, almost entirely native Karens, have increased 167 per cent., from 20,907 to 55,874.

136. The sect which has the most followers among the European British subjects is that of the Church of England, to which 4,390 of this race belong. Among other Europeans and Americans, and among Eurasians, the Roman Catholics are most numerous, with 550 and 2,173 souls respectively. Out of 71,356 Native Christians, the Baptists claim 55,322.

137. European British subjects are in greatest numbers in the Rangoon Town district (2,565), where there are many English merchants, officials, and troops. Other Europeans and Americans also are there most numerous (801).

138. There are 2,706 Eurasian Christians in Rangoon, and 1,034 in Moulmein district. Altogether there are 4,998 of this class of Christians in the province.

139. Native Christians, who, except in Rangoon Town, are chiefly Karens, number 20,560 in the Bassein district. There are 6,833 in Thonegwa, 4,242 in Henzada, and 17,448 in Toungoo district.

140. Looking at the distribution of the different sects, we see that the Church of England has most followers in Rangoon (3,339), where the English and Eurasian society is large. The Roman Catholics are strongest in Toungoo (5,005), Baptist Christians are most numerous in Bassein district (18,704), but they are also abundant in Thonegwa (5,594), Hanthawaddy (6,268), and Toungoo (11,510).

141. The work done by the missionaries during the past 8½ years has been very extensive. The Roman Catholics count now 5,005 and 4,375 souls in the Toungoo and Rangoon districts respectively, against 2,541 and 2,893 at the previous enumeration. The Baptists have had the greatest success in converting the natives of the country in the old Pegu division and in the Toungoo district, where the increases are from 18,097 to 37,156, and from none to 11,510 respectively. It is clear, however, that the previous enumeration of the Baptists must have been imperfect, for Toungoo has long been a centre of energetic and successful work carried on among the Karens by Dr. Mason and other American missionaries.

VII.—The condition of the people as regards marriage (Final Forms V and VI).

142. No general inquiry has ever before been made into the civil condition of the population of India. At the recent census, however, facts regarding this subject have been recorded in the schedules and tabulated in forms concerning the persons of every religion that exists in the empire. They seem to have been accurately recorded in the census schedules, and will be of great use hereafter in judging of the general progress or otherwise of the people in wealth and social well-being. It cannot, in the face of the child-marriage customs existing in India, be asserted that early marriages are a sign of prosperity; but, given a standard of living, it may be said that early or late marriages are fair criteria of the ease or difficulty found in attaining and preserving the standard of comfort. In British Burma this is now higher than it was some years ago; many luxuries are indulged in which were formerly unknown or prohibited by their costliness. Living is more expensive than of old, yet we see no signs that the age at which marriage ordinarily takes place is advancing. Indeed it is said that there is now a tendency to marry earlier than before. This, however, is by no means certain, and we must wait till the next census to ascertain by actual figures what changes are taking place. Meanwhile it may be safely asserted that the people both have and spend more money on domestic necessities and comforts than they used to possess or spend.

143. Final form V shows that the whole population consists of 2,059,263 unmarried, 1,339,532 married, and 237,976 widowed persons. Thus, in every 100 persons of both sexes, 55·1 are either bachelors or spinsters, 38·5 are husbands or wives, and 6·4 are widowers, widows, or divorced persons. Concerning the last class more will be said further on. It is sufficient to remark now that, having regard to the ease with which divorces are effected in Burma and to the comparative frequency of such separations, it was thought well to tabulate statistics on this head.

144. The following figures show the proportions borne by the numbers of persons of each civil condition to the total population of the sex concerned in the case of all religions and of Buddhists :—

	Males.			Females.			Both sexes.		
	Bachelors.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Wives.	Widows.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
All religions ...	57·91	38·18	3·91	51·92	38·91	9·17	55·11	38·52	6·37
Buddhists	58·87	37·27	3·86	52·20	38·66	9·14	55·66	37·94	6·40

145. By far the greater portions of the large totals above mentioned are Buddhists, and to the followers of Gotama my remarks will chiefly be confined. The observable facts are much the same among the Buddhists and the Nat-worshippers, though with the latter the females appear to marry rather earlier. Circumstances are modified slightly among the Mahomedans, Hindus, and Christians by a great preponderance of males and by the large proportion of adults (immigrants). Again, as regards details for small areas, where the local figures show no abnormal departure from the general averages, it seems unnecessary to burden this report with notes on individual districts. Figures for small bodies of people are of little statistical value.

Mean age of married persons.

146. The mean age of husbands of all religions appears to be somewhere about 38·6, of wives 34·3, and of married persons of both sexes 36·6 years. Among Buddhists the figures are 39·3, 34·6, and 37· respectively, and among Nat-worshippers 39·, 33·5, and 36·3 respectively. In England the mean age of married persons in 1871 was 41·85,

but there the average age of the population is higher than it is in this province. People marry later and live longer.

Conjugal condition of persons aged 10 years and upwards.

147. The following tables reproduce in a convenient form total figures for each religion and show the proportion which the different classes bear to the totals of each sex of the religion. Only that part of the population which is over 10 years of age is represented. Practically speaking there are in Burma no marriages at a more tender age than this. In all there are but 11 husbands and 16 wives, chiefly Hindus and Mahomedans, and none of them Buddhists. Between the years of 10 and 15 the numbers are still small, though appreciable. Divorced persons are included with the widowed section.

Total number aged 10 and upwards.

	Both sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Bachelors.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Wives.	Widows.
All religions ...	996,880	1,439,505	237,976	617,608	760,119	77,846	379,272	679,386	160,130
Buddhists ...	859,179	1,238,611	208,211	514,382	628,474	65,123	344,797	605,139	143,088
Nat-worshippers ...	34,120	56,148	9,117	19,715	28,228	3,005	14,405	27,915	6,112
Hindus ...	81,594	45,245	4,668	29,896	37,354	3,211	1,698	7,891	1,457
Mahomedans ...	45,805	74,306	15,454	36,450	49,967	5,076	9,355	24,339	6,378
Christians ...	26,085	30,054	4,503	17,095	16,008	1,423	8,990	14,016	3,080

Number of persons of each civil condition in 100 of both sexes, in 100 men, and in 100 women, aged 10 and upwards.

All religions ...	37·28	53·83	8·89	42·43	52·22	5·35	31·12	55·74	13·14
Buddhists ...	37·34	53·61	9·05	42·58	52·03	5·39	31·55	55·36	13·09
Nat-worshippers ...	34·33	56·49	9·18	38·70	55·40	5·90	29·74	57·63	12·63
Hindus ...	38·76	55·51	6·73	42·43	53·01	4·56	15·37	71·44	13·19
Mahomedans ...	34·81	56·48	8·71	39·84	54·61	5·55	23·35	60·74	15·91
Christians ...	43·01	49·56	7·43	49·51	46·36	4·13	34·42	53·78	11·80

148. In this table the religion which shows the highest proportion of married persons of both sexes to the population over 10 years of age is that of the Nat-worshippers. Among them it is 56·49 per cent. The lowest figure is, as might be expected, among the Christians, where, of 100 persons of the above age, only 49·6 are married. Looking at the men alone, the highest proportion is still among the Nat-worshippers and the lowest among the Christians, but among the women, of 100 Hindus, more than 71 are married. Next come the Mahomedans and last stand the Christians with nearly 54 wives to every 100 females of more than 10 years of age. These facts are what would be anticipated after a glance at the following figures, which show that there are between six and seven times as many Hindu males as females above 10 years of age, more than twice as many Mahomedan males as there are females, and so on.

Total aged 10 years and upwards.

All religions.		Buddhists.		Nat-worshippers.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,455,573	1,218,788	1,207,979	1,003,034	50,948	48,432	70,461	11,046	91,408	40,072	34,526	26,116

Conjugal condition of the population by age.

149. Below is shown the conjugal condition of the population in several age periods.

Statement showing the number of males and females unmarried, married, and widowed for all religions and for Buddhists, with age.

Age.	All religions.						Buddhists.					
	Males.			*Females.*			*Males.*			*Females.*		
	Bachelors.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Wives.	Widows.	Bachelors.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Wives.	Widows.
Total 10 and upwards	617,698	760,119	77,846	379,372	679,386	160,130	514,382	628,474	65,123	344,707	605,139	143,088
10 - ..	241,155	285	18	205,927	1,555	66	215,076	122	11	187,149	905	47
15 - ..	161,111	10,737	546	121,350	56,241	3,427	138,021	8,106	460	111,207	47,937	3,106
20- ..	101,073	71,898	3,801	29,762	174,234	7,328	77,775	57,372	3,197	26,779	99,039	6,628
25 ...	53,521	115,887	6,182	9,517	116,252	7,879	38,686	91,686	4,962	8,307	102,026	6,975
30— ..	30,910	241,353	17,575	6,282	183,537	18,182	28,712	195,882	12,330	5,485	163,202	15,708
40— .	12,139	163,819	15,918	2,716	120,880	27,100	9,135	138,009	13,011	2,457	110,076	23,737
50— ...	5,229	91,880	13,651	1,909	61,059	35,805	4,265	80,172	11,519	1,716	56,532	31,845
60— ...	3,110	64,260	22,124	1,779	26,628	59,953	2,702	57,175	19,633	1,637	24,762	54,952

Percentages of each condition on total males and total females of each age.

Total 10 and upwards.	42·4	52·2	5·4	31·1	55·7	13·2	42·2	51·6	6·2	31·5	55·4	13·1
10 - ..	99·9	·1	·0	99·2	·7	·1	99·9	·1	·0	99·5	·5	·0
15 - ..	93·4	6·3	·3	67·9	31·1	1·0	94·2	5·5	·3	68·5	29·5	2·0
20 ..	57·2	40·7	2·1	10·8	75·3	4·9	56·2	41·5	2·3	20·2	74·8	5·0
25 - ...	30·5	66·0	3·5	7·1	86·9	6·0	28·6	67·7	3·7	7·1	86·9	6·0
30— ...	13·5	81·3	5·2	3·0	88·1	8·9	12·1	82·7	5·2	3·0	88·5	8·5
40 - ...	6·8	85·4	8·3	1·1	80·3	18·7	5·7	86·3	8·1	1·7	85·9	12·4
50— ...	4·7	82·9	12·4	1·9	61·8	36·3	4·4	83·5	12·1	2·0	62·7	35·3
60— ..	3·5	71·8	24·7	2·0	30·0	68·0	3·4	71·9	24·7	2·1	30·4	67·5

150. It is clear from the above figures that the women marry at a much earlier period than the men; thus in the age between 20 and 25 years, while 57 per cent. of the males have not yet found wives, only 20 per cent. of the women of that age are still unmarried. The males outnumber the females in British Burma, and both a larger number and also a large proportion of them die unmarried.

151. Bachelors decrease through all periods. Married persons increase up to 60 and then fall off, the numbers of widows and widowers being greatly augmented above that age. The falling-off in the proportion of husbands at this period is much greater among the Nat-worshippers than among the Buddhists. Only 42 per cent. of the Nat-worshipping males over 60 are husbands, while among the same people from 30 to 40 years of age the proportions of husbands to males and of wives to females of that age are the same. The proportion of spinsters to the total females increases after 50 years of age, showing that not many who have up to this period remained old-maids succeed in changing their condition for wedded life. Above 60 to every 100 married couples there are 34 widowers and 225 widows. Two of the latter and one of the former would be divorced persons.

152. If we compare the age of marriage in Burma with that ruling in England we see clearly illustrated the great difference existing in the periods of life when the people of the two countries enter the matrimonial state:—

Number of husbands to 100 males and of wives to 100 females living at the ages specified.

Age.	Husbands.		Wives.	
	Burma.	England.	Burma.	England.
		1871.		1871.
Total 15 and upwards	62·6	55·9	67·0	52·2
15—	6·2	·5	31·1	3·1
20—	40·7	23·0	75·3	34·3
25—29	66·0	59·6	87·9	62·4

Proportion of persons unmarried, married, and widowed to 100 persons aged 20 and upwards

	Bachelors.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Wives.	Widows.
England	27·1	66·1	6·8	25·8	60·6	13·6
Burma	20·65	71·93	7·42	6·26	74·87	18·87

153. The proportion borne by the married population under 50 years of age, that is, we may say, the reproductive population, to the total population is 32 per cent. The wives of this age are 33·9 of the total females, and the husbands 30·3 per cent. of the total males. In England the proportion of the child-producing couples forms only about one-fourth of the population.

Divorced persons.

154. The enumeration of divorced persons has already been referred to. Below is a statement exhibiting this class by religion without age and by age without religion :—

	Divorced persons by religion.				Divorced persons by age.		
	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total married of each sex.		Age.	Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.			
All religions	8,027	10,536	1·06	1·55	...	8,027	10,536
Buddhists	7,409	10,234	1·18	1·69	10—	...	15
Nat-worshippers ...	115	127	·41	·45	15—	241	1,395
Hindus	244	30	·65	·38	20—	1,338	2,328
Mahomedans ...	250	134	·50	·55	25—	1,496	1,727
Others	9	11	...	...	30—	2,861	2,249
					40—	1,566	1,476
					50—	760	963
					60—	465	383

155. Twelve of the 15 females who, before they have attained their sixteenth year, are already married and divorced are Buddhists. It is before they reach the age of 25 that husband and wife seem to be most dissatisfied with each other, seeking happiness in divorce, but it is unsafe to hazard general observations of this kind. It is impossible to say whether the persons found divorced between 25 and 30 were divorced between 20 and 25, or whether the latter re-married and the former are the result of fresh separations. Probably the last supposition is the more correct one. Rapid re-marriage is common, one may almost say universal, among the younger people. In fact it is generally the desire of the husband or the wife to marry another and not mere incompatibility of temper that leads to the separation. Divorced couples often unite again : in some cases the separation and re-union occur and recur with ridiculous rapidity. The divorced females almost universally outnumber the males. The return of divorced persons cannot be looked on as accurate : probably more men should be shown as separated from their wives. This class of civil condition is most largely represented in the Prome district, where there are 1,321 men and 2,068 women shown as divorced. The census was very carefully taken in the Prome district, and these figures may be accepted as approximately correct. There are fewest divorces in Tharrawaddy, where only 48 persons of both sexes are shown. This is no doubt due rather to the fact that the enumerators were not very well instructed on this head than to the absence of circumstances tending to mar connubial harmony.

The marriage customs of the people.

156. The marriage customs of the Buddhists and Nat-worshippers claim a brief notice.

157. Among the Burmese, who are all Buddhists, girls are considered the property of the parents, but constraint on their choice of a husband is rarely employed. Child-marriages are practically unknown. Young men make love pretty much where their fancy leads them, first obtaining the consent of the parents, which is generally accorded, unless the young man is of doubtful character. The period of probation during which courtship was carried on and the suitor was carefully watched was formerly long. It is now much briefer and early marriage is easier for bachelors than of old. The Burmese mother is a great matchmaker, but she effects her end by peacefully influencing the feelings of the young couple whose union she desires to promote and not by compulsion. Constraint is sometimes tried, but generally in vain. The young lady elopes with her favoured swain, or, as occasionally happens, hangs herself. The rule, however, is that the parent's consent is requisite at a first marriage, and the practice is that the girl's consent is also essential.

158. The main element in the marriage ceremony is the publication of the union. To enter into details on this subject here would be out of place. By Buddhist law polygamy is permitted, but is rare for anyone to avail himself of the indulgence. Occasionally officials or wealthy traders have more than one wife, but polygamy is not looked upon as altogether respectable. Sometimes the elder wife strongly objects to being practically set aside, sometimes she acquiesces quietly in the arrangement, but the two wifes live in different houses in almost every case. Divorce is easily obtained. If the pair are agreed, elders are summoned and the divorce takes place at once. If either the husband or the wife refuses to be divorced, the question is not practically whether the divorce can be effected, but how the common and peculiar property is to be divided. This depends on the cause shown for requiring a separation. If no cause is shown, the unwilling party takes all the common property. In some cases the applicant for divorce gets the whole. Disputed claims for divorce are often brought before the Civil Court, but as all grades of Judges can grant decrees of separation, and indeed cannot refuse them, the only doubtful point being the disposal of the property, the difficulty of divorce is not materially enhanced. While, however, divorce is easily and rapidly obtained, the proportion of divorced persons to married couples is small. Married life in Burma, where the women carry on a great part of the trading and shopping and amuse themselves after their own fancy, is very happy. Children are numerous, and separation of husband and wife by any cause but death may be said to be comparatively rare.

159. Among the Karens, Chins, and other hill tribes marriage customs differ from those of the Burmese, where the original habits are preserved, but where these people have come in contact with the ruling race, their customs have been much modified and little difference is observable. The children of Karens, except in the Karennee clan, are generally betrothed by their parents, and subsequent non-fulfilment of the contract is expiated by a heavy fine. Polygamy is not allowed by Karen law, but among those who have embraced Buddhism and mixed with the Burmese it is occasionally practised. Adultery is the only ground on which divorce is permitted among the Karens. It is regarded as a great offence, but is not altogether rare. Chastity before marriage is not much regarded among any of the hill races.

160. Among the Chins marriage is a simple contract with the consent of the girl's brother or parents. Large presents are at the same time made by the suitor. Girls are often affianced early in life. Polygamy is common; but the consent of the first wife's brother is required before the second wife can be taken, and, as has been said, the chastity of unmarried women is not respected. For certain misbehaviour on the part of the husband the wife's brother, who, instead of the parents, acts as guardian, may take her away. On the death of the husband his brother takes the widow as his wife. Divorce is possible, but, if there is no proved offence, the husband is fined and loses all claim to dowry. These customs, where they differ from those of the Burmese, are rapidly disappearing and are preserved in their integrity only in the recesses of the hills.

VIII.—The ages of the population (Form VII).

161. The age periods adopted for compilation of the census returns of 1881 are more elaborate and more scientific than those used in the tables of the report for the previous enumeration, where the division of the period of 6 to 19 years into two parts, 6 to 11, and 12 to 19, was intended to separate what might be called the infant, the juvenile, and the adult population. The present tables show, as did those of 1872, the infants under one year of age, but they also distinguish the numbers existing in the second, third, fourth, and fifth years of life. From that point onwards the population is arranged in equal periods of five years. At the same time, to facilitate comparison between the figures for this and the preceding census, the numbers of persons in the sixth year and in the tenth and eleventh years of life have been compiled from the schedules, and are inserted at the end of the Final Form (No. VII). By combining these periods with those of the prescribed tables it is of course easy to ascertain what portions of the population are now living in the periods adopted at the census of 1872.

162. The following table shows the distribution of the population according to the final forms:—

Statement showing the population by age and sex.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Under 1 year	44,420	44,724	89,144
1—	48,547	48,771	97,318
2—	56,497	57,182	113,679
3—	62,396	62,035	124,431
4—	56,746	56,760	113,506
5—9	266,826	257,506	524,332
10—14	241,458	207,548	449,006
15—19	172,724	181,018	353,742
20—24	176,775	150,324	327,099
25—29	175,590	133,678	309,268
30—34	168,084	117,006	285,090
35—39	128,782	91,295	220,077
40—44	113,552	88,937	202,489
45—49	78,354	61,849	140,203
50—54	69,837	62,885	132,722
55—59	40,923	35,888	76,811
60 and upwards	89,494	88,360	177,854

The abnormal distribution of the infant population over the early years of life.

163. Looking at these figures, there are two points which at once attract attention. They are, first, that in the years of infancy the females exceed the males in number; and, second, that for the first four years of life there is a progressive increase of numbers. Both of these facts are anomalous. We know that here, as in England and in other countries, the births of males exceed those of females, and that in British Burma 107 boys are born for every 100 girls that come into the world. It is also a natural law that the numbers existing in each successive year of life should decrease as death carries off its annual percentage of victims. These abnormal phenomena are very important. Either the returns for these periods of infant life are worthless, or the ordinary conditions of life in British Burma have been of late modified to an extraordinary degree. It is necessary therefore to examine the question in some detail, pointing out the reasons that exist for attributing the anomalous results to one cause or another. There are several ways in which the returns might be incorrect in themselves and therefore valueless. First, information regarding young children might be withheld by the parents from carelessness or intentionally. Second, the ages of babies might be erroneously given, either voluntarily or by ignorance or forgetfulness. There is no reason whatever to suppose that information would be purposely withheld and that the children would so get omitted from the enumeration. No

prejudice exists in British Burma against giving any particulars asked for about a child. Nor has any district officer ever hinted at any sort of disinclination on the part of parents to furnish the information required for the census. Concealment of children in this country, where houses are open and life is free, is almost a physical impossibility, and it does not appear to have occurred in the slightest degree in 1872. Nor, again, is there any preference for giving one age rather than another. Errors made in telling the age of children would be involuntary and would cancel each other in large totals. But while any idea of intentional concealment or withholding of information must, so far as is known, be set aside, it is not quite so certain that, from sheer ignorance of the objects of the census, the baby may not sometimes have been omitted by the mother from the list of the members of her family, as being presumably an object of no consequence to any one but herself. Such omissions would naturally be proportionately fewer as the age of children increased, and the result might be, if they occurred frequently, to produce the arrangement of progressive increase instead of decrease of numbers, which is so remarkable in the above table. It seems, after a most careful consideration of the various facts connected with the subject, impossible to avoid regarding the incomplete statements of the mothers as one cause, though a slight one, of the deficit. Still this alone would not account both for the paucity of infants and for the excess of females, and the improbablity of the occurrence of such omissions must not be lost sight of. The enumerators were carefully instructed to enter in the schedules every person living in the house. Their work was checked and repeated. Further, the baby of the family is to the mother its most important member, and is generally visible to every passer-by, census enumerators included, either in the cradle or in its mother's arms.

164. Third, the enumerator might enter the ages incorrectly, or he might omit the word month, and so, for census purposes, convert a child of one month into one of one year. It is certain that the enumerator would enter the numbers actually given him, but the omission of the word month is at first sight a very possible mistake. But, if this occurred, the children less than one year old would be distributed over the succeeding periods up to twelve years. The result would be, unless mothers universally preferred to say a child was three months old, or of some other common age, rather than give the real number of months, that the figures for the years of childhood would be swelled by about equal numbers, but would remain in the same order as regards magnitude. It may be thought that a mother would be inclined to give the age of a child as three months, or six months, or nine months, just as adults very frequently, both in England and in Burma, state their age as 50 or 60 instead of 48 or 61. And, as a matter of fact, the fourth year exhibits the largest numbers in nearly every district. Burmese mothers, however, especially in the cases of very young children, are both able and willing to tell the ages with considerable accuracy; and in order that the kind of error just mentioned should be the cause of the results under enquiry, the omission of the word month has to be added to the supposed numerical error. As regards the verbal omission of the enumerator, it is to be noted that the instruction of census officers was in all districts careful, and in some most thorough in every way. In the latter districts, as for instance in Prome and Thonegwa, where the European superintending staff was numerous, and in towns, where the enumeration was made in English, as in Rangoon, or by well-educated and well-trained men, as in Prome, Henzada, or Toungoo, it is improbable that the entries would fail in the manner suggested; but here, too, we find the same anomalies, and it seems impossible to attribute them entirely to the errors of the enumerators.

165. It may further be observed that an examination of the table given later on, in which the figures for 1872 and 1881 are contrasted, does not seem to confirm this natural idea of the verbal omission, though it may be mentioned that the proportions borne by the numbers of children found in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th years of life to the total population are higher here than they are in England. As already remarked, the abnormal progession of the numbers at the early ages is not accounted for by the supposed distribution, and, moreover, instead of meeting with an increase in the proportion at present borne by the num-

bers of persons between 1 and 6 to the total population, as compared with the proportion for 1872, we actually find a decrease from 15·4 to 15·2 per cent. It is true that there is a slight increase from 15·1 to 15·8 in the corresponding proportions for the period of 6 to 11 years, but, on the whole, even taking into account the extra number of male immigrants present at the season of the recent census, there is a decrease in the proportion of children to the total population. Again, if the abnormal relation of the sexes were due to the suggested distribution, we might look for a higher ratio of increase among the males than among the females between 1 and 12 years of age. The contrary is, however, the case. The ratio of increase on the number of 1872 is higher among the females.

166. Subjoined is a table showing by figures the order in which the age periods of different districts and religions would stand if arranged according to numerical value.

Statement showing for districts the order according to numerical value of the total numbers entered under the first five years of life.

	Name of District.	All religions.					Buddhists.					Nat-worshippers.				
		Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Over 2 years.	Over 3 years.	Over 4 years.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Over 2 years.	Over 3 years.	Over 4 years.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Over 2 years.	Over 3 years.	Over 4 years.
Arakan.	Akyab	5	4	3	1	2	4	5	3	1	2	5	4	2	1	3
	Northern Arakan ...	5	4	3	1	2	5	3	3	1	2	5	4	3	1	2
	Kyoukpyoo	5	4	3	1	2	5	4	3	1	2	5	4	2	1	3
	Sandoway	5	3	1	2	4	5	3	1	2	4	5	4	2	1	3
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	4	5	3	1	2	4	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	5	4	3	1	2	5	4	3	1	2	5	1	2	4	3
	Tharrawaddy ...	5	4	3	1	2	5	4	3	1	2	3	4	3	1	2
	Prome	4	5	3	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	5	3	2	1	4
Irra-waddy.	Thonogwa	5	4	2	1	2	5	4	3	1	2	4	4	2	1	3
	Bassein	5	4	2	1	3	5	4	2	1	3	5	4	2	1	3
	Henzada	4	5	3	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	5	3	2	1	3
	Thayetmyo	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	3	1	2	5	4	2	1	3
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ...	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst	5	3	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	4	5	2	4	3	1
	Tavoy	5	4	2	1	3	5	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	5	4	2	1	3	5	4	3	1	2	5	3	1	1	4
	Shwaygyin	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	3	5	3	2	1	3
	Toungoo	4	5	2	1	2	4	5	3	1	2	5	4	2	1	3
	Salween	4	5	2	1	3	1	5	2	3	4	5	4	2	1	3

Similar details for other religions by divisions.

	Christians.					Hindus.					Mahomedans.				
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Over 2 years.	Over 3 years.	Over 4 years.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Over 2 years.	Over 3 years.	Over 4 years.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Over 2 years.	Over 3 years.	Over 4 years.
Arakan	3	4	5	1	2	2	5	4	3	1	5	4	3	1	2
Pegu	5	4	3	1	2	4	5	2	1	3	3	4	5	1	2
Irrawaddy	5	4	1	2	3	3	5	2	1	4	4	5	2	3	1
Tenasserim	5	4	2	1	3	3	4	2	1	5	4	5	2	1	3
Province	5	4	1	2	3	3	5	2	1	4	5	4	3	1	2

NOTE.—To explain these tables an instance of their use may be given. The figure 1 placed against Akyab under "all religions" indicates that there are more persons over 3 years of age, that is, between 3 and 4 than in any other of the first 5 years of life. The number between 4 and 5 stands next in size, and there are, as the figure 5 indicates, fewer children under one year of age than in any other of the five years for which the tables are prepared.

167. From these tables it appears that the fourth year of life almost invariably has the largest, while the baby age almost as invariably exhibits the smallest, entries. Neighbouring districts show somewhat similar variations, and the districts mentioned above as instances of those almost above suspicion as regards the errors of enumerators are not free from the strange results.

168. Again, the results might be due to erroneous compilation. This must be excluded as a possible cause. The abnormal condition of things was noticed by myself at the very commencement of the operations, and the work of abstraction from the schedules was constantly checked; nor even, supposing that errors have escaped detection, would the result have been a regular arrangement such as is manifest in the above table.

169. The possible causes of error which have been noticed would work equally in the cases of females as of males and would not explain at all the excess of the females during the years of infant life.

170. There are two other possible causes,—one a falling-off in births and a simultaneous reversal of the law of the preponderance of male births. There is no reason whatever to suspect that either of these changes have happened; on the contrary, the number of births registered in the year 1880 is far higher than that shown in the tables for the preceding years.

171. The other possible cause, and the last one that has to be noticed, is the increased mortality of children, and especially of male children. The probability in this country is always that the deaths will be better registered than the births, and that improved registration will tend to increase the number of births in a higher ratio than that of the deaths. Therefore, if we find the proportion of deaths to births rising, we may, even with an imperfect system of registration, safely accept the fact that either the rate of mortality is rising or the birth-rate is decreasing. Owing to the improved registration of births, the real increase in the proportion of deaths to births would be actually higher than the apparent figure increase. The decrease of the birth-rate, it has been observed, is not, so far as our imperfect data show, an admissible supposition. The following figures exhibit the ratios of the number of deaths of infants under one year of age to the number of births in different years:—

Statement showing the proportion of deaths of males and of females and of persons under one year of age to 100 births of males and 100 births of females and 100 births of both sexes.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1875	...	...	6·31
1876	6·81	6·42	6·62
1877	10·75	9·08	9·94
1878	8·57	7·89	8·38
1879	11·01	8·87	9·88
1880	15·17	12·17	13·72

172. The death-rate appears from these figures to have increased during the last three years, and largely so in 1880.

173. The proportion of the deaths under one year to the total deaths has also increased in the same period, as the subjoined figures show. This may be partly due to improved registration. The deaths not registered would generally be those of young persons rather than of adults:—

Proportion per cent. of deaths under one year to total deaths.

1874... 9·3	1878... 9·6
1875...13·5	1879...13·7
1876...11·3	1880...17·9
1877...12·0	

174. The following figures show that the deaths of males very largely exceed those of females:—

Proportion of deaths of males to 100 deaths of females under one year of age.

1875 ... 128	1878 ... 120
1876 ... 113	1879 ... 129
1877 ... 124	1880 ... 133

175. The relations between the deaths of males and of females may be accepted as fairly correct, as there is little reason why the deaths of male infants should be better recorded than those of females.

176. The tendency shown by these vital statistics is undoubtedly towards an increased mortality of children and especially of boys; but it seems scarcely sufficient to explain how the children now in their fourth year succeeded in passing through three years, during which Death seized at each period his share of those living, and still managed to exceed the numbers of those who are now in their first year, while the naturally large excess of males was changed to a deficiency, and it becomes absolutely necessary, the more so after a consideration of the figures displayed in the table given below, to suppose that, setting aside the loss by a high rate of mortality, the census has been characterised by a concealment or an omission, both of which are contrary to experience and apparently also to the probabilities of the case considered in reference to the figures. Widespread uniformity of result demand a cause acting universally. Death may fulfil the condition, and intentional concealment, or omission to mention infants, if dependent on some feeling, general though hitherto unobserved, might also fulfil it. Mistakes of enumerators would presumably be proportioned to the care taken about their instruction, and would be less likely to produce uniformity throughout the province. Still it is *primâ facie* more probable that the enumerator would omit the word month than that he would fail to enumerate the children.

177. If the figures of this census are correct for the infant years, they record facts which cannot be blotted out. In 1891 the persons then 10 years old will be but few in number, while there will be many of 13 years of age, and it will be worth while to compile the returns of the next census for these periods and ascertain by comparison of the numbers still surviving whether the anomalous results of this census should be attributed to omissions in the schedules, occurring especially among male children, to erroneous distribution consequent on the failure of the enumerator to record the word "month," or to abnormal infant mortality.*

178. I have felt bound to set forth the possible causes of the anomalies apparent, because the latter are of great importance, and the natural belief of the public, in the absence of detailed explanation, must be that the errors are wholly due to defects of the enumeration, a cause to which, as has been shown, it seems difficult to attribute them in sufficient measure.

The population distributed according to the age periods adopted in 1872.

179. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the population according to the age periods adopted at the census of 1872 for the compilation of results. The proportions of the males and females in each period to the total males and females are shown in juxtaposition, as also the increases per cent. on the figures for the previous census.

Statement showing the age totals of 1881, compared with those of 1872, according to the age periods used in 1872.

Age.	Males.		Females.		Increase or decrease per cent.		Number of persons living at each period in 100 persons of all ages of the sex concerned.			
							Males.		Females.	
	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.	M.	F	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.
Under 1 year ..	76,916	44,420	72,795	44,724	—42·2	—38·6	5·36	2·23	5·55	2·56
1— 5 (5 years)..	214,397	283,318	211,396	283,452	32·1	34·1	14·94	14·23	16·12	16·24
6—11 (6 years)..	214,673	310,827	201,258	289,854	44·8	44·0	14·95	15·61	15·34	16·60
12—19 (8 years)	198,818	311,049	192,486	297,514	56·4	54·6	13·85	15·62	15·68	17·04
20—29 10 years)	238,985	352,365	210,415	284,002	47·5	35·0	16·65	17·70	16·04	16·27
30—39 (10 years)	215,091	296,866	177,798	208,301	38·0	17·2	14·98	14·91	13·55	11·93
40—49 (10 years)	138,466	191,906	117,368	150,786	38·6	28·6	9·65	9·64	8·94	8·64
50—59 (10 years)	75,281	110,760	69,206	98,778	47·1	42·7	5·24	5·56	5·28	5·66
60 and upwards..	62,941	89,494	59,008	88,360	42·2	49·7	4·38	4·50	4·50	5·06

* Note.—It may even be satisfactory to test the correctness of the present census by at once re-enumerating (for age and sex) the population of a few circles in different districts.

180. The most marked features apparent from an examination of this table are the extraordinary numerical and proportional falling-off in the numbers of infants under one year of age and the change in the relation of the sexes. In 1872 the boys under one were fewer than the girls, and the large number of children, or, in other words, the youthfulness of the population, attracted attention, and it was thought that there had been for some years past an accelerated birth-rate. The decrease just noticed, amounting to 40 per cent., if actually correct, is too large, considering the great increase of population which has undoubtedly taken place, to be accounted for by any conceivable increase in the rate of mortality. If the figures for 1872 are true, we might expect to find the number of living children under one year of age double what it is according to the returns, and there would seem to be no escape from the supposition that either the returns of 1872 are incorrect or that, besides the increased mortality of children which has been commented on, there have also occurred grave errors at the recent enumeration. There can, however, be no question that the census of 1881 has been more careful and accurate than that of 1872. It has been already explained how difficult it is, even taking the figures for 1881 as they stand by themselves, to ascribe the widespread and uniform results observable wholly to errors of enumeration; but much more difficult is it to reconcile in the same way the figures of 1881 with those of 1872, and we are led therefore to the belief that the number of children recorded at the last census as under one year of age, amounting as it did to 5·45 of the total population, was overstated at the expense of the succeeding years. The corresponding proportion for England is 3 per cent. In British Burma a somewhat higher ratio than this might be looked for, but if, as is probable, 2·4, the ratio obtaining here according to the tables, is too low, no doubt 5·45 is, on the other hand, too high a proportion. It is generally more likely that the returns of 1872 are incorrect than that those now compiled are erroneous.

181. There were at the time of the previous census, as may be seen from the table, 505,986 boys under 12, or 35·25 per cent. of the total males, and 485,449 girls, or 37·0 per cent. of the total females. The corresponding figures are now 638,565 and 618,030, or 32·08 and 35·4. The increase in this part of the population has been only 26·2 on the boys and 27·3 on the girls of 1872, considerably less than would be expected from the general growth of the population. These facts are somewhat remarkable and would, if the anomalous circumstances of which so much has been said did not exist, tend to prove that the mean age of the population has increased, and, as we cannot suppose that the births have decreased, that there is now less waste of life than there was in 1872, and that the general health of the people has improved. That, notwithstanding the abnormal figures for the early years, this is actually the case may be inferred from the ratios for the higher ages. At present there are 4·5 men and 5·1 women over 60 in 100 men and 100 women, against 4·4 and 4·5 in 1872. The large number of immigrants tends to swell the numbers between 20 and 30 and to raise the mean age of the population. Above one year the figures for the census under report as grouped in the 1872 periods show signs of greater accuracy than was attained in the year 1872, when the period between 20 and 30 showed a more exorbitant increase in number on the preceding period than appears from the table for 1881. The inequality of the age periods, however, prevents the observer from at once noting whether the distribution of the population by ages is normal or not. Subsequent tables will illustrate this distribution in equal periods. Supposing birth-rates and death-rates to be constant, and excluding the disturbing cause of immigration, there should be a gradual falling-off in the numbers of persons living in each successive year, until the last survivor is carried off, and the next year is blank.

182. In 1872 there were between the ages of one and six 149 boys in 1,000 males and 161 girls in 1,000 females of all ages. There are now 142 males and 162 females, or a lower proportion of males and a slightly higher proportion of females at this age. From 6 to 12 the change as regards the males is in the other direction, nor is there the great falling-off from 149 to 138 in the succeeding period, 12 to 20, to which attention was drawn in 1872. There are now 156 boys in each of these periods out of every 1,000 males of all ages. It must be observed that the first age period is only 6 years, while the second includes 8 years. The

falling-off in 1872 was excessive, and the equality of distribution now shown is probably in accordance with ordinary laws of progression, as the latter period is two years longer than the former. It would be interesting or important to trace out the population enumerated in 1872 in the returns now before us, but this is not possible, because the period which has elapsed since the preceding census, namely, the abnormal one of eight-and-a-half years, added to the period then adopted for compilation, does not produce correspondence with any period for which age statistics have now been tabulated. For instance, the survivors of the children under 1 in August 1872 are now under 9½, that is to say, between 8½ and 9½, and cannot be found. Those who were then from 1 to 5 years of age are now between 9½ and 14½ inclusive, or approximately over 9 and under 15, and we cannot ascertain the survivors. Calculation based on imperfect data would be worthless.

The population distributed in equal age periods.

183. Subjoined is the table already referred to showing the ages of the population in five-year periods.

Statement showing the population distributed in 5-year periods, with percentage on total of each sex of all ages for British Burma and for England and Wales.

Age.	Number of persons of each sex living at each period in every 100 (of all ages) of the sex concerned.								
				Burma.			*England and Wales.*		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
0— 4	268,606	269,472	538,078	13·49	15·44	14·40	13·9	13·2	13·5
5— 9	266,826	257,506	524,332	13·40	14·75	14·03	12·2	11·6	11·9
10—14	241,458	207,548	449,006	12·13	11·89	12·01	11·0	10·3	10·7
15—19	172,724	181,018	353,742	8·67	10·37	9·47	9·8	9·4	9·6
20—24	176,775	150,324	327,099	8·88	8·61	8·75	8·6	9·0	8·8
25—29	175,590	133,678	309,268	8·82	7·66	8·28	7·6	8·0	7·8
30 - 34	168,084	117,006	285,090	8·44	6·70	7·63	6·7	7·0	6·8
35—39	128,782	91,295	220,077	6·47	5·23	5·89	5·8	6·0	5·9
40—44	113,552	88,937	202,489	5·70	5·09	5·42	5·3	5·5	5·4
45—49	78,354	61,849	140,203	3·94	3·54	3·75	4·6	4·7	4·6
50—54	69,837	62,885	132,722	3·51	3·60	3·55	4·1	4·2	4·2
55—59	40,923	35,888	76,811	2·06	2·06	2·06	3·1	3·2	3·2
60	89,494	88,360	177,854	4·49	5·06	4·76	7·1	7·8	7·5
Total ...	1,991,005	1,745,766	3,736,771	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

184. These figures show a periodical decrease in the number of surviving males up to the 20th year, though the number living in the first period exceeds those found in the second by less than, with normal circumstances in infant life, would be expected. Between 20 and 25 there is an increase in the number of males, and this appears also in a less degree in the succeeding period; but from the 20th year there is again a decrease in each successive age up to 60. The increase from 172,724 to 176,775, when a falling-off would be looked for, is due no doubt chiefly to the number of immigrants included in that period, but also possibly to the entry of persons of 19 years of age as of 20 years. After 35 there is a very sudden decrease of about 40,000 males, and again in the period following, 45, there are 35,000 males less than from 40 to 44. These facts are due to the falling-off in immigrants after 35 and 45, and also to the tendency observable from all age tables to state the age in round numbers. From 20 to 45 may be called the immigrant age. Between 20 and 35 are to be found the larger number of the foreigners, and all those who come simply to stay a season or so. Some remain until they are about 45 years of age, but towards the close of this period most of the temporary residents seem to return to their native countries.

185. The foreigners are chiefly males, and we should expect to find more normal conditions among the females. This is in fact the case, for from the first to the end of the tenth period there is a gradual successive decrease in the numbers of females entered in the table. Between 50 and 54, however, there is an increase

from 61,849 to 62,885, a circumstance observable in the different religions, but not on a large scale among the Buddhists. It is due no doubt to the reason which has been already mentioned, namely the ignorance of persons and especially of women, which often causes them to give their ages as 50 or 60 when they are perhaps 49 or 58. The great increase in the numbers of persons returned as 60 and upwards on the numbers of the preceding period are also perhaps partly due to this cause, though not necessarily in a large measure, as is proved by a comparison of the figures showing proportions for Burma and England, which are printed in the above table. These proportions of persons of each sex living at each period to 100 persons of all ages belonging to the sex concerned are smaller in the lower ages in England and higher in the more advanced period of life than is the case here, proving, as has previously been observed, that the population of British Burma is generally younger, and that the number of persons who arrive at old age is smaller here than in England. In British Burma 45·4 per cent. of the people are between 15 and 45, the age of youth and mature manhood; in England the proportion is 44·3 per cent. The portion of the population below 15, the age of childhood, is relatively larger here, and above 45 there are fewer persons found alive.

186. The population is shown below distributed in 10 and again in 20 year periods.

Population distributed over 10-year periods.

Age.	Burma.					England.		
	Males.	Females.	Percentage of mean on total males.	Percentage of females on total females.	Percentage of both sexes on total of both sexes.	Percentage of males on total males.	Percentage of females on total females.	Percentage of both sexes on total of both sexes.
0	535,482	526,978	26·89	30·19	28·48	26·1	24·8	25·4
10	414,182	388,566	20·80	22·26	21·58	20·8	19·7	20·3
20	352,365	284,002	17·70	16·27	17·03	16·2	17·0	16·6
30	296,866	208,301	14·91	11·93	13·52	12·5	13·0	12·7
40	191,906	150,786	9·64	8·63	9·27	9·9	10·2	10·0
50	110,760	98,773	5·56	5·66	5·61	7·2	7·4	7·4
60	89,494	88,360	4·50	5·06	4·86	7·1	7·8	7·5

Population distributed over 20-year periods.

0	949,614	915,544	47·69	52·45	49·9	46·9	44·5	45·7
20	649,231	492,303	32·61	28·20	30·5	28·7	30·0	29·3
40	302,666	249,559	15·20	14·29	14·8	17·1	17·6	17·4
60	89,494	88,360	4·50	5·06	4·8	7·1	7·8	7·5

187. In these tables errors due to accidental mistakes in the statement of ages by the people are practically lost. The figures speak for themselves, and confirm the remarks already made regarding the young and aged of the population. The tables for different religions exhibit few features worthy of special remark. Among the Hindus and Mahomedans, most of whom enter the country at or after reaching maturity, the proportion of the older people to the total population is higher than in the case of Buddhists. It is a peculiarity of the Buddhist population that the number and proportion of females who pass the age of 60 are greater than they are with the males, both in the province taken as a whole and in each division except Tenasserim. Noticeable, too, is the circumstance that in England, up to the age of 20, the males are in excess of the females, but after that period the latter continue superior in numbers to the former. Here, though the males show larger numbers than the females at every period, the females show a larger proportion of persons of that sex living up to 20 years of age than do the males. One reason is that the number of persons between 20 and 40 are so largely swelled by immigrants, the augmentation raising the proportion borne to the total

population by that number and lowering in corresponding measure the proportions for other periods. Another is the extraordinary paucity of male infants which has been so frequently referred to.

188. It may be observed from the above tables that the population of British Burma is divided into two equal parts by the age 20, that is to say, half the people are over 20 and half are below that age. The male population is divided into two equal parts after 21¼ years; the female three months after the completion of the nineteenth year (18¼). As might be anticipated, the Buddhists are divided at lower periods: the males at 20½, the females at 18¾, and both sexes at 19⅝ years of age. The English population, in which life is more prolonged, is divided into two equal parts by the age 22½.

The mean age of the population.

189. The mean age of the people of the province is 23·71 for males, 22·70 for females, and 23·24 years for persons without distinction of sex. Corresponding figures for the different religions are subjoined.

Mean age of the population.

Religion.	Mean age in years.		
	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.
Buddhists	23·4	22·8	23·1
Nat-worshippers	23·0	22·3	22·7
Hindus	29·4	24·1	28·5
Mahomedans	25·9	21·5	24·4
Christians	23·2	21·5	22·4

These figures do not pretend to accuracy, but they seem on examination approximately to represent facts.* The Hindus, almost all foreigners, are the oldest people. The Mahomedans with many aliens, but having also a considerable indigenous population in Arakan, come next. Christians, who are formed chiefly from the ranks of Nat-worshipping Karens, are of almost exactly the same age as the Nat-worshippers, and Buddhists are a rather longer-lived people than those last mentioned. In England the mean age of the population is 26·4 years, the mean age of males 26·0, and of females 26·8 years.

Relations between the numbers of the sexes at different ages.

190. Remarks have already been made in a previous section in reference to the distribution of the population by sex, but it seems well to give the following table, which exhibits for three religions the number of females to 100 males in the different age periods:—

Number of females to 100 males in each period of life.

Age.	All religions.	Buddhists.	Nat-worshippers.
—1	100·7	101·0	99·4
1—	100·4	100·6	102·1
2—	101·2	101·2	100·1
3—	99·4	99·6	100·1
4—	100·0	100·2	97·3
5—	96·5	96·9	92·7
10—	93·7	87·4	82·4
15—	104·8	110·6	117·9
20—	85·0	95·7	122·9
25—	76·1	86·7	107·9
30—	69·6	78·6	89·1
35—	70·9	77·0	77·7
40—	78·3	86·5	86·9
45—	78·9	84·0	78·2
50—	90·0	95·7	93·5
55—	87·6	90·9	85·0
60—	98·7	102·3	90·0

*The figures are obtained by multiplying the number of persons at each ascertained period of life by the mean number of years in the period and dividing by the total number of persons.

191. The results are curious and show much irregularity. The excess of females in the early ages has been commented on. It is not large. From 5 to 15 the females decrease, when there is an extraordinary increase of the proportion of females to 100 males; in the case of the Nat-worshippers it is from 82·4 to 118. There can be little doubt that this is due to the common habit of girls in speaking of their ages to say that they are "about 15 years" old; when they are past that age bachelors may be expected to come courting. Moreover, the ignorance of the women is much greater than that of men regarding their ages, and in this matter as in others they are prone to be less exact than the stronger sex, who possess the faculty of generalization in a less developed form. The case of the Nat-worshippers is, however, beyond the reach of this explanation. With them from 15 to 30 the females are always more numerous than the males. A probable reason for this strange fact is that considerable numbers of the young men of the rising generation have returned themselves as Buddhists, leaving the women, whose intercourse with the Burmese is much more restricted, to be classed as worshippers of nats. It is a very common thing among the wilder races of the province, such as the Karens, Chins, or Toungthoos, to find the men wearing the clothes and able to speak the language of the Burmese, while the women keep to the old habits of dress and speech; and it may very well happen likewise in the matter of religion.

The distribution of population by ages for districts and different religions.

192. The subjoined table has been prepared, and will be found useful, in dealing with questions of the distribution of the population according to age.

Table showing, for the population (without distinction of religion) of each district and division, the number of males at each period of age in 10,000 males of all ages and the number of females at each period of age in 10,000 females of all ages.

Province or District.		Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	184	230	193	238	212	269	277	351	226	296	1,193	1,439	1,038	1,124	965	1,125	1,061	987	1,049	876	918	710	708	566	537	499	426	357	379	341	210	214	344	388
	Northern Arakan ...	97	116	234	218	225	287	368	383	269	302	1,294	1,303	1,035	966	909	1,062	944	1,160	879	963	1,032	775	635	511	593	539	387	323	371	347	181	201	527	504
	Kyoukpyoo ...	168	171	218	208	266	262	331	320	277	279	1,355	1,301	1,250	1,114	1,073	1,146	830	983	836	847	764	693	618	583	524	517	453	412	397	415	279	277	421	472
	Sandoway ...	203	212	309	329	364	382	351	364	306	313	1,465	1,500	1,300	1,208	949	1,045	811	873	726	675	671	643	577	490	516	510	438	369	334	362	224	224	556	492
	Total...	180	209	212	240	241	281	300	345	247	293	1,261	1,398	1,115	1,127	987	1,120	991	978	962	843	845	689	672	561	571	506	433	373	378	364	227	230	378	433
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	104	226	92	210	108	234	120	264	115	249	550	1,210	640	1,008	880	1,053	1,513	1,030	1,612	1,001	1,445	801	862	599	797	592	801	575	841	585	144	179	296	604
	Hanthawaddy ...	207	269	238	305	265	344	292	367	274	345	1,278	1,572	1,174	1,202	791	993	1,039	866	1,056	793	903	629	673	512	546	480	366	344	312	340	191	186	395	453
	Tharrawaddy ...	220	239	272	297	308	338	334	350	328	346	1,503	1,573	1,401	1,285	897	1,059	776	777	661	630	749	649	612	496	544	525	380	345	357	364	217	197	462	530
	Prome	265	274	224	233	286	302	296	297	299	308	1,390	1,369	1,351	1,272	955	1,043	734	725	633	619	724	662	624	567	604	584	444	423	413	434	253	244	505	644
	Total...	210	259	221	273	258	321	278	333	270	326	1,253	1,481	1,193	1,229	869	1,028	970	814	939	715	901	658	674	532	596	553	503	371	547	476	304	296	424	543
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	200	233	275	325	304	346	323	370	310	339	1,435	1,526	1,269	1,189	782	1,000	807	854	855	774	808	645	621	498	560	516	385	347	366	555	212	263	488	478
	Bassein	230	246	265	288	305	345	351	370	300	333	1,446	1,523	1,290	1,203	533	1,049	820	849	799	755	801	670	626	435	553	502	373	323	350	348	179	191	486	510
	Henzada ...	274	272	257	266	333	330	332	340	340	348	1,471	1,497	1,367	1,258	883	1,021	741	781	694	661	712	627	598	496	541	512	373	358	361	390	198	209	559	634
	Thayetmyo ...	243	256	240	250	303	314	303	318	301	314	1,339	1,404	1,228	1,171	820	966	809	748	753	669	814	716	666	614	562	555	441	421	458	421	246	266	565	576
	Total...	236	252	262	285	312	337	332	354	313	336	1,435	1,499	1,296	1,211	833	1,017	794	816	778	723	781	659	610	514	554	516	387	353	367	372	201	210	509	547
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		223	256	241	279	284	329	304	344	291	331	1,341	1,496	1,243	1,219	852	1,023	885	815	861	719	842	669	643	522	576	524	400	362	397	375	202	218	465	545
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ...	147	231	140	226	168	262	193	296	165	253	793	1,285	786	1,063	857	1,030	1,265	1,030	1,383	922	1,303	805	736	543	705	555	453	340	373	355	142	154	331	622
	Amherst... ...	272	321	329	371	352	399	374	427	324	367	1,457	1,582	1,218	1,212	815	996	781	874	855	831	813	629	600	485	536	490	356	287	290	255	197	161	441	583
	Tavoy	180	195	313	379	365	340	364	358	316	302	1,447	1,347	1,236	1,119	915	1,065	836	935	810	832	628	639	548	390	458	465	429	411	352	382	275	262	527	541
	Mergui	210	226	225	251	285	318	336	375	292	297	1,446	1,449	1,257	1,150	796	1,010	797	916	831	873	775	763	697	536	570	519	440	374	355	339	228	198	495	453
	Shwaygyin ...	290	305	272	299	314	345	380	410	300	329	1,508	1,528	1,203	1,145	811	1,062	742	956	791	778	797	664	644	426	521	483	378	311	290	322	180	171	480	496
	Toungoo... ...	282	318	220	246	274	332	312	356	283	319	1,329	1,406	1,154	1,061	816	985	851	901	809	809	966	756	660	538	606	590	475	326	338	339	190	195	457	481
	Salween... ...	295	294	280	292	336	359	402	458	295	303	1,427	1,378	1,154	1,050	803	1,008	640	772	841	916	1,027	934	779	624	546	477	397	291	318	344	180	164	294	297
	Total...	255	291	276	307	314	356	349	395	296	301	1,395	1,485	1,188	1,146	826	1,019	823	910	882	843	849	683	640	498	554	471	375	320	314	315	198	182	457	448
Total for the Provinces		223	256	244	279	284	328	313	356	295	325	1,340	1,475	1,213	1,189	867	1,037	858	861	862	766	844	670	647	520	570	509	364	334	351	360	206	200	443	506

IX.—The education of the people (Final Form XIII).

193. The census returns show that, out of the whole population of the province, 979,862, or 26·2 per cent., are either under instruction or, though not under instruction, are able to read and write. The figures for 1872 gave 13·39 as the corresponding proportion, but the returns under this head were not thought to be of any value, and it will be unnecessary to refer to them again.

194. As is well known, the education of females in British Burma is far behind that of the males. Of the latter, 917,065, or 46·06 per cent., are either educated or are being taught, but of the former only 62,797, or 3·60 per cent., can be so described.

195. Scattered all over the country, though much more numerous in some parts than in others, are monasteries, in which the Ponegyees or Buddhist monks live together with probationers and novices, separated from the ordinary business of life. The census returns show a total of 4,279 monasteries, a number which would give one to every three-and-a-half villages, or one to every 168 houses containing 924 souls. Often there are two such buildings in a village, and except in wild tracts of country, the kyoung, as the monastery is called in Burmese, is seldom distant from any hamlet. One of the chief occupations of the monks is the meritorious one of teaching the boys of the neighbouring village, and every Buddhist child passes some period of his life in a kyoung learning to read and write, and imbibing, to a certain extent, the precepts of Buddhist law. Poverty of a boy's parents or other causes may occasionally prevent him from assuming the sacred yellow robe, with the usual somewhat costly ceremonies, but, though not a novice, he may become a "Kyoungtha" or "Monastery boy" for a time, and so get a smattering of learning. In the larger villages, in addition to the monasteries, there are not unfrequently schools kept by respectable elders who desire to gain merit by engaging themselves in the education of youth. Here many are taught, nor are girls excluded as at the monasteries. The existing educational machinery is thus powerful and extensive, and the system inaugurated by Sir Arthur Phayre and continued by his successors is to make the utmost use of the monastic and indigenous lay schools for primary education, raising the standard, and enlarging the scope of the teaching which is given there, by inducing the monks and lay teachers to adopt the books ordinarily read in the Government primary schools. Assistance is given in the shape of rewards for scholars who reach certain degrees of proficiency, and masters are supplied at Government expense to help in the teaching. Qualified assistant masters at present are, however, not forthcoming in sufficient numbers. The system has worked well, and on the whole the Ponegyees as well as the lay teachers have shown great willingness to adapt their curriculum to the altered circumstances of life in the province. Arithmetic was a subject on which instruction was formerly never given in monastic schools. It is now frequently a leading subject, and is occasionally very well taught by the Ponegyees themselves. In the year 1880, 2,645 monastic schools with 65,320 pupils were under inspection, as well as 367 lay schools with 9,877 boys and 4,073 girls. Five hundred and eighteen monastic and 196 lay schools were aided by rewards. Above the primary schools, and offering of course a higher education, come the secondary, including the middle and high schools which are most of them Government institutions. According to the Report on Public Instruction for 1880, there are altogether 88,553 children who attend schools that are under inspection, or about 23·7 per mille, calculated on the census population. This is a higher proportion than is shown in any other province in India, but it, as has been said, by no means includes all the scholars of the country. According to the census, these form nearly as large a proportion as 66 per mille of the total population.

196. The figures given in final form XIII may be regarded as very fairly accurate. There are palpable errors in the case of the Chins of Kyoukpyoo, and perhaps there may be some in other districts, but on the whole the results are trustworthy. The figures quoted from the Report on Public Instruction deal only with those schools and monasteries which are under the inspection of Government officers, and with the average attendance of pupils, and it would be useless to attempt to

compare or to check the census and the educational returns by means of each other. The former embrace the pupils of every school, kyoung, or other place where instruction is imparted to the young, whether they are regular or only occasional attendants, and it is not surprising to find that the number of children who are learning is far in excess of that shown in the report. The scholars amount to 246,294 of both sexes, giving a proportion of 659 in 10,000 of the population. In the same number of people 1,963 can read and write, leaving a balance of 7,378, who are either as yet too young to learn or are being allowed to grow up without instruction. Many persons, who in their youthful days went to the village monastery and learnt to read and write, have lost these accomplishments from long disuse, and it must not be supposed that all the adult males now unable to read and write have never been taught. Most of them have been through the monastic course.

197. As compared with other provinces of India, the population of British Burma has always had the reputation of possessing a highly educated population, and this will probably be justified by the results of this census when they are published. At present no figures for other provinces are available, nor were those of the preceding census very accurate. In Madras in 1872, and in the North-Western Provinces about 9 per cent. of the males could read and write or were under instruction. Here the proportion of males is 46 per cent. In England 10 per cent. of the people attend primary schools. The ratio for the corresponding section of our male population is 10·8, but, taking the females into account, the ratio, as the figures already given show, falls to 6·6 per cent. Female education in British Burma is far behind the standard of England and Wales.

Education in relation to religion.

198. Looking at the totals for the province, we come first of all to the general figures for the whole population without distinction of religion, and they show that among the males the proportions of boys and men learning, educated, and ignorant to every 100 males are 10·8, 35·2, and 53·9 respectively. The corresponding ratios for females are 1·8, 1·8, and 96·4. The returns regarding the education of females are not so trustworthy as those for males. Many girls and women can now read and write or are learning to do so, but the younger women, at any rate, do not like to let their attainments in this respect be generally known, for fear that men and boys should address improper letters to them. The number of accomplished women and learning girls is therefore somewhat understated.

199. Of the Hindu males, 2 per cent. are learning, and nearly 21 men in 100 can read and write. The Mahomedans, who have many schools in the town, show a larger proportion, over 5 per cent., under instruction, but have only 20 in 100 who can write. The differences between the proportions for the females of these religions are in the same direction; 1·6 per cent. of Hindu girls and 2·0 per cent. of Mahomedans are learning, but 2·6 Hindus can read and write, against 1·9 Mahomedans.

200. The Buddhists are behind the Mahomedans and Hindus of British Burma in female education, but stand far above the people of all except the Christian religion in the matter of the education of boys and men.

201. The difference between the educational condition of the Christian and the Buddhist males is that the proportion of scholars, which among the Christians is 13·49 of the male population, falls with the Buddhists to 11·85, while the persons already educated form 38·24 of the Buddhists, but only 36·67 of the Christian males. Nat-worshippers, who include all the wild hill tribes, of course stand lowest in the scale of education. Of the men and boys, in every 1,000, 27 are learning, and 34 can, and 938 cannot, read and write. The ignorance of the women is still grosser. Only about nine in 1,000 are under instruction, and but three in the same number are educated.

State of education in the districts.

202. Subjoined is a table which shows, for every division and district, the number of each sex in each stage of enlightenment or ignorance, who are to be found in every 10,000 of the male or female population. For example, among every 10,000 male Buddhists in the Henzada district, 2,016 are under instruction, 4,212 are able to read and write, and 3,772 fall in neither of these classes. This is of course the same as saying that the three conditions are represented by the ratios of 20·16, 42·12, and 37·72 per cent. The decimal points have been omitted for convenience.

Statement showing the numbers of males and of females of each religion, in 10,000 of each sex of each religion, who are under instruction, able to read and write, and not able or learning to read and write.

Province or district.	All religions.						Hindus.						Mahomedans.						Christians.						Buddhists.						Nat-worshippers.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	Under instruction, 1.	Not under instruction and able to read and write, 2.	Not under instruction and unable to read and write, 3.	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Arakan. — Akyab	691	2,635	6,674	160	115	9,725	109	2,562	7,335	152	76	9,772	438	1,116	8,446	102	18	9,880	244	8,172	1,584	1,734	4,662	3,564	915	3,579	5,506	190	137	9,673	90	195	9,715	14	163	9,823
Northern Arakan	67	281	9,672	...	9	9,991	56	4,270	5,674	...	200	9,800	..	10,000	..	...	.	...	909	7,273	1,818	...	7,500	2,500	280	1,056	8,664	.	20	9,980	2		9,998		..	10,000
Kyoukpyoo	1,518	3,170	5,312	396	69	9,535	396	69	9,535	...	385	9,615	1,653	1,933	6,414	237	55	9,708	...	10,000	..	...	1,053	8,947	1,514	3,462	5,024	378	72	9,550	1,572	191	8,237	673	24	9,303
Sandoway	785	2,767	6,508	97	34	9,909	577	3,558	5,865	..	....	10,000	1,106	2,308	6,664	102	34	9,864	2,359	5,882	1,765	2,143	2,143	5,714	769	3,015	6,216	24	35	9,941	28	230	9,742	9	9	9,982
Total	872	2,719	6,408	205	89	9,705	107	2,647	7,246	122	102	9,776	497	1,169	8,334	108	30	9,862	279	8,187	1,534	1,572	4,238	4,190	1,074	3,455	5,470	229	101	9,670	399	150	9,451	162	74	9,764
Pegu. — Rangoon Town	645	4,107	5,248	399	1,122	8,485	146	1,690	7,964	68	216	9,716	355	3,243	6,402	312	717	8,971	1,265	6,431	2,274	1,966	3,326	4,708	1,053	5,832	3,115	289	1,110	8,601	1,250	5,000	3,750	1,667	2,222	6,111
Hanthawaddy	1,175	4,081	4,744	277	156	9,567	160	1,922	7,918	60	319	9,621	321	3,190	6,489	389	349	9,262	1,477	3,015	5,508	432	1,239	8,329	1,214	4,159	4,628	275	134	9,591	519	481	9,000	200	...	9,800
Tharrawaddy	1,505	4,085	4,470	233	100	9,667	53	1,638	8,309	95	95	9,810	529	3,806	5,575	792	417	8,791	1,767	3,284	4,929	933	732	8,335	1,538	4,038	4,360	226	95	9,679	404	466	9,130	310	.	9,690
Prome	1,015	3,689	5,302	56	99	9,845	186	2,526	7,288	252	504	9,244	850	4,772	4,378	457	782	8,761	1,074	5,111	3,815	1,075	3,064	5,861	1,037	3,740	5,223	54	94	9,852	93	427	9,480	.	3	9,997
Total	1,133	3,963	4,904	206	203	9,589	145	1,897	7,958	70	235	9,695	382	3,338	6,280	380	652	8,988	1,402	4,954	3,644	1,152	2,065	6,783	1,233	4,140	4,627	135	168	9,697	394	458	9,148	94	12	9,894
Irrawaddy. — Thongwa	1,327	4,504	4,279	340	170	9,490	155	2,504	7,341	395	789	8,816	560	3,732	5,708	220	365	9,305	1,595	2,964	5,441	491	1,251	8,258	1,343	4,447	4,210	396	110	9,494	629	2,588	6,783	569	240	9,191
Bassein	869	3,926	5,135	98	177	9,725	70	1,984	7,946	123	371	9,506	361	2,717	6,922	320	599	9,081	930	3,089	5,981	417	1,051	8,532	922	4,294	4,784	82	120	9,798	435	1,319	8,246	14	21	9,965
Henzada	2,007	4,186	3,807	81	100	9,819	650	3,019	6,331	221	89	9,690	1,310	3,629	5,061	501	370	9,129	1,962	2,879	5,159	327	918	8,755	2,016	4,212	3,772	77	67	9,856	312	625	9,063	.		10,000
Thayetmyo	1,034	4,063	4,903	65	94	9,841	393	3,950	5,657	138	155	9,707	793	4,734	4,679	600	700	8,700	880	7,967	1,153	1,200	3,179	5,621	1,172	4,315	4,513	56	76	9,868	71	363	9,566	3	14	9,983
Total	1,310	4,136	4,554	146	141	9,713	203	2,634	7,163	159	382	9,579	567	3,325	6,084	400	553	9,047	1,173	3,548	5,290	444	1,148	8,418	1,373	4,314	4,313	140	112	9,746	254	979	8,748	19	22	9,959
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	1,219	4,057	4,724	176	171	9,653	154	2,015	7,831	84	230	9,677	431	3,336	6,233	372	622	9,006	1,260	4,077	4,663	640	1,454	7,905	1,302	4,226	4,472	166	130	9,695	277	862	8,861	33	20	9,947
Tenasserim. — Moulmein Town	1,209	3,822	4,969	572	1,063	8,065	244	1,580	7,876	300	300	9,401	660	3,221	6,099	639	679	8,682	2,000	5,861	2,139	2,243	4,344	3,413	2,014	5,196	2,784	704	1,052	8,064	.	.	.	.	.	.
Amherst	308	2,218	7,474	78	69	9,854	156	1,497	8,346	92	218	9,690	426	2,665	6,914	259	782	8,959	334	2,450	7,216	240	1,560	8,200	547	2,178	7,275	73	97	9,830	36	156	9,696		132	9,868
Tavoy	874	2,615	6,511	121	106	9,773	245	3,217	6,538	..	1,042	8,958	1,295	2,477	6,227	309	438	9,253	712	2,123	7,165	491	982	8,527	879	2,632	6,489	113	89	9,798	155	518	9,327	123		9877
Mergui	793	2,861	6,346	233	150	9,617	120	1,040	8,840	869	1,304	7,827	1,221	2,051	6,728	302	91	9,607	607	2,51	6,960	362	1,153	8,505	813	3,126	6,061	234	127	9,639	49	76	9,875	28	7	9,965
Shwaygyin	945	2,658	6,397	82	681	9,237	244	2,658	7,098	290	725	8,985	794	4,446	4,760	428	1,016	8,556	790	2,847	6,364	346	796	8,858	997	2,793	6,210	80	724	9,196	259	167	9,574	63	4	9,933
Toungoo	1,454	3,397	5,149	277	193	9,530	1,178	3,133	5,689	670	1,005	8,325	1,377	3,639	4,984	972	458	8,570	1,959	2,043	5,998	1,053	753	8,214	1,5	4,113	4,379	127	97	9,776	411	78	9,511	207	22	9,771
Salween	68	332	9,586	5	4	9,991	..	3,548	6,452		.	10,000	358	2,211	7,404		.	10,000	.	4,115	5,882	..	..	10,000	95	1,562	8,153	24	24	9,952	10	27	9,963	2	.	9,998
Total	843	2,600	6,548	164	277	9,559	304	1,929	7,769	248	302	9,450	743	2,944	6,313	461	549	8,990	1,600	2,528	5,872	949	1,197	7,854	880	2,917	6,203	130	253	9,617	163	80	9,757	66	7	9,927
Total for the Province	1,081	3,585	5,388	178	188	9,640	185	2,009	7,745	150	256	9,565	516	1,998	7,486	200	186	9,612	1,349	3,667	4,984	781	1,379	7,840	1,185	3,824	4,991	167	139	9,674	277	343	9,380	66	33	9,979

203. From this table it appears that the districts which contain the most ignorant populations are Northern Arakan and Salween. In these districts hill tribes form the inhabitants, and book-learning is almost unknown among them. Highest on the educational scale comes Henzada, where there are only 3,807 in 10,000, or 38·07 per cent., of the males who are neither under instruction nor able to read and write; Thonegwa stands next; and third comes Tharrawaddy. In the Henzada district 20·07 per cent. of the males are learning, and this is the highest proportion to be found among the district populations taken without distinction of religion. The proportion of persons that can read and write is largest in Thonegwa, where 4,394 are returned.

In female education Moulmein with its large schools takes the lead. Eight hundred and seventy-two in 10,000 women and girls are learning, and 1,063 can read and write. The latter class is large also in Rangoon. Among rural districts, Shwaygyin has the largest proportion, 6·8 per cent., of educated women, but in this district less than one female in every 100 is under instruction. Female scholars are most numerous in Kyoukpyoo district, where they form 396 in every 10,000 males; and in Hanthawaddy or Toungoo there are 277 in a similar number. The ratios for Kyoukpyoo are curious, for, in spite of the superiority of female education, there are only 69 in 10,000 who can read and write.

204. Among the Buddhists, Moulmein town and Henzada district take the first place in point of male scholars; and the proportion of educated Buddhist males is highest in Rangoon, where it reaches 58·3 per cent. After Rangoon and Moulmein comes Thonegwa, with 44·5 per cent. of the males able to read and write. The education of Buddhist females is most advanced in Moulmein town.

205. Kyoukpyoo shows 15 per cent. of the Nat-worshippers under instruction. This is not credible, and no doubt the common mistake of entering children whom the parents intend to educate, or whom the enumerator thought would in future time be sent to school, must have occurred widely.

206. Ratios showing the educational position of the divisions are subjoined.

	Number of persons in every 100 of the population under instruction.	Number of persons in every 100 of the population able to read and write.	Number of persons in every 100 either under instruction or able to read and write.
Arakan	5·67	15·12	20·79
Pegu	7·13	22·58	29·71
Irrawaddy	7·47	22·15	29·62
Tenasserim	5·24	15·14	20·38
Province	6·59	19·63	26·22

These figures show that Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions are considerably ahead of Arakan and Tenasserim, the comparative educational advancement being fairly represented by the proportion of 30 to 20.

Education in relation to age.

207. The age of instruction in British Burma may be said to be from 5 to 15 years. The following figures show, for the total population and for Buddhists, the proportion per cent. of the males and females under instruction to the boys and to the girls of the above age:—

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
All religions ...	42·3	6·8	25·9
Buddhists	44·1	6·2	25·3

That is to say, if the assumption that the persons under instruction are approximately under 15 and over five years of age is true, 42·3 of the boys of that age at present are learning.

208. Taking the totals of the sexes above 15 years of age, we get the following numbers in 100 of these persons as able to read and write, assuming that those who are described as educated are more than 15 years of age: -

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
All religions	47·3	2·5	26·5
Buddhists	52·3	2·2	28·1

209. If we take 20 as the age dividing the learning from the accomplished age, we get the following ratios:—

Numbers of males, females, and persons under instruction in 100 males, 100 females, and 100 persons respectively under 20 years of age and over five.

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
All religions	31·60	4·81	18·56
Buddhists	33·30	4·19	19·12

Similar ratios for persons able to read and write calculated on persons over 20 years of age.

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
All religions	67·4	3·8	39·2
Buddhists	76·2	3·3	42·1

These last ratios, like all the others, show a high standard of education for an Eastern people. In England, in 1877, for every 100 marriages the proportion of men who signed the marriage register with their names, and not with marks, was 84·7, and of women 79·1. In 1841 the corresponding proportion of men was 67, or exactly the percentage of males over 20 years of age who in British Burma can read and write.

210. It is impossible to decide whether the education of the people as a whole is declining or advancing. In some parts of the country the former would appear to be the case. The influence of the ponegyees is undoubtedly decaying, and probably with this weakening of their hold on the people will come a falling-off in the attendance of the boys at the kyoung for instruction. If the Burmese are to continue as well educated as they are at present, the Government schools and lay schools will have to grow in numbers to make up for the loss of monastic teaching. It is worth noting perhaps that it is in the districts which the birthplace tables show receive large numbers of immigrants from Upper Burma that the proportion of males able to read and write is greatest. Thonegwa and Thayetmyo stand second and third, if the districts are arranged either by the proportion of educated men to the total males, or by that of persons born in Upper Burma to the total population. Toungoo shows high ratios both as regards educated men and the numbers of natives of Upper Burma living in the district. It is possible that the natives of the kingdom of Ava, where the ponegyees maintain their hold with a firmer grasp than they do here, are already on the average better educated than the Burmese of the English province.

X.—The languages of the people (Final Form IX).

211. At the recent census the "mother-tongues" and "birth-places" of the people were taken as the best tests of nationality or race. In compiling the hundreds of different terms found in the schedules, terms which it may be noted were often purely local and denoted no real distinction either of language or of race, the object kept in view has therefore been to secure a correct statement regard-

ing the different races inhabiting the province rather than to effect a scientific classification of the languages spoken. And in consequence, if form IX be regarded from a linguistic point of view, it will, as for instance in the case of Arakanese and Burmese, which, though dialects of the same language are yet separately entered, be considered as faulty. Much has been written concerning the numerous races of British Burma and their languages. In the census report of 1872 the subject was discussed at some length, and other works have placed before the public such facts as may be considered to stand on good foundations as well as others of doubtful authenticity. I shall therefore merely mention the salient points connected with the main races or tribes with a view to render intelligible the figures contained in Final Form IX.

Talaings or Mons.

212. It is at present generally admitted that the only race living in the province of whose coming hither we know nothing, either by tradition or history, is the Talaing, as the people is called by the Burmese, or the Mon, as they term themselves. The Mons seem undoubtedly to be the oldest residents, the aborigines of the country. Several centuries before the Christian era men of the Dravidian family came from India no doubt for purposes of trade to Suvarna Bhumi, or Ramanya, as the tracts about the mouths of the Irrawaddy, Sittang, and Salween were then called. They landed where Thatone now stands, and found there a wild race with whom they intermarried and among whom they dwelt. These savages, who occupied the surrounding country, were no doubt the Mons. The colonists after their arrival founded the city of Thatone, upwards of 40 miles north of Martaban, a town which still exists, and has recently been repopulated by the Toungthoos. They received the title of Talaings from the name of the ancient country of Telinga or Talingana, whence they had sailed. This title was extended to all Mons who in later times became known to the Burmese, through the medium of the more civilized Dravidian colonists. Thatone, which is now 8 miles from the sea, was, at the time of its foundation and for some centuries afterwards, on the coast. Indeed, there seems no reason to doubt that the plains about the deltas of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers, as well as those which stretch some distance about the mouth of the Salween, were covered by the sea, and have been elevated to their present position in comparatively recent times.

213. The Mons inhabited the country about the southern part of these coasts. In the third century B.C. Buddhist missionaries reached Thatone, and in the beginning of the fifth century the sacred scriptures were brought thither by Buddaghosa. Two hundred years after this the capital of the Talaing kingdom was transferred to Pegu which had not long been sufficiently elevated above the sea-level, and the Burmese moving southwards came in contact with the Buddhist Talaings and through them acquired their alphabet, their literature, and their religion. Concerning the wars between the Talaings, as the whole Mon race was now called, and the Burmese, and the oppression and cruelty which the former had to endure at the hands of their conquerors, little need be said. The conquest of the Talaings is chiefly of interest now as explaining the rapid disappearance of the Mon language and the migration into Tenasserim during the early days of British rule. The language was "discouraged" after the conquest of Pegu by Alompra in 1757 and "furiously proscribed" after the first Burmese war, in which the Talaings assisted the British arms, and it has ever since been rapidly giving way to Burmese. Though there are still many Talaings about Pegu, the language is but little spoken in that part of the country. Its last stronghold in British Burma is in the Martaban township of the Amherst district, where in several villages the Talaing language is taught in the monasteries and Burmese is almost unknown. In Moulmein the Talaings form the greater part of the population, but Burmese is the mother-tongue. The physical characteristics of the Talaings differ but little from those of the Burmese. The features are perhaps more regular, though still of the Mongolian type, the nose not so flat, and the face is longer. The complexion of the men is often of a darker and less yellow hue than that of the Burman. They have, however, sometimes been described as fairer than the Burmese. Turning to the language of the Talaings, we find that it is entirely distinct in vocabulary from that of any other race in Burma. Like most of the other tongues of Indo-China,

however, it is monosyllabic and tonic, with a sprinkling of polysyllabic words. There seems little or no doubt that the languages of Cambodia and Anam, and the Mon language, are connected and had a common origin, and it seems natural to believe with the late Captain Forbes (*Languages of Further India*) that the Cambojans, Assamese, and Mons moved down the Indo-Chinese peninsula about the same time and occupied contiguous tracts of country until the Siamese intruded themselves between the members of the Mon-Anam family. It has been suggested that the Mon language is connected with that of the Mundas, a tribe of Kolarians now found in Chota Nagpore. The first six numerals of the two languages are almost identical and the names Munda and Mon have a similarity of sound. A few other words in the two languages are also more or less alike. It is certain that the names of the numerals must have had a common origin, but it does not follow that the races are allied, and it may be, as suggested by Captain Forbes, that they were borrowed by both peoples from a common source. In the Munda language the agglutinative stage appears to have been reached, while the Mon falls among the isolating languages. The Dravidians have left no trace of their colonization in the language of the natives beyond the name Talaing; and the Hindoo sculptures, found at Thatone, Pagat, and elsewhere, are the only permanent record of the existence of an ancient Hindoo colony in the neighbourhood, unless we are to ascribe the differences of feature characteristic of the Talaing to an admixture of Dravidian blood. There is nothing intrinsically improbable in the supposition that the deltas of the Ganges and Brahmapootra were the early seat of tribes of the Mongolian type, some of whom were pushed by other kindred tribes or by Aryans to the south-west, while some made their way towards the present position of the Mons.

214. The census enumerators were instructed to record those who, though Talaings by race, spoke only Burmese as Burmese-Talaings, those alone whose mother-tongue was actually Talaing being described as speaking that language. We have thus obtained information regarding those who are Talaings both by race and language; but it has been practically impossible to separate the offspring of mixed marriages of Talaing and Burmese from persons who are Talaing by race, but have adopted the Burmese language. At a future census the schedule should certainly contain a separate column for race, a term well understood by the Burmese, in addition to one for language. It is most important, in a country like Burma, to be able to trace distinctly both the fusion of races, which is so rapidly going on, and the dying out of tongues, the almost necessary accompaniment of the former process. This could not be accurately done with the schedule used at this census.

215. There are in British Burma 154,553 pure Talaings, and 177,939 persons of mixed Burmese and Talaing parentage, or Talaings who speak only Burmese. The latter are found chiefly in the Hanthawaddy, Thonegwa, Amherst, Shwaygyin, Bassein, and Henzada districts, the numbers varying from 42,498 in the first to 9,069 in the last mentioned district. The term Talaing in 1872 included many of that race whose language was Burmese, or who were not pure Talaing by race. The returns show 181,602 of them. Of the pure Talaings recorded at this census, more than half, or 85,616, are in the Amherst district. Hanthawaddy, once the stronghold of the Talaing kingdom, has but 25,986, and probably many of these habitually speak Burmese. Of the remainder, 22,282 are found in Shwaygyin. The language is fast dying out, and probably the census in 1870 will show a great decrease in the numbers of persons speaking the Mon language.

Burmese.

216. The oldest inhabitants of the country next to the Talaings are the different branches of the great Mramma family. Some tribes living in the hills of Northern Arakan, though belonging by origin to the same family, are at present so different in habits and speech that they cannot be conveniently classed with the dwellers of the plains, and will be noticed further on. Under the head of the Mramma family, and included in a group which may be called Burmese, come the Arakanese, Burman, Tavoy, Choungtha, Yaw, and Yabein languages and races. Similarity of language is no sure proof of identity of race, but in the cases above mentioned there is no reasonable doubt that both the people and their speech are of common origin.

217. The Burmese in their traditions claim for themselves a western origin and a connection with the solar races of India. It is no doubt probable that the lower part of the valley of the Ganges was formerly occupied by people speaking languages of the class sometimes called Mramma before the advent of the Aryans, but, as regards the Burmese, it seems more natural to believe, as Sir Arthur Phayre writes, that they passed from the table-lands of Central Asia round the Eastern Himalayas. A kingdom was formed at Tagoung, and thence, it is said, a portion of the people went westwards into Arakan, while the Burmese, moving southwards, founded fresh kingdoms in Prome and Toungoo, where the language is still supposed to be spoken in greater purity than elsewhere in Burma. The Burmese must have come in contact with the Talaings perhaps a thousand years ago and obtained from them their literature and religion, as has been already mentioned.

Arakanese.

218. The Arakanese differ but little in feature or form from the Burmese, and, though their spoken language is so dissimilar from that of the latter as to be almost unintelligible, when written it is the same in almost all respects. Judging from the fact that the people of Arakan pronounce their words as they are spelt, among other things preserving the "r," which the Burmese pronounce "y" in sound, and retaining with its natural sound the inherent vowel "a" which on the east of the Arakan Yoma is pronounced in several different ways, we may conclude that in Arakan we meet the older form of the language. Fifty-nine persons, 56 in Akyab and 3 in Kyouk-pyoo district, are returned as Rajbansis. The Arakanese call them Mrammagyee. They are of Arakanese extraction and are descended from persons who fled away a century ago to Chittagong, and there founded a village called Nawyapara. By race they are considered to be more Arakanese than Chittagonian, but in language, habits, and clothing they more resemble the Bengalis. By religion they are Buddhists. In the language table they are placed under the head *Bengali*.

Tavoyers.

219. The so-called Tavoy language is nothing more than the dialect spoken by the descendants of an Arakanese colony planted at Tavoy in early times before the Burmese had conquered the intervening Talaings or had advanced so far to the south. Few persons, only 1,343, are recorded as speaking Tavoy, and most probably many, though speaking the dialect, gave their language as Burmese.

Yaws.

220. The Yaws are also a people not differing much from the Burmese either in race or language. They live on a western tributary of the Irrawaddy, about the latitude of Pagan, and have been described as the pedlars of Upper Burma. The 41 Yaws shown in the tables are probably immigrants; nine were found in the province in 1872.

Yabeins.

221. The Yabein is almost indistinguishable from the Burmese in feature, and though they speak of a Yabein language, and Captain Forbes, in a paper on the Tibeto-Burman languages (Royal Asiatic Society), quotes the names of their numerals, names which differ entirely from the Burmese terms, it would seem that, even if they ever had a language of their own, it is now extinct, or become modified into a mere dialect of Burmese. The only practical distinction between the Yabein and the Burman at the present day is that the former are rearers of silkworms, an occupation seldom or never adopted by the pure Burman. Very few persons, only 436, are returned as talking Yabein. I did not feel justified in altogether refusing them a place in the final form, as Arakanese had obtained a separate column, but have classified them, as has been stated, with the Burmese.

Choungthas.

222. The Choungthas, or "children of the stream," as this name imports, are but a part of the Arakanese nation and speak a similar language. They also profess Buddhism. Why they reside in the hills is not clear. It is variously thought that they are an advanced guard of the Arakanese, posted to check the incursions of the hill tribes, or that they are a part of the latter left behind during their descent into the plains. They are gradually leaving the hill country for cultivation in the level country of Akyab. In fact, of 2,341 Choungthas, 1,671 are found in the Akyab district, and of these many have reached the plains. In 1872 there were 9,634 of this class.

It would appear therefore that, as they reach the plains, they adopt Arakanese habits and cease to call themselves Choungthas.

Burmese proper.

223. The number of persons speaking the Burmese language proper is 2,245,125. Among these are included many of mixed race, such as the Burmese-Talaings already mentioned. There are 362,988 Arakanese chiefly in the Akyab and Kyoukpyoo districts of Arakan. There are also large numbers in Sandoway. The whole number of persons speaking the Burmese language is thus 2,612,274, against 1,930,319 in 1872. It must be remembered, however, that in the last census nationality or race was the point considered and not only language. The increase in 8¼ years amounts to 68·9 per cent. All the languages that have been included under the head of Burmese belong to what is sometimes called the Tibeto-Burman family, are monosyllabic, and are spoken by races possessing the Mongolian type of countenance.

Hill tribes.

224. In the same Tibeto-Burman family, and belonging by origin to the same great Mramma group as the Burmese, are classed the hill tribes of Arakan,—the Sak, Chaw, Kwaymee, Koon, Mro, and Shandoo tribes,—who live near the Kaladan river and its tributaries. As the languages of these tribes are marked by differences sufficient to entitle them to be separately named, they have been preserved in the "language" table; but it seemed unnecessary or inexpedient for several reasons to re-enter them in final form VIII, which was intended to show aboriginal tribes. Burma is peculiarly situated in this respect as compared with India. The Talaings are aboriginal, and in the sense in which this term is used for census purposes, the Mros and Karens are equally so. But the Talaings are as highly civilized as the Burmese, and the Karens of the plains are fast becoming the same. To have entered the Karens, Talaings, and Mros side by side as aboriginal tribes and to have omitted, as has been necessary, the Shandoos, a recently intruded tribe, and the Toungthoos, also comparatively recent arrivals in the country, would have stripped the table of all value; while to have entered all the different races or tribes would have been to produce simply a copy of final form IX in final form VIII. The latter has therefore been omitted, or rather it has been changed so as to show the mixed races of the province.

The races which have been named as hill tribes of Arakan seem to have formed an earlier wave of the great Mramma family, to which reference has so often been made, and to have arrived in the hills of Northern Arakan and the neighbourhood before the appearance of the Arakanese. They are more or less connected with the tribes found on the borders of Assam and to the west of that province.

Shandoos.

225. Only 71 Shandoos are returned in the census schedules as resident within the administrative boundary of British Burma. These are the most warlike tribe, and exist in large numbers outside the boundary just referred to; and they are said to be pressing the Kwaymees and Mros southwards. The Shandoos are probably the same race as the Kukis, who, according to Colonel Dalton, stretch from the valley of the Kaladan to the border of Manipur and Kachar, a distance of 300 miles. Little is known of the affinities of their language beyond the fact that it belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family.

Kwaymees.

226. The Kwaymees (Dog-tails) or Kamees differ but little in appearance and habits from the Mros. Both these races are moving south. There are 11,020 Mros, two-thirds of whom are still in Northern Arakan, while one-third are found in the Akyab district. Eight thousand one hundred and forty-three Kwaymees were counted in Akyab and 5,630 in the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan. The Mros are quiet and inoffensive. It is probable that all these tribes are connected with the Nagas, and that, though differing at present in language, they are, properly speaking, of the same origin. Changes of dialect are so rapidly effected that they prove little or nothing regarding racial differences.

Chaws, Koons, Sak.

227. The Chaws are a small tribe found in the Northern Arakan district and numbering only 587 souls. They are connected with the Kukis. Of Koons there are but 11. These

dress like the Kwaymees, but speak a distinct language, containing many words common to the Manipuris. What the Sak or Thek are is not so clear. They can scarcely be a remnant of the Thek who formed, with the Pyoos and Kanyans, the three tribes from which the Burmese nation was consolidated. There are only 69, all of them in the Akyab district. Tattooing does not appear to be much practised among the hill tribes. They are generally polygamous, but polygamy is not the rule in actual life.

The Chins.

228. The Chins or Khyins next claim attention. They are by race probably connected with the tribes which have just been described, but their language has affinities with the Pwo-Karen, and, as a consequence, they are sometimes classed with the latter. In British Burma the Chins are very widely extended, being found on both sides of the Arakan Yoma, and also in the Thayetmyo and Prome districts to the east of the Irrawaddy river. In Upper Burma there are large numbers. All point to the Chindwin river as their ancient home, and there they may have met or parted from the Pwo-Karens. The Chins have been so often described that it is unnecessary here to discuss their habits or superstitions. The most remarkable fact about them is that they tattoo the faces of their young girls so as not to leave even an eyelid free from hideous blue-black deformity. The supposed origin of this practice is too well known to need repetition. On the Pegu side of the Arakan Yoma the Chins are rapidly adopting Burmese habits and clothing. Their language is also giving way, especially in the Thayetmyo district, to Burmese. In the latter district there are 16,416 Chins; Kyoukpyoo comes next with 11,617. There are more than 10,000 in Prome, chiefly in the Padoung township; and in Henzada there are 3,652 of this curious race. Altogether there are upwards of 55,000 Chins within the province, or only about 4,000 more than in 1872.

The Karens.

229. It is usual to place the Karens in a class by themselves separate from the members of the Mramma family. How far this is correct cannot be decided. Their language certainly differs widely from those of the hill tribes of Arakan. The Karens are by far the most numerous of what, in contradistinction to the Burmese and Talaings, are sometimes called wild tribes. There are over half-a-million of them in British Burma. The oldest seat of these people, so far as any facts are ascertainable, is thought to have been on the north-west of China, where they may have come in contact with Jewish colonies and have acquired the traditions which have made them so willing to accept Christianity at the hands of missionaries. Thence the Karens moved southwards towards Yunan. It is considered possible that further inquiry may show a close connection between the Karens and the Myawtsee or wild tribes of China. Proceeding on the southward route, along which all races seem to have been pressed by the growth and movement of population in the plains of Central Asia, the Karens found the Shans occupying the country they had intended for themselves, and accordingly turned off towards the south-west, proceeding along the hills on either side of the Sittang and Salween rivers into their present positions about the sixth century of the Christian era. There are three main groups, the Sgaw or Burman-Karen, the Pwo or Talaing-Karen, and the Bhgeh or Bweh, to one or other of which linguistic groups all the petty classes are referred. The Karen languages are monosyllabic and tonic, and show unmistakeable evidence of Chinese influence in their vocabulary. The Karens of the delta of the Irrawaddy and of the interior of Tenasserim, including the district of Shwaygyin, belong to the Pwo and Sgaw groups. In the Toungoo district the Sgaws are found off the west and the Bwehs on the east. The Bwehs are also found in the Salween district. A few have settled in the Martaban township and elsewhere in the Amherst district. They include the Karennees or Red-Karens. Owing to the imperfect entries in the census schedules, it has not been found practicable to classify the Karens. One tribe of Bweh-Karen, rather important from a police point of view, and well known to the Burmese from their especial ferocity, has been entered in the language table. These may claim more than a mere tribal distinction. Of all kinds of Karens there are 518,294; at the census of 1872 the numbers returned amounted to 331,255. The increase of 56 per

cent. cannot in any considerable part be attributed to immigration, and it is therefore necessary, as has before been said, to suppose that many Karens were omitted from the enumeration of 1872.

Toungthoos.

230. The Toungthoos are a race which have been regarded as isolated, and have not yet been definitely classed with any of the other races of Burma. In personal appearance, owing to a similarity of dress, they somewhat resemble the Shans. Both men and women are rather short of stature and thickly built. The Toungthoo language is tonic, and very closely connected in vocabulary and syntax with Pwo-Karen. Many Shan words have also been imported into it; and a large number also of Burmese words are commonly used. These men claim Thatone as their ancient seat, but there appear to be no good grounds on which to support their assertions; while the fact that the words used for "sea" and "ship" in Toungthoo are the same dissyllabic terms as are employed by the Burmese tends directly to disprove their claims. In the Shan States there is another town called Thatone, and about Enlay the Toungthoos are numerous. From these quarters immigrants frequently come to the Thatone of British Burma. They are a clannish, taciturn people. The name by which they are known, Toungthoo, signifies hillman, but they settle in British territory in the plains like the Shans, and, like them, too, cultivate as a rule on the permanent rather than the erratic system. They call themselves *Pao*, and are divided into many local clans with but small distinctions of dialect. After arrival in British Burma the younger members of the families soon adopt the Burmese dress and habits. I am inclined to consider that the Toungthoos are connected by race, as their language tends to show, with the Karens, but that their habits and dress have been modified by long contact with the Shans. This view is supported by their traditions, which point to a closer political connection with the Karens than at present exists. There are 27,771 Toungthoos in the Amherst district, some of them residing on the banks of the Salween, but the greater part living along the foot of the Thatone range of hills. Five thousand seven hundred and fifteen are found in a similar situation to the east of Kyiketo. In 1872 24,923 were enumerated.

Shans.

231. The Shans are not an indigenous race, but they immigrate in considerable numbers chiefly from the Shan States. An attempt was made, in compiling the census returns, to separate the Shans, Siamese, and Lawas, but as the result seemed likely only to mislead it was abandoned. Outside the British territory the Shans are very numerous, stretching from the north-east of the kingdom of Ava to Bankok. They are of the same origin as the Ahoms and Khamtis of Assam. It is from the Shan States chiefly, and not from Siamese territory, that immigration is carried on. The appearance of the Shans in these southern regions is of comparatively recent date. Their language is monosyllabic and has, like the Chinese and Karen languages, more numerous tones than the Burmese. It may reasonably be anticipated that, on completion of the Rangoon and Toungoo railway, Shan immigration will assume more important proportions than it has hitherto done. The Shans are careful cultivators and hardworking men. They are also great traders and pedlars. Their numbers amounted to 59,723 souls at the time of the census. The corresponding figures for 1872 were 36,029, showing an increase, since the previous census, of 65·8 per cent. Many of those enumerated in February were probably temporary residents, engaged in trade during the dry season.

Dinets or Daingnets.

232. The Daingnets, of whom there are 1,995 in the Akyab district, are in feature somewhat like the Ghoorkas of Nepal, and differ from the hill tribes of Arakan. They dress in white and wear their hair at the back of the head, and do not tattoo their bodies. They do not intermarry with other races, and dwell among the hills of the Yetthaydoung township, near the Chittagong frontier, across which they are said to have come into Arakan. Their language is said to be connected with Nepali. A few speak that tongue, some can talk Bengali, and some have acquired Arakanese. The returns of 1872 show 3,542 Daingnets resident at that time in the district of Akyab.

233. The only other race which calls for any special notice is the Salones, who have now been enumerated for the first time. Eight hundred and ninety-four were counted in the Mergui district, living in various islands of the archipelago. The Salones are a tribe of sea-gypsies, living in the dry weather in their boats, and during the monsoon seeking a temporary shelter in huts built on the lee-side of the islands. They are said to be divided into several clans, which have each a recognized right to fishing-grounds within certain limits. These wild people pay no taxes. Formerly they were much exposed to the predatory attacks of Malay pirates, but these troubles have almost ceased, and during the fine weather Salones may be seen in their peculiar wicker-work boats at Mergui, whither they come to dispose of their fish and *bêche de mer*. In personal appearance they are between the Malays and the Burmese. Their language has affinities with the tongue of the former and belongs to the Malay-Polynesian group of agglutinating languages. Possibly the Salones may be a remnant of a Polynesian wave which swept over the Indo-Chinese countries before the races now occupying them appeared. The Andamanese and Nicobarese are somewhat similarly isolated from surrounding races. Concerning the religion of the Salones little is known.

Salones.

The other languages or races recorded in final form IX require no detailed remarks.

234. The subjoined table shows the different numbers of the chief races inhabiting the country in the years 1872 and 1881, so far as the systems adopted in compiling the particulars of the census schedules at the two enumerations admit of comparison.

Statement of the chief races shown by the language table, Form IX.

Name of chief races.	1872.	1881.	Increase or decrease per 1,000.	Number of each race to 1,000 of all races.
Burmese	1,930,319	2,612,274	353	699
Talaing	181,602	154,553	—149	41
Karen	331,706	581,294	562	139
Chin	51,117	55,015	76	15
Toungthoo	24,923	35,554	426	9
Kwaymee	18,969	18,778	—279	4
Mro	7,875	11,020	399	3
Shan	36,029	59,723	658	16
Chinese	12,109	12,962	70	3
Bengali*	.....	99,686	.....	27
Hindustani	.....	72,990	.....	20
Tamil	.....	35,058	.....	9
Telugu	.....	33,715	.....	9
All races from India ...	187,014	246,289	797	66
Europeans and Americans ...	9,177	11,860	292	.....

XI.—Mixed races (Final Form VIII A).

235. At this census an endeavour was made to obtain information concerning the persons of mixed race, that is to say, those whose parents are of different races. Enumerators were told to enter the races of both parents, as has been stated in a previous section. To effect the end in view easily and accurately there should have been one column for "race" and another for "mother-tongue." The result, however, though imperfect, is still valuable, and will form a basis of comparison when the next census is taken. Persons of mixed race are entered in the place occupied by Final Form VIII. This form is blank for British Burma, since it was determined to be useless with Burmese enumerators to attempt to record Hindu castes or Mahomedan tribes, and since, as I have noted, the form is not required for aboriginal tribes. All persons entered in the table of "mixed races" have, it should be observed, been recorded in Form IX under the actual language spoken by them.

* Note.—Fifty-nine persons styled Rajbansis or Mrammagyees, of Arakanese extraction, but speaking Bengali, are included under the head *Bengali* in the language Final Form, but are excluded in this table.

236. The names of the races are arranged in the following manner. First are placed the crosses between the indigenous races or those which, though not indigenous, are cognate with those that are. Thus Chinese-Malay is classed with the indigenous, while Hindustani-Burmese is excluded, and falls within the next class, namely, the crosses between indigenous and Indian races. Thirdly, come the crosses between the indigenous or Indian and the European races.

237. The table requires no further explanation. Subjoined is an abstract of its contents.

Statement showing the principal mixed races of Burma.

Burman-Chin.	Burman-Chinese.	Burman-Karen.	Burman-Shan.	Burman-Talaing.	Burman-Toungthoo.	Talaing-Shan	Chin-Karen.	Shan-Chinese.	Shan-Karen.	Toungthoo-Karen.	Hindustani-Burmese.	English-Burmese.	Total indigenous and allied mixed races	Total Indo-Burman races.	Total European-Burmese races	Total of Christian converts, Eurasians and Native sects.
1,554	4,886	713	21,309	177,939	1,076	9,517	988	1,213	1,924	2,186	8,968	703	230,981	10,620	702	6,808

238. It will be seen that of the whole number of persons of mixed race, 177,939 are entered under the head "Burmese-Talaing." The entries in the schedules did not enable the compilers to determine whether a man called a Burman-Talaing was a Talaing who only spoke Burmese or son of Burman and Talaing parents, consequently these two classes are mixed up together. The numbers under the different heads are no doubt sometimes understated. Anglo-Burmese children, for instance, if living with their father, will be generally returned as English, and so on. There are 703 persons entered as of English and Burmese parents; Hindustani-Burmans number 8,968 souls. Among the English-Burmese are probably entered the children of Eurasians by Burmese wives.

239. The statement showing Christians by race and sect gives the number of Christian Eurasians as 4,997, of whom 254 are found in Arakan, 3,385 in Pegu and Tharrawaddy, and 1,358 in Tenasserim. The numbers of course include many who would not be likely to appear among the children of Europeans and Natives. Though Eurasians, their mother-tongue is commonly English.

XII.—The birthplaces of the population (Final Forms X and XI).

240. This is the first time that an enquiry has been made in India regarding the birthplaces of the people. The subject is, however, one of great interest and importance, especially in a province like British Burma, where so large a proportion of the population, one-seventh, as we learn from the tables, is composed of persons who have come into the country since their birth. By means of the table of birthplace we can trace the movements of the masses forming the population and ascertain important facts regarding immigration from without the province, and concerning both immigration and emigration within its limits. Where the population is found to be increasing, we can discover what part of the growth is due to natural causes, to births and deaths, and what part is to be ascribed to the possession of unexhausted or new fields of labour, or of extensive tracts of fertile land ready for cultivation. Where population is stationary or declining, statistics of birthplace will give a clue to the true cause of this condition, showing whether emigration on a large scale is going on, or whether the want of progress must be attributed to causes operating only within the local area of the population concerned. At present in British Burma it is clear that, while some districts like those of the Irrawaddy and Sittang deltas are attracting persons

from elsewhere by their abundance of unappropriated culturable land, and are in consequence growing in population with extreme rapidity, none is absolutely stationary, and still less is any district going backward. In the absence of corresponding figures for the previous census, we cannot compare the returns now obtained with others; all that can be done is to record facts. We cannot say by how much the immigrants from Upper Burma or from any other country have increased since 1872, or how many of them have probably returned home. It has been stated, in discussing the growth of the population, that on a consideration of available data, it appeared that 354,513 persons now living in the province, but born elsewhere, have arrived as immigrants since 1872: but these figures are not offered with confidence in their accuracy.

241. Final Form X shows how the population of the province is made up. The subjoined statement contains an abstract of the principal details.

Statement showing the principal birthplaces of the population with the proportion born in each place of males, of females, and of persons to every 100 males, females, and persons of total population.

Where born.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total numbers of both sexes, of males, and of females.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Within the province	3,195,082	1,612,824	1,582,204	85·50	81·00	90·63
Bengal	102,861	79,746	23,115	2·75	4·01	1·32
Bombay	2,046	1,801	245	·05	·09	·01
Madras	74,430	62,348	12,082	1·99	3·13	·69
North-Western Provinces	3,211	2,965	246	·08	·15	·01
Total born in India ...	184,748	148,883	35,865	4·94	7·48	2·05
China	11,314	10,449	865	·30	·52	·05
Karennee	2,173	1,743	430	·05	·09	·02
Shan States and Siam	18,999	11,801	7,198	·51	·59	·41
Upper Burma	316,018	197,723	118,295	8·45	9·93	6·77
Total born in Asia outside India ...	350,002	222,872	127,130	9·37	11·19	7·28
Total born in Europe ...	6,814	6,304	510	·18	·32	·03

242. It will be observed that 3,195,028 persons, or 85½ per cent., of the total population were born within the province, and including a small number not entered in the above table, 541,743, or 14·5 per cent., that is, one-seventh of the population, were born elsewhere. At what time they came to the country we cannot say. Upper Burma furnishes the largest contingent; the natives of the kingdom of Ava number 316,018 persons, 8½ per cent. of the total population, and over 58 per cent. of the total foreign population. Bengal and Madras have contributed respectively 2¾ or 2 per cent. of the inhabitants of British Burma.

243. The facts may be stated in the following way. In every 10,000 of the population of the province, 8,550 persons were born in British Burma, while 1,450 were born out of the country. Of these 1,450 souls, 846 are natives of Upper Burma, 494 are from India, 275 from Bengal, 199 from Madras, 11 from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 5 from Bombay, and 4 from other parts of India; 30 are Chinamen, and 51 are Shans. Nine out of the 10,000 persons, or out of the 1,450 persons of foreign birth, would be Germans, one an Italian, one a Norwegian or Swede, and 14 would be from the United Kingdom; twelve would be from other parts of the world.

244. If we examine the relative proportions of the sexes among the native population, we find the males and females approaching equality of numbers. In 1,000 persons there are 505 males and 495 females. But the case is very different with the alien population. One thousand natives of India comprise 806 males and only 194 females. The ratios are still more divergent among the Europeans,

of whom only 75 in 1,000 are females. The proportion of women arriving from Upper Burma is considerably larger. There are 372 females and 622 males.

245. The next point to be observed is the composition of the district populations in British Burma. The following table illustrates the subject by means of a few of the districts taken at random.

Statement showing for certain districts the proportion per cent. of their respective populations born in the different districts or countries mentioned in the first column.

Birthplace.	Name of districts.							
	Akyab.	Kyoukpyoo.	Rangoon town.	Hanthawaddy.	Thonegwa.	Henzada.	Amherst.	Tavoy.
Akyab	76·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	81·66	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	2·94	2·06	...	...
Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	68·15	1·02	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	81·50	...	...
Kyoukpyoo	3·33	94·88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·38	...
Prome	...	...	...	·58	1·29	1·41	...	...
Rangoon Town	...	...	36·41	5·81	2·87	...	·88	...
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	·04	97·77
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	·58	...	1·60	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	70·60	·51	...	...
Bengal	18·64	...	8·92	·92	·41	...	1·81	...
Madras	·49	...	28·88	1·15	...	...	1·84	...
Shan States and Siam ...	·02	...	...	1·00	...	...	2·04	...
China	...	...	2·42	·35	...	...	·40	...
Upper Burma	·33	2·20	9·64	19·02	17·49	10·93	2·16	...
England	...	...	·75	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This table has to be read by vertical columns. If the fractional parts of the district population born in each district or province were entered, the total of each column would be 100·00. To have entered all minute fractions would, however, have destroyed the clearness of the statement without adding to its use as an illustration of the distribution according to birthplace of the inhabitants of districts.

246. It will be noticed in the above statement that 76 per cent. of the resident population of Akyab are natives of the district, while 18·6, chiefly Chittagonians, are from Bengal. Immigrants from Upper Burma are very few in number. Pegu, with its abundance of uncultivated fertile land, has a greater attraction for the latter people, who would with difficulty understand their own language as spoken by the Arakanese. Kyoukpyoo, though boasting the possession of a partially developed earth-oil industry, is not an attractive field of labour. Indeed, at the time of the census, three per cent. of the natives of the district were seeking a livelihood in Akyab district. Rangoon town illustrates a totally different state of things. Only 36 per cent. of the persons enumerated there in February were natives of the town. The latter, as will be seen a little further on, migrate largely to other parts of the country, and few who are born elsewhere in the province care to make Rangoon their home. The natives of India living in the town are more numerous than the natives of Rangoon itself. Probably of few even among Eastern cities can it be said that 64 per cent. of the inhabitants were born outside their limits. Of the agricultural districts appearing in the above table, Hanthawaddy possesses the largest proportion of foreigners, drawn thither by abundance of remunerative labour and plentiful supplies of land. Nineteen persons in every hundred of the population, or 81,341 out of 427,720 are from Upper Burma, nearly 6 per cent. are persons who were born in Rangoon, and over 2 per cent. are Natives of India. In Henzada and Thonegwa also there are large numbers of Upper Burmans, the figures being 84,769 and 49,694 respectively. The district of Tavoy is at present the least attractive of all to immigrants. Only a little over two persons in 100 of the population were born out of the district; yet Tavoy is said to offer a fine field to the coffee or tea-planter. Capital is as yet not forth-

coming, and probably at present the ordinary rates of wages are higher than a coffee planter could afford to pay his labourers.

247. The third principal point to be observed from the birthplace statistics is the movement of the natives of the province within its own limits. The Burmese are a trading and by consequence a roving people. They will not abandon their country, but they have no great dislike to leave their home for new scenes where remunerative labour, enabling them to satisfy their wants and gratify their taste for luxuries with less exertion than heretofore, presents its attractions in other districts.

248. The subjoined table illustrates the way in which the natives of certain districts are now scattered over the province or have, on the other hand, remained amid the surroundings of their birth. It should be remembered that some of the people found away from their early homes had only left their native-place temporarily in search of labour or on trading expeditions, and, as in the case of many Kyoukpyoo men found in Akyab, probably returned home before the rains set in.

Statement showing the present distribution of most of the persons born in the districts mentioned in the first column.

Birthplaces.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS WHERE NOW RESIDENT, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL OF PERSONS BORN IN EACH OF THE DISTRICTS MENTIONED IN COLUMN 1.																
	Akyab.	Kyoukpyoo.	Sandoway.	Rangoon.	Hanthawaddy.	Tharrawaddy.	Prome.	Thonegwa.	Bassein.	Henzada.	Thayetmyo.	Moulmein.	Amherst.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Shwaygyin.	Toungoo.
Akyab	98·28	·53	...	...	...	·33	...	...	..	·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy	..	...	..	·59	96·23	..	...	·90	..	·53	...	...	...	...	...	·72	...
Henzada	..	..	.	·39	·70	·97	·46	2·16	1·65	93·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	.	...	·39	49	·79	4·32	88·98	1·18	·71	1·11	·83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon Town	..	..	...	61·83	26·35	1·16	.	8·64	1·40	·98	...	2·24	2·80	...	...	...	·47
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	2·20	94·23	1·85	2·29	...
Tharrawaddy	.	...	...	...	·93	94·37	1·56	...	...	2·08	...	...	...	..	..	...	...

NOTE.—This table has to be read along horizontal lines. If all minute portions were entered, each horizontal line would show all persons now living who were born in the districts named in column 1, and its total would be 100·00; but to have entered all small fractions would have destroyed the clearness of the statement.

249. The people born in Akyab district stray but little, and Hanthawaddy sends only a small percentage of its natives to the neighbouring districts of Rangoon, Thonegwa, and Henzada. From the last-mentioned district there is more dispersion, and Prome which, compared with Hanthawaddy, Thonegwa, or Tharrawaddy, is an old and well-worked district, loses 4·3 per cent. by emigration to the adjacent district of Tharrawaddy and nearly seven in 100 of the natives go to other parts. But little over half of the people born in Rangoon town remain there. Twenty-six per cent. are in Hanthawaddy, 8·6 in Thonegwa, while Thonegwa, Amherst, Moulmein, and Shwaygyin receive between 2 and 3 per cent. each. Some of these persons are doubtless traders only temporarily absent. Tavoy parts with but few inhabitants. Rather more than 2 per cent. of them go into the Amherst district, where culturable land and labour are plentiful. It is a general rule that the emigrating classes are composed chiefly of males. The women are more attached to their homes and relatives than the men.

XIII.—THE INFIRMITIES OF THE PEOPLE (FINAL FORMS XIV—XVII).

250. As was done at the last census, particulars have been recorded in the schedules and afterwards tabulated regarding four special classes of infirm persons, the insane, the blind, the deaf-mute, and the lepers. In 1872, however, the classification was somewhat different from that adopted on the present occasion. The distinction between idiots and insanes has been abandoned, and all persons of unsound mind, whether born in this condition or not, are classed together. The entry of persons only partially blind has been prevented by the instruction given to enumerators to record as blind only those who are blind of both eyes. It is hoped also that under the head of deaf-mutes persons merely deaf, and not

also dumb have not been entered, as appears to have been the case in the previous census. The term leper is to be understood now in a restricted sense, as applying only to persons suffering from true, sometimes called black, leprosy, and not to those whose skin is simply discoloured. It was thought at the time that the returns of 1872 were imperfect in regard to the infirmities of the people; and as the definition of the terms used has been altered in most important points it appears that a comparison of the present figures with those previously obtained cannot be of any statistical value, except possibly in the case of the persons of unsound mind.

Persons of unsound mind (Final Form XIV).

251. There are altogether 3,726 persons of unsound mind, and of these 2,265 are males and 1,460 are females. There is thus one insane in every 1,002 of the population, one male insane in 878 males, and one female of unsound mind among every 1,195 girls and women. In 1872 there were 2,677 males and 1,576 females, or a total of 6,253 insanes and idiots, giving one person in 643 persons, one male in 536 males, and one female in 832 females. These figures would appear to show a great diminution in the number of persons of unsound mind. It is not, however, to be supposed that there has been so great a change in the proportion of persons labouring under this infirmity, and the discrepancy may rather be attributed to defective enumeration. There is no particular dislike in this country to admitting that a person, a child, or relative is of unsound mind, but the ideas of enumerators as to what constitutes insane will vary very much. The instruction of census officers at this enumeration was very carefully carried out, and we may reasonably suppose that the figures now submitted are more accurate than the last. In England the proportion of insanes to population is one in 771. It is a fairly well-ascertained fact that, as civilisation progresses, the proportion of insane persons to those of sound mind rises, and the ratio of one in 1,002 is a more reasonable one for British Burma than one in 643. The insane males are, as has been shown, the more numerous, both absolutely and relatively, as compared with the females. There are 155 male to 100 female insanes. The male insanes are, taken in large numbers, more numerous in all religions and at all ages than the females.

252. Observing the figures for districts, it is seen that Akyab has the largest number of insanes,—416, closely followed by Prome with 419. There are fewest among the hill tribes of Northern Arakan,—19.

253. Subjoined is a table showing the proportions borne by the insane to the populations, male and female, of the different districts.

Table showing for each district the numbers of persons, of males, and of females of the population to one person, one male, one female of unsound mind.

District.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Akyab	806	715	966
Northern Arakan	768	988	639
Kyoukpyoo	552	411	840
Sandoway	537	407	638
Rangoon Town	586	459	836
Hanthawaddy	1,420	1,299	1,612
Tharrawaddy	1,495	1,269	1,845
Prome	769	686	874
Thonegwa	1,932	1,706	2,270
Bassein	995	874	1,172
Henzada	1,303	1,190	1,440
Thayetmyo	911	831	1,014
Moulmein	898	1,027	748
Amherst	1,344	1,195	1,547
Tavoy	764	819	1,004
Mergui	725	651	825
Shwaygyin	1,083	879	1,454
Toungoo	1,590	1,756	1,437
Salween	566	517	680
Total for the Province ...	1,002	878	1,195

From this it appears, as might be expected, that insanes are relatively in excess in Rangoon town, where there is a lunatic asylum. Sandoway, Kyoukpyoo, and the Salween districts each show almost as high a proportion. Fever is common in these districts, especially in Salween and Kyoukpyoo districts, and the excess of insanes may be due to this cause. Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Thonegwa, and Toungoo all show low rates, and all, particularly the three first-mentioned are districts receiving large number of immigrants who would naturally not bring with them from their homes many persons of unsound mind. Converse remarks might be made in reference to Tavoy, Mergui, and Prome, where the ratio of insane to sane persons is also above the average. These districts receive comparatively few immigrants, and Prome, at any rate, scatters the people from within its limits in considerable numbers to other parts of the province. It is to be remarked that in Northern Arakan and Toungoo the insanes are relatively most numerous among the females. The absolute numbers, however, are so few that no deduction can be drawn from this fact.

254. The proportion of persons of unsound to persons of sound mind is highest among the Nat-worshippers (1 in 909) and lowest among the Hindus (1 in 1,763). With the Buddhists there is 1 insane to every 974 persons. The Mahomedan and Christian proportions are 1 in 1,309 and 1 in 1,589 respectively.

255. Turning to the ages, it is observable that there is a gradual numerical increase of insanes of both sexes from childhood upwards till the period between 30 and 40, the age of mature manhood. After 40 years of age the numbers again fall off. Relatively, however, the number of insanes may be said to increase with age, and over 60 reaches the proportion of 1 to 445 males. The proportion among the females increases with age until past 60 years, when there are relatively fewer insanes than in the preceding period. The very high proportion of 1 to 349 among the males between 15 and 20 is remarkable. A table is given at the close of this section showing for each infirmity the distribution of the diseased by age, both absolutely and also relatively to the number of persons living at each period.

256. The causes of insanity have not yet been thoroughly investigated in British Burma. Small-pox and fevers, the latter more especially, no doubt contribute to increase the number of persons afflicted with this calamity; the Burmese are excitable, and sudden shocks of domestic misfortune are also not infrequently the causes of insanity. In the report of the Superintendent of the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum for the year 1880 causes are assigned for the insanity of the patients in 116 cases. In 59 cases the causes were physical (ganja 17, opium 6, spirits 6, hereditary 12). The Burmese do not eat ganja, and this cannot be set down as the cause of insanity with them. Fifty-seven cases were ascribed to moral causes (loss of property 16, grief 16, disappointment in love 3, domestic trouble 14, fright 7), and no doubt to origins such as these must most of the Buddhist cases of unsoundness of mind be attributed.

The Blind (Form XV).

257. The number of persons returned as blind of both eyes is 5,851, of whom 3,023 are males and 2,831 are females. These figures give a proportion of 1 in 638 persons, 1 in 658 males and 1 in 616 females, as the sightless part of the population. The ratios for 1872 were higher, but at the enumeration made in that year many persons not totally blind were probably included in the returns. In England the proportion was in 1871 1 blind to every 1,052, in France to every 938, in Madras to every 519, of the population.

258. The ratios obtaining in the different districts are shown below:—

Statement showing for districts the number of persons, of males, and of females of the population to one blind person, one blind male, and one blind female.

District.	Total.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Akyab	494	1,052	1,204
Northern Arakan	216	266	180
Kyoukpyoo	1,097	942	1,312
Sandoway	653	654	652
Rangoon Town	741	879	554
Hanthawaddy	697	663	745
Irrawaddy	670	692	647
Prome	376	427	335
Thonegwa	697	698	697
Bassein	823	845	800
Henzada	530	569	495
Thayetmyo	378	450	328
Moulmein Town	680	715	631
Amherst	926	759	1,235
Tavoy	944	788	1,167
Mergui	796	857	756
Shwaygyin	545	518	577
Toungoo	388	420	357
Salween	1,154	1,107	1,208
Total for the Province ...	638	658	616

The highest proportion is found in Northern Arakan, the lowest in Salween, but the numbers in these districts are small and are of little weight. It would be curious if the true ratios at either extremity of the scale were to be found in two districts so similarly situated as these are. The ratios are high in Prome, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo, and low in Kyoukpyoo, Amherst, Tavoy, and other districts. Numerically the blind stand highest in Prome, where there are 857; part of this superiority of number may perhaps be due to a more careful enumeration than was obtained in some other districts.

259. There are 107 blind males to 100 blind females. The proportion of blind among females is higher than that among males in 12 districts and lower in the remaining seven. There are 107 blind males to 100 blind females.

260. The proportions for different religions are as follows:—Hindus, 1 in 2,755; Mahomedans, 1 in 1,383; Christians, 1 in 779; Buddhists, 1 in 607; Natworshippers, 1 in 613. As in the case of insanes, the Hindus also show the smallest proportion of blind persons.

261. If we examine the numbers of blind at the different ages, and the proportion these numbers bear to the population living at those ages, we find that both the numbers and proportions increase with the more advanced periods of life. It is noteworthy also that over 50 they are higher among the females than among the males. In England 42 per cent. of the whole number of blind are between 20 and 60, and above 60, 45 per cent. are to be found. Here the corresponding proportions are 50·25 and 26·83. The causes of blindness are generally small-pox, fever, and old age. The returns do not permit of deductions being made at present regarding the localities in which the different causes act with varying degrees of strength.

The Deaf-mutes.

262. The deaf-mutes are 2,270 in number: 1,432 are males and 838 are females, giving proportions of one in 1,646 for persons, one in 1,390 for males, and one in 2,088 for females. The returns for 1872 show much higher ratios than the above, owing, no doubt, to the inclusion of many persons who were not dumb as well as deaf. In England the proportion of deaf-mutes to the population is one in 1,972; in France they are as one to 1,702.

263. The subjoined table gives the ratios for the districts of the province.

Statement showing for district the number of persons, of males, and of females to one person, one male, and one female deaf and dumb.

District.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Akyab	1,427	1,253	1,789
Northern Arakan	906	829	1,004
Kyoukpyoo	1,044	800	1,496
Sandoway	1,280	991	1,846
Rangoon Town	2,396	2,951	1,706
Hanthawaddy	2,480	1,912	3,700
Tharrawaddy	1,905	1,558	2,495
Prome	1,518	1,218	2,011
Thonegwa	1,651	1,471	1,913
Bassein	1,937	1,691	2,302
Henzada	1,606	1,352	1,981
Thayetmyo	1,543	1,283	1,958
Moulmein Town	2,218	2,990	2,021
Amherst	982	1,242	2,071
Tavoy	3,399	2,321	6,171
Mergui	2,175	1,628	3,405
Shwaygyin	1,944	1,601	2,545
Toungoo	842	736	1,006
Salween	1,111	788	2,416
Total for the Province ...	1,646	1,390	2,088

The terrible affliction of deaf-dumbness seems most common in Toungoo and least so in Tavoy. In Tharrawaddy, Thonegwa, Henzada, Prome, and Thayetmyo the ratios do not vary very much from the average for the province. Except in the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein, the proportion of deaf-mutes is always higher among the males than among the females. The latter are weaker, and probably die in larger numbers in early life. There are 171 male deaf-mutes to 100 females. Observing the different religions, it is seen that the Hindus have one in 5,878, the Mahomedans one in 1,897, the Christians one in 1,079, the Buddhists one in 1,631, and the Nat-worshippers one in 1,511 who are afflicted with deaf-dumbness.

264. The number of deaf-mutes continues to increase from childhood up to 30 years of age, when it again begins to fall off. The proportion to the population living at each period of age is highest for both sexes above the age of 60, and is high also from 15 to 20. Only congenitally deaf and dumb persons were to be recorded in the schedules; consequently the high proportions and numbers in the more advanced ages of life are remarkable, and sufficient to excite a suspicion that the returns are not accurate. In Amherst, for instance, where there are only two deaf-mutes under five years of age, there are 46 between 20 and 30, and 34 between 30 and 40.

The Lepers.

265. The lepers are the last class of people whose infirmity has been recorded in the census schedules. There are 2,009 male lepers and 580 females, or in all 2,589 of both sexes combined. Comparing these numbers with the population and with the total of each sex we find that there is 1 male leper in 991 males, 1 female in 3,009 females, and 1 of one sex or the other in 1,443 of the whole population. In 1872, when lepers of all sorts were included, the proportion was of course higher, namely, 1 in 857 persons, 1 in 611 males, and 1 in 1,530 females.

266. The subjoined table gives the ratios for districts :—

Statement showing for districts the number of persons, of males, and of females to one person, to one male, and one female, who is a leper.

District.	Total.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Akyab	4,386	3,124	9,219
Northern Arakan	604	497	781
Kyoukpyoo	4,035	3,238	5,344
Sandoway	2,461	2,336	2,608
Rangoon Town	1,656	1,550	1,939
Hanthawaddy	1,045	719	2,450
Tharrawaddy	1,675	1,062	4,346
Prome	1,661	1,083	3,575
Thonegwa	874	622	1,594
Bassein	918	605	2,095
Henzada	1,247	789	2,990
Thayetmyo	1,541	1,077	2,836
Moulmein Town	1,896	1,827	2,021
Amherst	2,197	1,405	6,124
Tavoy	6,070	3,798	14,401
Mergui	1,663	1,221	2,724
Shwaygyin	1,258	773	4,072
Toungoo	1,250	961	1,886
Salween	7,502	3,877	...
Total for the Province ...	1,448	991	3,009

Lepers are most numerous in Bassein (424), Hanthawaddy (409), and Thonegwa (325). Henzada comes next with 255. In proportion to the population these districts stand in the following order:—Thonegwa (1 in 874), Bassein (1 in 918), Hanthawaddy (1 in 1,045), Henzada (1 in 1,247). At the last census Rangoon, Bassein, and Myanoung, corresponding nearly with Hanthawaddy, Thonegwa, Bassein, and Henzada, had the largest number of lepers. It may be, as was suggested in the report on the census of 1872, that the excessive consumption of fish in a putrescent state, the well-known ngapee, is a cause of leprosy. In Bassein, Thonegwa, and Hanthawaddy fish is very plentiful, and the manufacture of ngapee is a staple of all these districts, but especially of Thonegwa, where leprosy is most common. The leprous males are to the females as 346 to 100.

267. The largest number is of course among the Buddhists. The proportion of persons of the different religions suffering from leprosy are, among Hindoos, 1 in 4,409; among Mahomedans 1 in 4,564; among Christians 1 in 1,337; among Buddhists 1 in 1,370, and among Nat-worshippers 1 in 1,496.

268. Regarded as distributed throughout the different age periods, it is to be remarked that the numbers of lepers increase up to 40 years and then fall off again. The males are invariably in excess. The ratio borne by the lepers to the population living at the various periods of age is among the males highest between 40 and 50, and among the females highest over 60. As to the origin of leprosy in this country little is known. The disease is frequently hereditary.

All Infirmities.

269. The subjoined table shows the proportions of persons afflicted with each disease to the population living at each period. One person in each number mentioned will be found diseased. The second line for each disease shows the distribution of the total number of the diseased. For instance, the meaning of the entries 695 and 13·61 against unsound mind in the column for —30 mean that at that age 1 male in 695 is of unsound mind, and that the number of male insanes at that age are 13·61 of the total number of insanes.

***Statement** showing for each infirmity the number living at each period of age for one diseased person of the sex concerned, and also the number of diseased persons at each age in 100 diseased persons of all ages and of both sexes combined.*

Infirmity.		Total.			Under 5.		Under 10.		Under 15.		Under 20.		Under 30.		Under 40.		Under 50.		Under 60.		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Unsound mind.	Number of persons living at each period to one insane, males to male, females to female ...	1,002	878	1.195	22,383	24,497	5,445	6,280	2,624	2,627	349	1,283	695	1,032	562	665	506	566	477	542	445	581
	Percentage of number of insanes on total insane of all ages. ...	100·00	60·82	39·18	·32	·30	1·81	1·10	2·47	2·12	7·14	3·78	13·61	7·38	14·17	8·40	10·17	7·14	6·23	4·88	5·40	4·08
Blind ...	Number of persons living at each period to one blind, males to male, females to female ...	638	658	616	6,246	9,624	1,947	3,344	2,012	2,923	2,036	1,691	1,198	1,700	862	890	443	446	208	164	94	78
	Percentage of number of blind on total blind of all ages ...	100·00	51·64	48·36	·73	·48	2·34	1·32	2·05	1·21	2·96	1·83	5·02	2·85	5·88	4·00	7·40	5·77	9·05	10·28	16·21	20·62
Deaf-mutes.	Number of persons living at each period to one deaf-mute, males to male, females to female	1,646	1,390	2,083	7,900	9,980	2,222	3,731	1,829	2,413	890	1,723	1,210	1,622	1,164	1,566	1,128	1,656	1,054	1,284	683	1,225
	Percentage of number of deaf-mutes on total deaf-mutes of all ages.	100·00	63·08	36·92	1·50	1·19	5·29	3·04	5·81	3·79	8·55	4·63	12·82	7·71	11·23	5·86	7·49	4·01	4·62	3·52	5·77	3·17
Lepers...	Number of persons living at each period to one leper, males to male, females to female ...	1,443	991	3,009	38,575	67,868	8,085	14,305	3,958	10,928	1,199	3,068	954	2,201	607	1,653	408	1,422	429	1,795	505	1,380
	Percentage of number of lepers on total lepers of all ages ...	100·00	77·60	22·40	·31	·15	1·27	·70	2·36	·78	5·56	2·28	14·25	4·98	18·89	4·87	18·15	4·10	9·97	2·12	6·84	2·47

270. There is a total of 14,439, composed of 8,730 males and 5,709 females, who are afflicted with one infirmity or another; that is to say, 1 in 259 of the population, 1 in 228 males, and 1 in 306 of the females. There are 155 males to 100 females so afflicted. In every 10,000 persons there are on the average 39 persons incapacitated from labour by one of the four infirmities. Of these 24 are males, 15 are females. Ten of the 39 are of unsound mind, 16 are blind, 6 are deaf and dumb, and 7 are lepers.

XIV.—Occupations of the People (Final Form XII).

271. The occupations of the people have been classified according to Dr. Farr's system. The classification was entirely effected during the process of final compilation for the province. Up to this point it was impossible to attempt to do more than arrange the occupations in alphabetical order. To allow the abstracting or tabulating clerks any discretion as to the retention of an occupation or as to its combination with any other was out of the question. The labour of compiling has therefore been far greater than it would have been could every occupation have been referred at once to its proper head in the classification. Endeavour has been made to preserve all occupations of importance or interest, and paucity of numbers in a province where the population of districts is comparatively small has not been held in itself to disqualify an employment for separate record.

272. By Dr. Farr's system, all occupations are placed in one or other of six classes, subordinate to which are 18 orders and numerous sub-orders.

Occupations of males.

273. The six classes with the numbers of males following occupations belonging to each class in town * and village, are shown below, with the percentages which the totals of each class bear to the total male population.

Class.	In towns.	In villages.	Total.	Percentage on total male population.
I.—The Professional class	19,217	31,614	50,831	2·6
II.—The Domestic class	12,311	7,892	20,203	1·0
III.—The Commercial class	48,097	69,185	117,282	5·9
IV.—The Agricultural class	11,734	672,012	683,746	34·3
V.—The Industrial class	48,885	120,167	169,052	8·5
VI.—The Indefinite and non-productive class	119,921	829,970	949,891	47·7

These classes will be sufficiently described by a mention of the orders and principal sub-orders.

Class I, Professional.

274. The first order of class I includes all persons engaged in the government of the country or in Government employment. Entries in the schedules very frequently failed to specify the occupation with enough clearness to enable the compilers to decide whether a person was in Government employment or not. "Clerk" was a common description, "peon" was another, the latter sometimes meaning constable, and such terms are too vague. There appear, however, from the schedules to be 16,430 persons in Government employment. They have been arranged, so far as was possible, by departments, and sub-divided into superior or gazetted officers, inferior officers, and menials, such as peons. Though the materials for such a classification were, as just explained, meagre, it seemed well to attempt to effect it. The figures, though they are not accurate, may be useful as some approximation to the truth. Kyaydangyees or village headmen are absurdly few in numbers; but these officers are generally cultivators, and almost always have occupations in respect of which they have been entered in their proper place in other classes.

* By a *town* is meant any place with 5,000 inhabitants and upwards.

275. Order II comprises the persons engaged in the defence of the country, —the army and the navy. The total number of the former branch of the service, including persons stated to be military peons and such like, is 6,320.

276. The third order includes persons engaged in the learned professions, or in literature, art, and science, with their immediate subordinates. The numbers are in towns 7,851, in villages 20,230, or altogether 28,081.

277. Sub-order 1 consists of the ministers of different religions and of other persons engaged in religious pursuits. There are 6,498 Buddhist ponegyees or monks, 626 probationers, and 1,386 novices, all wearing the yellow robe. The numbers of the probationers and novices are no doubt as a rule understated; the only clue or guide for the abstractors regarding these persons being their religious names. Eight hundred and forty-five of the ponegyees are found in the Hanthawaddy district. Two hundred and thirty-five persons are returned as preachers of the Buddhist law. The census schedules often did not describe the Christian ministers with sufficient distinctness to make it easy to classify them accurately. The whole number of persons belonging to sub-order 1 is 10,173.

278. The lawyer class, sub-order 2, includes 900 persons, comprising barristers, pleaders, and petition-writers.

279. There are 8,246 persons engaged in occupations connected with medicine (sub-order 3), and of these 7,220 are the medical men of the country.

280. There are only 298 authors and literary persons (sub-order 4), including one Burmese poet.

281. Sub-order 6 contains 1,948 musicians. Of actors and dancers there are 2,507. One thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight persons are returned as teachers (sub-order 8). Of course monks, are not included in this total, which comprises those lay teachers who are not described in the schedules as in Government employment.

282. Of scientific persons (sub-order 9), chiefly engineers, there are 372.

Class II, Domestic.

283. The second class is the domestic, with 20,203 persons.

284. In sub-order 2 there are 2,902 cooks, 8,084 other domestic servants, 1,740 washermen, 1,393 watermen. Grooms (576) are apparently understated and were probably recorded as servants, or else their occupation was not specified at all in the schedules. The Burmese do not like to lose their independence in domestic service, and most of those shown under this head are Natives of India. The persons described as house-keepers are no doubt almost all of them lodging-house-keepers.

Class III, Commercial.

285. Next comes the commercial class, including 117,282 males, of whom 48,097 are engaged in towns and 69,185 in villages. The first order of this class contains all who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds. There are 13,517 and 32,142 persons in the towns and villages respectively, making a total of 45,659.

286. Sub-order 1, mercantile men, includes 2,654 clerks and accountants, persons who described themselves as *clerks* being generally placed in this category. There are 9,586 undescribed merchants, 9,148 paddy merchants, and 2,006 rice merchants, but no doubt many of them are ordinary traders. There are 2,325 brokers of no specified class, 752 paddy brokers, and altogether 3,148 brokers of different kinds. There are in all 27,708 persons returned as mercantile men. In sub-order 2 other general traders are classified. There are 17,951 of them. Bazaar-sellers* are returned at 10,505 and miscellaneous goods-sellers at 5,221 souls.

287. Order 7 includes all who are engaged in the conveyance of men and commodities. The figures for towns and villages are 34,580 and 37,043 respectively, or for both 71,623. Persons employed on the railway have been included in sub-order 1 of this order in spite of their being Government servants, as this appeared on the whole a more fitting place to receive them than order 1. Apparently

* The majority of the persons generally known as bazaar-sellers are placed, according to the goods they sell, in one of the sub-orders of order 12. Many, again, who sell in the bazaars are returned as agriculturists.

some persons not really employed on the railway have nevertheless been so recorded. There is no railway at either Moulmein or Toungoo.

288. The carriers on roads (sub-order 2) number 10,029 men, of whom 8,775 are cart drivers and cart coolies.

289. There are 42,283 persons who carry by river (sub-order 3). Of these, 34,659 are boatmen and 6,482 are entered as boat-owners.

290. Nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight persons are engaged in the carriage of goods by sea. Most of them were found in the ports.

291. Out of 6,784 persons engaged in the storage of goods (sub-order 5), 5,436 are employed in connection with paddy and rice.

Class IV, Agricultural.

292. Class IV, Agricultural, is the most important of all the classes in a country where rice is the staple commodity and manufactures are little advanced, and it includes 683,746 males, of whom only 11,734 live in the towns. There are two orders, 8 and 9, in this class, the first claiming 651,153 persons employed in growing and collecting the products of the land. In the second order are placed those who gain their livelihood by working with animals, and of them there are 32,593.

293. Order 1 is again sub-divided. The following are the principal items in sub-order 1 (agriculturists):—Land proprietors, 12,886; rice-cultivators who own the land, 363,126; rice-cultivators who are tenants, 40,893; hired labourers, 54,837; rice-planters, 12,364; reapers, 25,622; watchers, 47; making a total of 496,889 males, or one-fourth of the total male population, engaged in cultivating rice in the plains. The facts recorded in the schedules regarding the nature of tenancies of land and the hire of labourers were so few as not to be worth compiling. The orders on this subject were not received until the enumerators had been instructed, and it was difficult to make them understand what was wanted, not to mention the narrowness of the space at their disposal in the occupation column. Land is generally rented by the year and payment made in kind, the amount of rent being determined in reference to the assistance given by the landlord in the shape of seed and ploughing cattle. One-tenth of the produce where the landlord provides nothing is a common rent in rural parts, but near towns the rate is higher. Tenant cultivators are comparatively few in British Burma; labourers are generally hired by the season; reapers, who are often natives of India, are taken on, for the reaping months only, if their employers require them only for reaping. There are 70,952 persons returned as toungya (jhoom) cultivators; 24,201 as cultivators of kine-land or of miscellaneous vegetables; 5,923, chiefly in Northern Arakan, as growers of tobacco; and there are 10,002 herdsmen and persons who graze cattle for the farmers. They are generally young men and lads. The total of this sub-order is 621,142.

294. The second sub-order contains the arboriculturists, that is, the betel-vine and sugarcane cultivators, numbering altogether 7,838. There are also 22,173 gardeners in sub-order 3. In all 651,153, or nearly 33 per cent. of the total males, are occupied in connection with the land.

295. It should be mentioned that the information obtained regarding the secondary occupations of cultivators, like that respecting tenures of land, was worthless. The majority of paddy-cultivators are contented with that occupation, but some of them turn their hands for a short time to such employment as bamboo-cutting or trading. Not a few paddy-cultivators also carry on miscellaneous cultivation during the dry season. The number shown under the latter head is therefore less than are really employed in raising vegetables for sale.

296. To order 9 are referred 20,355 fishermen, 3,586 dealers in pigs, and 2,905 cattle-dealers. Many persons who fish and deal in cattle have other occupations, perhaps are cultivators, and it cannot be said that these figures include all persons who are engaged in fishing or in buying and selling cattle.

Class V, Industrial.

297. The industrial class, No. V, includes, as has been said, 169,052, or 8½ per cent. of the male population. Of this number, 24,423 are engaged in art and in mechanic productions, such as books, musical instruments, machines, carriages, houses, and furniture, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination (order 10). There are 11,502 persons returned as carpenters, 5,856 of them residing in towns.

298. Order 11 comprises 25,328 persons who work and deal in textile fabrics and in dress. Workers in dress amount to 8,896, in silk to 2,972, in cotton to 859, and in mixed materials to 10,082 persons.

299. The people who deal in food and drinks (order 12) are an important section of the population. There are altogether 46,910 persons, including 12,475 who work in animal food, 18,832 who are employed about vegetable food, and 15,603 who deal in drinks and stimulants, such as tobacco, betel-leaf, and toddy. It is difficult to separate many of the occupations of this order from each other; they are so frequently combined. For instance, a tobacco-seller will often sell chillies and onions, and a betel-leaf seller will also deal in betel-nuts.

300. There are only 206 men who are described in order 13 as dealing in animal substances, such as horns and hides.

301. Order 14, comprising those who work in vegetable substances, is important, with 46,781 persons entered under it. Of these, 17,327 are workers in gums and resins (sub-order 1). There are 11,483 cutch-boilers, employed chiefly in the Prome, Tharrawaddy, and Thayetmyo districts.

302. Of the workers in wood (sub-order 2), 6,543 are sawyers.

303. The fourth sub-order, with the workers in bamboo, cane, rush, and grass, numbers 16,673 followers, most of whom are engaged about bamboos and in the thatching business. Bamboos are, as is well-known, exceedingly plentiful in the province, and considerable numbers derive the whole, and many more a part, of their livelihood from occupations such as bamboo-cutting, mat-weaving, hat-making, or from bamboo-wall and thatch manufacture. Many cultivators and others adopt employments of this kind as subsidiaries to their main occupations. The above figures therefore do not by any means include all workers in bamboos or grass, but only those whose chief means of subsistence is derived from such labour.

304. Order 15, workers in minerals, comprises 25,404 persons, of whom 6,011 are engaged about stone and clay and 6,812 about the precious metals and stones. There are in the province 5,795 goldsmiths and silversmiths.

305. The sixth and last class, the indefinite and unproductive class, including as it does all children and other persons of no occupation, or of occupations which are indefinitely described, is of course the largest. It contains 949,891 persons, or 48 per cent. of all the males.

Class VI, Indefinite.

306. Of this large number, 774,924 are without any specified occupations, and 87,675 are described simply as coolies. The labour of the coolies is productive. Other occupations such as those of tale-tellers, wizards, and brothel-keepers, are not directly productive, but there are so few of these that we may take all the persons not classed as unspecified to be persons with productive occupations. We then get thus 1,216,081 as the number of males engaged in productive labour. The number of persons over 15 years of age is 1,214,115. It appears therefore that a considerable number of lads are returned as occupied. They are probably often recorded under the same occupation as their fathers, whom they assist in cultivating, grazing the cattle, or in other ways.

307. There are 195 brothel-keepers, 614 beggars, 26 gamblers, swindlers, and cock-fighters, 4,446 prisoners, 10 alchemists, 24 tale-tellers, 25 travellers, 39 possessors of *nats* or spirits, of whom the possessors enquire for a consideration concerning matters submitted to them by others, and 13 pagoda slaves. The latter are hereditary slaves or outcasts, and seem to be the descendants of persons presented by Burmese Kings to the pagodas, where they still continue to perform menial offices, either because they were taken captive in war, or on account of crimes committed. They are despised and avoided by other members of society, and the stigma of being a pagoda slave is with great difficulty effaced. One of this class may go to a distant neighbourhood and establish himself as a respectable person, but if recognised, he is at once again regarded as an outcast. It is said that in Prome and elsewhere there are wealthy merchants who are by heritage pagoda slaves, and that occasionally officers come from Mandalay, where lists of slaves are kept, and exact considerable sums from these unfortunate people as the price of their silence regarding the dreadful secret. It is not an unheard

of thing for the Burmese to petition for the removal of an Extra Assistant Commissioner on the ground that he is a pagoda slave.

Occupation of males by age.

308. The occupations of all males residing in towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards have been classified according to age. At present, in an agricultural country like Burma, where the manufacturing population is very small, a table which exhibits the results of this classification is of little value, but, for future comparison, it may not be without its use. The form has given much trouble during compilation and most of the work has been done twice over. The following statement shows the ratio per cent. which the numbers of occupied persons under 20 years of age in the different classes bear to the total numbers entered in the different classes in towns :—

	Percentage of occupied persons under 20 to total occupied persons.
Class I, Professional	9·
Do. II, Domestic	15·3
Do. III, Commercial	10·5
Do. IV, Agricultural	11·7
Do. V, Industrial	10·8
Do. VI, Indefinite and non productive	58·7

Occupation of females.

309. At the previous census the occupations of males over 15 years of age were intended to be shown in the schedules, but, as a matter of fact, the employments of a large number of women were also entered, and were not separated at the time of compilation from those of the men. At this census all persons earning, or contributing by their labour to the earning of a livelihood, have been recorded in the schedules, and the results have been compiled for the males and females separately, but without distinction of age (except, as just mentioned, in towns). In British Burma the women and girls from their youth up are accustomed to sit in bazaars or in their houses selling goods of various kinds. They also work in the fields and weave cloth at home; and in fact share in most of the occupations of men.

310. The subjoined statement shows the number of women employed in the different classes of occupations :—

	In towns.	In villages.	Total.	Percentage on total females.
Class I	910	1,836	2,746	·2
Do. II	1,947	3,727	5,674	·3
Do. III	8,902	30,193	39,095	2·2
Do. IV	4,319	498,086	502,405	28·8
Do. V	41,736	133,494	175,230	10·0
Do. VI	107,796	912,820	1,020,616	58·5

311. A few of the principal occupations will be mentioned. Among religious persons, (order 1, sub-order 3,) are classed 385 Buddhist nuns. The term is not a happy one to describe the women who assume the sacred robe, for them white and not yellow, and live by begging their food after the fashion of the ponegyees. The Meytheelayins, as they are called, are generally elderly women. Occasionally they are learned in the Buddhist law, but for the most part they are utterly ignorant. In the medical line there are 530 women who practice as doctors and 425 who are shampooers. The latter are always well advanced in years. Altogether in the professional class there are only 2,746 females.

Class I.

312. The domestic class includes 5,674 women, of whom 2,769 are cooks, generally persons who cook rice for sale, 726 are servants, 663 are washerwomen.

Class II.

313. Class III, the commercial class, is an important one and contains 39,095 persons. Merchants number 4,193, paddy merchants 2,099, rice merchants 3,939, and the sub-order of mercantile women has a total of 11,040. There are 14,457 bazaar sellers, 1,208 petty traders, 8,516 sellers of miscellaneous goods, or in all 24,424 general dealers, making a total of 35,464 women who are buyers and sellers belonging to class III; 886 women are cart-drivers; and the carriers on rivers amount to 2,059.

Class III.

314. The fourth class, the agricultural women, as with the other sex, is the most largely represented in the province. Wives and daughters of cultivators among the Burmese generally assist their husbands and parents in the lighter labours of the field. Order 8 (persons working with the land) includes 491,799 persons. Of these 13,623 are landowners, 203,331 cultivate rice on their own land, 13,151 are tenants, 41,953 are hired labourers, 109,470 are planters out of paddy, and 12,421 are reapers. All the above are engaged in connection with rice-cultivation in the plains. There are 53,102 toungya-cutters, that is to say, women who assist their fathers and husbands in hill cultivation, clearing the jungle, and planting rice, sessamum, cotton, and many different kinds of vegetables; 18,075 women are kine-cultivators or workers of miscellaneous gardens in the dry season on sandbanks (churs) or near streams. Tobacco is grown by 5,306 women, chiefly, as with the men, in Northern Arakan. The total of the sub-order of agriculturists, including all above-mentioned persons, is 472,871. Besides these there are 4,927 arboriculturists (sub-order 2) and 14,001 horticulturists, most of them, 12,988, gardeners in the strict sense.

Class IV.

315. Order 9 comprises those engaged about animals, and of these there are 10,606, 7,333 being fisherwomen.

316. The total number of females engaged in agricultural or allied occupations is thus 502,405.

317. The industrial class contains 175,230 persons. The following are the chief items:—Workers in silk, 3,470, in cotton 5,687, in mixed materials, 42,216. Distributed over these three sub-orders are 40,797 weavers. Of the 6,933 workers in dress, 5,854 are tailors or jacket-sewers and 24 live by selling face-powder, the latter not being generally a distinct trade. The whole number of women working or dealing in the textile fabrics or in dress (order 11) is 59,362.

Class V.

318. Order 12 (food and drinks) has a total of 79,255. Animal food is dealt in by 19,928 women, about four-fifths of whom are sellers of fresh fish or ngapee (salted fish). There are 35,502 engaged in distributing vegetable food, and 23,825 sell drinks and stimulants. Of the last number, 12,496 deal in betel-leaves and betel-nuts, and 7,023 are cigar-makers. Many of the females placed in the commercial class would probably as fitly find room here. In order 14, persons working in vegetable substances not for food, there are 25,384 females, 7,969 sell or manufacture sessamum-oil (sub-order 1), and 16,281 are employed about bamboos and grass (sub-order 4). Mineral workers (order 15) are few, 9,022 persons only: 1,015 work in stone, and 5,724 only are recorded as occupied with earthenware (sub-order 4).

319. Class VI, the indefinite and unproductive class, is filled by 1,020,616 women and children. Of this total, 23,067 are described as coolies and are productive though indefinite, and 997,347 belong to order 18 and are persons who have no specified occupations and are presumably unproductive.

Class VI.

Males and females compared.

320. It may be interesting to observe the number of each sex employed in occupations of the different orders. The following table accordingly shows these figures and enables the reader to a certain extent to compare the returns of 1872 with those of the recent census:—

Statement showing the numbers engaged in different occupations arranged by classes and orders.

Class.	Order.	Orders.	Number of males	Number of females.	Both sexes.	Percentage on total population.	Figures for 1872.
	1	Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country or in Government employment..	16,430	1	16,431	·41	12,933
	2	Persons engaged in the defence of the country ...	6,320	1	6,321	17	5,262
	3	Persons engaged in the learned professions or in literature, art, and science (with their immediate subordinates) ...	28,081	2,741	30,822	·82	37,966
		Total Class I...	50,831	2,746	53,577	1·43	56,161
II	5	Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man ...	20,203	5,674	25,877	·69	133,657
		Total Class II...	20,203	5,674	25,877	·69	133,657
III	6	Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend, money, houses, or goods of various kinds ...	45,659	35,464	81,123	2·17	77,119
	7	Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages ...	71,623	3,631	75,254	2·01	35,493
		Total Class III...	117,282	39,095	156,377	4·18	112,612
IV	8	Persons possessing or working the land, and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other products ...	651,153	491,799	1,142,952	30·59	610,794
	9	Persons engaged about animals...	32,593	10,606	43,199	1·16	4,978
		Total Class IV...	683,746	502,405	1,186,151	31·75	615,772
V	10	Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination ...	24,423	2,121	26,544	·71	...
	11	Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress ...	25,828	59,362	84,690	2·27	...
	12	Persons working and dealing in food and drinks ...	46,910	79,255	126,165	3·38	...
	13	Persons working and dealing in animal substances ...	206	86	292	...	...
	14	Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances ...	46,781	25,384	72,165	1·93	...
	15	Persons working and dealing in minerals ...	25,404	9,022	34,426	·92	...
		Total Class V...	169,052	175,230	344,282	9·21	299,656
VI	16	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined) ...	92,765	23,269	116,034	3·10	...
	17	Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation ...	1	...	1	...	...
	18	Persons of no specified occupation ...	857,125	997,347	1,854,472	49·63	...
		Total Class VI...	949,891	1,020,616	1,970,507	52·73	1,529,290
		GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...	1,991,005	1,745,766	3,736,771	100·00	2,747,148

821. The classification adopted in 1872 does not correspond entirely with the present arrangement, and the rules for entering occupations in the schedule were not the same at the two censuses, consequently any accurate comparison is out of the question. As has been said, females were combined with the males at the previous census, and a smaller proportion of the former were returned as occupied in 1872 than in 1881.

322. Comparing the number of males and females returned under the different heads, the following points strike the observer. The buyers and sellers (order 6) among the women are numerous. Again, while the women attending on animals are much fewer than the men, there is not such a large difference between the numbers returned as engaged in working the land (order 5).

323. In orders 11 and 12, among the workers in fabrics and food, the women far exceed the men in numbers. In fact in the industrial class taken as a whole there are more females than males.

324. The occupations seem to have been entered in the schedules with care, though the details as to tenure of land, the system of hiring labour, and regarding secondary occupations, were not collected with any accuracy.

The Occupation of Prisoners.

325. In the final tables all prisoners are described as *prisoners* by occupation. This is all that was required for imperial purposes. Facts have however been collected and compiled regarding the class of prisoners, whether convict, under trial, or civil, and regarding their previous occupation. The number of prisoners in the province on the 17th February was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Convicts	4,419	42
Under trial	62	2
Civil	41	17

326. In 1,000 persons of both sexes there are 1·2 convicts of both sexes; in the same number of males there are 2·2 male convicts; and in 1,000 females there are ·02 female convicts. In other words, there is one convict to 838 persons, one male convict to 480 males, and one female convict to 1,565 females.

327. There are a great number of occupations recorded as the previous employments of the prisoners. To reproduce them all here would be useless. The main branches only are therefore shown in the subjoined table:—

Statement showing the previous occupation of prisoners.

	Convicts.		Under-trial.		Civil.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Government clerks	16	...	...	...	...	...
Peons	47	...	...	...	...	...
Police	45	...	1	...	...	...
Army	74	...	...	...	...	...
Navy	1	...	...	...	...	...
Priests (Buddhist)	3	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp-vendors and petition-writers and interpreters.	5	...	...	...	1	...
Country doctors and druggists	15	...	...	...	...	...
Painters	4	...	...	...	...	...
Musicians	6	...	...	...	...	...
Actors	5	1	...	...	1	...
Teachers	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total Class I, Professional class...	223	1	1	...	2	...
Clerks, mercantile, &c.	45	...	...	...	...	...
Merchants and traders	253	...	8	...	1	...
General dealers	47	4	1	...	1	...
Cartmen and drivers	27	...	...	...	1	...
Boatmen	60	...	2	...	...	...
Seamen and lascars	14	...	...	...	...	...
Porters, &c.	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total Class II, Commercial class...	449	4	11	...	3	...
Total Class III, Domestic servants...	88	...	1	...	8	...
Agriculturists	2,229	12	12	6	32	1
Gardeners	68	...	...	...	1	...
Cattle-dealers, fishermen, and others connected with animals	51	...	1	...	1	...
Total of Class IV, Agricultural class...	2,348	12	13	6	34	1
Printers and book-binders...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Workers in machines and implements ...	92	1	2	...	...	...
Boat-makers	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenters and bricklayers	117	...	...	...	2	...
Cotton-sellers, cloth-dealers, and weavers ...	85	2	...	1	...	...
Tailors, shoemakers, &c.	49	...	...	...	...	...
Dealers in animal food	80	...	1	...	1	...
Dealers in vegetable food	61	2	1	...	...	1
Dealers in drinks and stimulants (betel-nut, liquor, condiments, &c.)	74	4	...	...	3	...
Dealer in hides	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch-boilers and lacquerware-makers ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Workers in wood	37	...	...	...	2	...
Workers in bamboos	10	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in stone and clay...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in earthenware	9	...	...	...	2	...
Do. in gold and silver...	43	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in copper and tin...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths	38	...	...	...	...	...
Total Class V, Industrial class...	672	9	4	1	10	1
Coolies and labourers	628	5	8	2	6	...
Other indefinite workers	5	...	...	...	...	...
Beggars, gamblers, and brothel-keepers and prostitutes	7	3	...	...	1	...
Unspecified	49	8	8	8	8	...
Total class VI, Indefinite and non-productive class...	689	16	11	10	10	...
Grand Total...	4,419	42	41	17	62	2

XV.—The Agricultural Population.*

328. The agricultural population of the province has generally been understated. According to the census schedules the total number of persons, men, women, and children, dependent mainly on agriculture for their support, is 2,562,070, or 68·56 of the whole population.

329. The area of the province, as has been already mentioned, is 87,220 square miles, and of this extensive area 36,719 square miles, or 23,500,160 acres, are culturable, 5,546 square miles, or 3,549,440 acres, are already under cultivation, and the remainder, 44,955 square miles, are unculturable waste or forest land.

330. In 1872 the cultivated land comprised 3,401 square miles, or 2,176,640 acres. There has thus been an increase in the past eight-and-a-half years of 2,145 square miles, or 1,372,800 acres, or 63 per cent. on the area reclaimed at the time of the previous census. At present only 13·1 per cent. of the land which can be used for agricultural purposes is so used, but annually the acreage is being greatly extended. By far the greater portion of the cultivated area, namely, 3,101,811 acres, (87 per cent) produces rice. Gardens occupy 182,938 acres, miscellaneous cultivation 94,362 acres, and toungyas (jhoom) or erratic high-land cultivation accounts for 106,259 acres. The occupation tables show that there are altogether 1,142,952 males and females, or 30·6 per cent. of the total population engaged in working on the land and gathering its produce in various ways. Many are children no doubt, but the figures give us ·32 as the average number of persons employed on an acre of land, that is to say, one person is required for every 3·1 acres.

331. The average acreage of a holding is not given by the census returns, but from other sources of information it appears to vary from about 5 acres in the Prome district to about 35 acres in Hanthawaddy.

332. Taking the whole agricultural population, 2,562,070 souls, we get 10 acres of cultivated land supporting 7·2 persons.

333. The average incidence of land revenue per head of the agricultural population is Rs. 2-11-10.

XVI.—The Towns (Forms XIX and XX).

334. Some remarks have already been made regarding the rural and urban population of the province. A few further observations on particular towns may not be without interest.

Rangoon.

335. In 1795 the number of houses standing in Rangoon was counted, and, allowing 5½ persons to a house, the population must then have been about 27,500. In 1812, however, it had fallen to 8,250, the calculation being made in a similar way. Fourteen years later, after the first Burmese war, the population was 8,660. The town seems to have increased rapidly from that time forward, and in 1863, ten years after the annexation of Pegu, there were 61,138 persons in Rangoon. The figures for 1872 and 1881 have been already mentioned. By religion the population of Rangoon is divided as follows:—Half are Buddhists, 26·7 per cent. are Hindus, 15·8 per cent. are Mahomedans, and 7·2 per cent. Christians. Males are far in excess of the females, there being 6,822 males to 3,178 females in 10,000 persons, or 100 males to 46·6 females. The excess is, as has been often remarked, chiefly among the Hindus and Mahomedans; but with the Buddhists, too, the males are much more numerous than the females.

336. The enumerated population may be divided into three parts, the Municipality, the Cantonment, and the Port populations. They are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Municipality ...	75,674	39,462	115,136
Cantonment ...	6,975	2,677	9,652
Port	8,855	533	9,388
Total ...	91,504	42,672	134,176

* The statement containing the information commented on in this section is placed at the end of the regular final forms.

The port population was enumerated on board 77 steamers and seagoing vessels, as well as in small boats.

337. The density of the population within the municipal limits, excluding the space covered by water and the port population from the calculation, is 8,857 persons to the square mile. In Cantonment there are similarly 4,826 persons. The temporary population, very much understated, is given as 14,933.

338. The populations of the different parts of the town are as follows :—

Name of quarter or circle.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Kemmendine, North	5,670	3,996	9,666
Ditto, South	9,021	4,719	13,740
Lammadaw	4,548	4,267	8,815
Taroketan	4,059	2,935	6,994
Soolay, North-west and South-west	15,975	6,471	22,446
Do., North-east and South-east	6,554	3,070	9,624
Botatoung	4,524	1,922	6,446
Yaygyaw	7,867	4,239	12,106
Thembyoo	4,411	3,031	7,442
Tamway	7,595	2,238	9,833
Okkalalah	704	367	1,071
Dalla, East and West	4,746	2,207	6,953
Cantonment	6,975	2,677	9,652
Port	8,855	533	9,388
Total ...	91,504	42,672	134,176

Moulmein.

339. Moulmein in 1863 contained 52,772, and in the following year 68,309, inhabitants. In 1869 71,534 persons were counted, but at the time of the census of 1872 there were but 46,472. This number has now grown to 53,107. The population of Moulmein has thus increased during the past 8½ years, though in a far lower ratio than that of Rangoon.

340. The females are in Moulmein to the males as 61 to 100.

341. The port and the town populations are shown separately below :—

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Town	29,949	20,152	50,101
Port	2,946	60	3,006
Total ...	32,895	20,212	53,107

The port population was counted in 589 boats and 18 ships. The temporary population is returned as 3,731.

342. The quarters of the town contain the following populations : —

Name of quarter or circle.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
First circle	8,602	5,714	14,316
Second do.	8,877	3,407	7,284
Third do.	9,134	4,632	13,766
Fourth do.	8,836	6,399	14,735
Port	2,946	60	3,006
Total ...	32,895	20,212	53,107

Akyab town.

343. In 1826 Akyab was only a fishing village, but shortly after the first Burmese war the British troops and civil establishments were removed from Myohoung to Akyab, and the village rapidly became a place of importance. In 1868 the population was 15,536, and four years afterwards, in 1872, had increased by nearly 4,000 inhabitants.

344. The town and port populations at the recent census were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Municipality ...	21,744	8,125	29,869
Port	4,110	10	4,120
Total ...	25,854	8,135	33,989

There were 46 steamers and seagoing vessels in the port at the time of, or shortly after, the census.

345. Akyab is remarkable as having an especially large Mahomedan population. There were at the time of the census 13,564 Mahomedans. The Buddhists numbered only 12,936; of Hindus there were 6,364. The Mahomedans are chiefly men from Chittagong. In Akyab the temporary population was returned at 6,456, again much below the real number.

346. The populations of the different quarters of the town of Akyab are shown below:—

Name of quarter or circle.	Population.		Both sexes.
	Males.	Females.	
Myoma	7,979	2,712	10,691
Shwabyya	87,54	2,663	11,417
Bongree	3,219	2,037	5,256
Boddawmaw	1,792	713	2,505
Port	4,110	10	4,120
Total ...	25,854	8,135	33,989

Bassein.

347. Bassein is the only other town that requires any special notice.

348. The municipal and port populations were on 17th February—

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Municipality ...	16,155	10,494	26,649
Port	1,435	63	1,498
Total ...	17,590	10,557	28,147

Part of the port population was counted in 35 steamers or seagoing vessels.

349. The males are much in excess of the females, of whom there are only 60 to 100 of the latter.

350. The temporary or floating population is according to the census returns 4,548, but this is, no doubt, below the mark.

351. The number of inhabitants of different quarters of the town is given below:—

Name of quarter or circle.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Myoma, South	7,398	4,388	11,786
Do., North	8,844	2,976	6,820
Shwaymyindin	578	538	1,116
Thinbawgyin	4,385	2,592	6,927
Port	1,435	63	1,498
Total ...	17,590	10,557	28,147

352. The following table shows for the remaining towns the boat population, and the temporary population (according to the schedules).

Name of town.	Number of inhabited boats, &c., counted.		Number of persons counted in boats, steamers, &c.	Temporary population.
	No. of boats.	No. of steamers and ships.		
Pegu	70	...	231	346
Prome	236	2	1,182	2,375
Shwaydoung	...	...	...	217
Poungdeh	...	...	...	291
Yandoon	717	1	3,599	4,454
Pantanaw	162	...	685	1,051
Laymyethna	123	...	640	697
Henzada	137	...	642	962
Myanoung	81	...	189	380
Kyaughm	...	...	...	3
Thayetmyo	109	1	582	1,724
Allanmyo	71	...	324	632
Tavoy	34	...	244	472
Mergui	84	1	369	1,843
Shwaygyin	44	...	214	375
Toungoo	51	...	199	437

XVII.—Concluding summary.

353. It may be useful to give a brief summary of the chief points noted in this report.

The growth of the population.

354. The population of the province has advanced from 2,747,148 in August 1872 to 3,736,771 souls in February 1881, showing an increase of 989,623, or 36·02 per cent. Part of this increase, 1·1 per cent., is probably apparent only, and may be ascribed to deficient enumeration in the year 1872; 12·7 per cent. is due to immigration; and 22·2 per cent. to natural growth by excess of births over deaths. The rate of annual increase, after correction for the difference in the times of year at which the previous and recent censuses were taken, is 3·29 per cent. The population would at this rate double in 21·4 years, and in February 1891 may amount to 5,137,100. Of the whole population, 1,990,005 persons are males and 1,745,766 are females.

Distribution of the population.

355. The area on which the enumerated population is living is 87,220 square miles, and there are now on the average 42·8 persons to the square mile, against 31·1 in 1872. The people live in 15,837 villages and 20 towns, the latter so called because they each contain over 5,000 inhabitants. There are 45·4 houses in each village or town, and each village or town has an average of 236 inhabitants. The number of houses actually occupied on the night of the census was 677,362, and each house contained an average of 5·5 souls. To every square mile there is on the average ·18 of a village with 8·25 houses.

The sexes.

356. Owing to the great preponderance of males among the immigrant population, which is always especially large at the season when the census was taken, there are in British Burma only 87·7 females to 100 males. Excluding all persons of foreign birth, the natural proportion for the province is 98·1 to 100.

The religions.

357. Nine religions are represented in the population, the proportions per cent. borne by the adherents of each religion to the total population being shown by the figures following the names of the religions:—Buddhists, 87·0; Nat-worshippers, 3·8; Mahomedans, 4·5; Hindus, 2·4; Christians, 2·2; Brahmos, Jains, Jews, and Parsees, ·1 per cent. The increases per cent. among the different religions since the previous census have been for Buddhists 33, for Nat-worshippers 30, for Mahomedans 69, for Hindus 42, and for Christians 61.

The conjugal condition of the population.

358. Of the whole population, 55·1 per cent. are unmarried, 38·5 are married, and 6·4 are widowed. In 100 males, 57·9 are bachelors, 38·2 are husbands, and 3·9 are widowers; and there are 51·9 spinsters, 38·9 wives, and 9·2 widows in every 100 females. Both men and women, but especially the women, marry earlier here than in England. In British Burma between the ages of 15 and 20 years 31 women in 100 are married, against 3 in England, and 6 men in 100 are husbands, as compared with ·5 in that country.

The ages of the population.

359. Very anomalous results have been obtained from the census regarding the years of infancy. The numbers of children are small and the females are in excess of the males. An extraordinary decrease in the numbers under one year of age is shown by a comparison with the figures of 1872. If the enumeration were assumed to be absolutely correct, it would be necessary to account for the whole of these abnormal conditions by an increased mortality of children and especially of males. The rate of mortality does seem to have increased in this way, but it is inconceivable that there can have been a mortality so prodigious as to account for all the facts alluded to as anomalous, and we are driven to suppose that there has also been a not infrequent failure on the part of the enumerators to enter the word "month" after the figures denoting the age of infants, a mistake which would result in the distribution of the children over the first 12 years of life. It is much less likely that the children have been omitted altogether. There are 6,38,565 boys and 618,030 girls, or altogether 1,256,595 boys and girls under 12 years of age, that is to say, 32 per cent. of the males, 35 per cent. of the females, and 33·6 per cent. of the whole population are less than 12 years old. The mean age of the population is 23·2 years; and the population is divided into two numerically equal parts by the age 20, or at the end of the 20th year.

Education.

360. Of the male population, 10·8 per cent. are under instruction, 35·2 are able to read and write, but are not under instruction, 53·9 are neither able to read and write nor learning to do so. The corresponding proportions for the females are 1·8, 1·8, and 96·4 per cent. Regarded from an educational point of view, Henzada stands highest, and Thonegwa comes second, among the districts.

Language.

361. The number of languages spoken in the province is very large. In every 1,000 of the population 699 speak Burmese or Arakanese, 41 speak Talaing, 139 Karen, 15 Chin, 16 Shan, 7 the languages of hill tribes, 27 Bengali, 20 Hindustani, and 18 talk either Tamil or Telugu.

Mixed races.

362. The persons whose parents are of different races were distinguished in the schedules. There are 230,484 persons whose parents are of indigenous or allied races, but these figures include 177,939 Burmese-Talaings, of whom it is impossible to say how many are the offspring of Burmese and Talaing parents and how many are pure Talaings by race, but speak only the Burmese language. Persons of Indo-Burmese races number 10,620, and there are 762 who are returned as of mixed European and Burmese parentage. Looking at some of the principal details, there are 24,309 Burmese-Shans, 9,517 Talaing-Shans, and 4,886 Burmese-Chins.

Birthplace.

363. One-seventh, or 14·5 per cent., of the population was born outside the province; the remainder, 85·5 per cent., within its limits. The following figures show the proportions of persons born in other countries to the whole population:—Upper Burma, 8·45 per cent.; India, 4·94; Shan States, ·51; China, ·3; Europe, ·18 per cent.

The infirmities of the people.

364. Three thousand seven hundred and twenty-six persons are of unsound mind. There is one insane male to every 878 males, one insane female in 1,195 females, or one insane of one sex or the other in 1,002 of the population. The insane males are to the insane females as 155 to 100.

365. The blind number altogether 5,851, giving one in 658 males, one in 616 females, or one blind to every 638 of the population. There are 107 blind males to 100 blind females.

366. The census schedules show 2,270 deaf-mutes. One male in 1,390 is deaf and dumb, one female in 2,083, and one person in 1,646 of either sex. The ratio of deaf-mute males to females is 171 to 100.

367. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine persons are lepers, or one male in 991 males, one female in 3,009 females, and one of one sex or the other in every 1,443 persons. The proportion of leprous males to leprous females is 303 to 100.

368. Taking the four infirmities together, we find one person in 259 persons, one male in 228 males, and one female in 306 females suffering from one calamity or the other. In every 10,000 of the population there are 24 males and 15 females, or 39 persons infirm from one of the four causes, and of these, 10 are insane, 16 blind, 6 deaf-mutes, and 7 afflicted with leprosy.

Occupations of the people.

369. There are 50,831 males, 2,746 females, or altogether 53,577 persons whose occupations fall within the *Professional* class. The *Domestic* class contains 20,203 males, 5,674 females, or 25,877 persons. One hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty-two males, 39,095 females, or 156,377 persons are engaged in employments of the *Commercial* class. The *Agricultural* class is a large one and includes 683,746 males, 502,405 females, or 1,186,151 persons. There are 169,052 males, 175,230 females, and a total of 344,282 persons engaged in *Industrial* occupations. The last class, the *Indefinite* and *Non-productive* class, comprises 949,891 males, 1,020,616 females, or altogether 1,970,507 persons, most of whom are children. The population is thus distributed over the six classes as follows:—*Professional* 1·4 per cent., *Domestic* ·7, *Commercial* 4·2, *Agricultural* 31·8, *Industrial* 9·2, *Indefinite* and *Non-productive* 52·7 per cent. of the whole population.

The agricultural population.

370. The number of persons supported by agricultural occupations is 2,562,070, or 68·56 per cent. The cultivated area has increased since 1872 by 63 per cent., from 3,401 to 5,546 square miles. At present only 13 per cent. of the culturable area of the province is actually cultivated, and 87 per cent. of this is under rice cultivation.

The towns.

371. Twenty places come within the definition of towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants. One, Rangoon, has a population of 134,176 souls. Moulmein has rather over 50,000. There are three towns with from 20,000 to 50,000, three with from 15,000 to 20,000, three with from 10,000 to 15,000, and ten with from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The urban population forms 11·4 per cent. of the whole.

The Final Forms.

372. The following is a list of the Final Forms in which the results of the census are exhibited:—

I.—General statement of area and population.
II.—Statement of the increase or decrease of the population (Imperial form).
Ditto ditto (Provincial form).
III.—Statement of the distribution of the population according to religion.
IIIA.—Statement showing Christians by race, and sect.
IV.—Statement of the relative proportions of the sexes and of the main religious divisions of the population.
V.—Statement showing the civil condition of the population.
VI.—Statement showing the civil condition, age, and religion of the population.
VII.—Statement showing the ages of the population.
VIIIA.—Statement showing persons of mixed race.
IX.—Statement showing the distribution of the population according to language
X.— Ditto ditto ditto ditto birthplace.
XI.— Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto for districts.
XII.— Ditto ditto ditto according to occupation, the males and the females separately, and the male population of towns by age.
XIII.—Statement showing the distribution of the population according to education.
XIV.—Statement showing persons of unsound mind.
XV.—Statement showing blind persons.
XVI.—Statement showing the deaf-mutes.
XVII.—Statement showing the lepers.
XVIII.—Statement showing the number of villages and towns.
XIX.—Statement showing towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants arranged according to population.

XX.—Statement showing religious divisions, area, and density of population in towns.

XXI. Old statement No. IV, showing population in reference to land and land revenue.

RANGOON:
The 28th November 1881.

F. S. COPLESTON,
Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations,
British Burma.

NOTE.—The following paragraph taken from the summary of the administration report for 1880-81 illustrates the material progress made by the province in revenue, trade, and communications, during the past ten years :—

The increase of the population has been evidenced by the census figures. It may be well to notice how far the province has made progress in other respects during the last ten years. The total area of British Burma remains at 87,220 square miles. The progress of cultivation, trade, revenue, and public administration and the general prosperity of the province during the past ten years may be gathered from the following figures :—

			1871.	1881.
Cultivated area in acres*			2,090,386	3,518,685
Value of sea-borne trade.	Exports	£.	3,894,894	9,478,143
	Imports	,,	3,903,144	8,802,273
	Total	,,	7,798,038	18,280,416
Value of trade with Upper Burma, Siam, &c. ...		,,	2,341,009	4,045,198
Total rice exports in tons		...	487,162	892,262
Do. tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared		...	1,286,624	1,949,247
Approximate number of boats plying on the rivers		...	60,829	65,000
Ditto ditto of steamers plying on inland rivers for hire		...	9	88
Miles of railway open for traffic		...	... 0	163
Do. of railway under construction		...	... 0	163
Do. of canal open for traffic		...	... 0	39
Number of civil suits decided in the year ...		...	31,804	31,026
Do. of murders, dacoities, and robberies reported in the year		...	407	278
Number of children in Government and inspected schools		...	2,456	85,930
Do. of patients treated in hospitals ...		...	49,016	108,782
Land revenue		£.	331,944	656,891
Fishery do.		,,	66,084	188,902
Forest do.		,,	81,812	151,661
Excise do.		,,	98,781	241,429
Capitation-tax		,,	221,105	288,804
Customs duties		,,	284,803	595,656
Stamp do.		,,	47,867	78,499
Postal and telegraph receipts		,,	20,602	36,288
Total general revenue, exclusive of railway receipts...		,,	1,232,066	2,164,067
Municipal revenues		,,	106,094	141,960
Local Fund do.				134,751
Port do. do.				80,308
Net earnings of railways during year ending in June 1881		,,	...	60,696
Percentage of net earnings on capital cost of railway		...	...	4·597 per cent.

*The acreage of cultivation is given in each case according to the returns of the Native revenue collectors for each period. The operations of the cadastral survey have shown that these figures are about 15 per cent. below the truth. But, for purposes of this comparison, the figures furnished by the Native officers are taken in each case.

CORRIGENDA.—APPENDIX A.

Page.	Form number.	Name of district.	Column.				
iii	I.—General statement of area and population.	Thayetmyo ..	Total females against towns ..	For	19,087	read	9,087
	Ditto ditto ..	Total Irrawaddy ..	Ditto against villages ..	,,	515,518	,,	515,515
iv	Ditto ditto ..	Maubuein town ..	Number of houses per square mile	,,	696	,,	6.96
	Ditto ditto ..	Shwegyin ..	Total females against total ..	,,	81,459	,,	81,457
vi	II.—Statement of increase or decrease, provincial form.	Tavoy ..	Increase or decrease of females ..	,,	6,997	,,	6,992
	Ditto ditto ..	Shwegyin ..	Females, 1881	,,	81,459	,,	81,457
	Ditto ditto ..	Total Tenasserim ..	Increase or decrease of population of both sexes	,,	225,012	,,	225,014
xiv	VI.—Statement showing the civil condition, &c. (All religions)	Akyab ..	60 and upwards, F	,,	1,874	,,	1,854
xxvi	VI.—Ditto (Christians)	Sandoway ..	Age 15— M	,,	..	,,	1
xxvii	Ditto ditto ..	Tavoy ..	Age 30— M	,,	120	,,	1—
xxxi	VI.—Ditto (Buddhists) ..	Total for province ..	Age 0—9, M	,,	178,287	,,	178,284
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Total, M	,,	992,669	,,	992,666
lvii	VII.—Ditto ages, &c. &c. (All religions)	Northern Arakan ..	Age 5, F	,,	274	,,	2—
	(Ditto) ..	Total Arakan ..	Do. F	,,	9,519	,,	9,6—
	(Ditto) ..	Tenasserim ..	Do. 10—11, M	,,	8,519	,,	8,1—
	(Ditto) ..	Total Irrawaddy ..	Ditto, M	,,	33,953	,,	33,—
	Ditto) ..	Do. Peguand Irrawaddy ..	Ditto, M	,,	66,042	,,	65,—
	(Ditto) ..	Do. for province ..	Do. 5, F	,,	58,724	,,	58,704
	(Ditto) ..	Ditto ..	Do. 10—11, M	,,	103,233	,,	103,133
	Ditto (Hindus) ..	Total Pegu ..	Ditto, F	,,	220	,,	210
	(Ditto) ..	Do. Pegu and Irrawaddy ..	Ditto, F	,,	286	,,	306
	(Ditto) ..	Do. for province ..	Ditto, F	,,	459	,,	479
lix	Ditto (Mahomedans) ..	Ditto ..	Ditto, M	,,	4,619	,,	3,719
	(Chinese) ..	Thayetmyo ..	Ditto, M	,,	57	,,	77
	(Ditto ..	Total Pegu ..	Ditto, M	,,	434	,,	4
	(Ditto) ..	Ditto on Irrawaddy ..	Ditto, M	,,	1,548	,,	1,7—
	(Ditto) ..	Total for province ..	Ditto, M	,,	2,424	,,	2,4—
lx	Ditto (Buddhists) ..	Do. Tenasserim ..	Do. 20—24, F	,,	38,478	,,	30,4—
lxi	(Ditto) ..	Ditto ..	Do. 10—11, M	,,	8,770	,,	18,77—
	(Ditto) ..	Total for province ..	Ditto, M	,,	81,630	,,	91,630
lxi	VII.—Statement showing ages, &c. (Nat-worshippers)	Bassein ..	Age 10—11, F	,,	527	,,	526
	(Ditto) ..	Total Irrawaddy ..	Ditto	,,	872	,,	871
	(Ditto) ..	Total for Pegu and Irrawaddy ..	Ditto	,,	1,075	,,	1,074
	(Ditto) ..	Total for province ..	Ditto	,,	3,400	,,	3,399
lxvii	VIIIA.—Statement showing mixed races.	Ditto Irrawaddy ..	Burmese Talaing, both sexes ..	,,	65,713	,,	60,714
lxix	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto province ..	English Burmese, M	,,	1,123	,,	42—
lxxvi	X.—Statement showing birthplace	Bengal ..	Both sexes	,,	10,863	,,	102,861
lxxix	XI.—Ditto ditto ..	Rangoon town ..	Bengal, M	,,	10,701	,,	10,771
lxxxi	Ditto ditto ..	Total Arakan ..	Persia, F	,,	11	,,	..
	Ditto ditto ..	Rangoon town ..	Do. F	,,	..	,,	11
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Shan States, M	,,	903	,,	303
	Ditto ditto ..	Moulmein town ..	Malay Peninsula, F	,,	..	,,	1
	Ditto ditto ..	Amherst ..	Ditto	,,	3	,,	..
lxxxii	Ditto ditto ..	England ..	Rangoon town, both sexes ..	,,	1,456	,,	1,510
lxxxvii	XII.—Statement of male occupations ..	Toungoo ..	Against soldiers in town column ..	,,	860	,,	869
lxxxix	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. stamp-vendor in village column	,,	15	,,	..
xc	Ditto ditto ..	Akyab ..	Do. Physician and Surgeon in town column ..	,,	..	,,	2
xcii	Ditto ditto ..	Hanthawaddy ..	Do. painter, artist, in total column	,,	74	,,	75
	Ditto ditto ..	Henzada ..	Do. street-musician, singer, in town column .	,,	..	,,	9
xciii	Ditto ditto ..	Shwaygyin ..	Do. tattooer in town column	,,	..	,,	2
	Ditto ditto ..	Toungoo ..	Do. actor and performer in town column ..	,,	32	,,	29
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. actor and performer in village column ..	,,	26	,,	29
xciv	Ditto ditto ..	Hanthawaddy ..	Do. teacher (not Government) in town column..	,,	7	,,	6
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. draftsman in town column	,,	..	,,	1
xcix	Ditto ditto ..	Thayetmyo ..	Do. commission agent and merchant in total column	,,	147	,,	..
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. broker in total column.	,,	..	,,	147
c	Ditto ditto ..	Rangoon ..	Do. Railway clerks and accountants ..	,,	15	,,	5
cili	Ditto ditto ..	Moulmein ..	Do. lighthouse-keeper ..	,,	8	,,	9

Corrigenda.—Appendix A—concluded.

Page.	Form number.	Name of district.	Column.		
cv	XII.—Statement of male occupations.	Thayetmyo ..	Against toungya-cultivator in village column ..	*For* 7,752	*read* 7,750
cvii	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. tea-planter in total column	,, 1	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Moulmein ..	Do. fruit tree cultivator ..	,, 4	,, 3
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. tea-planter ..	,, blank	,, 1
cviii	Ditto ditto ..	Prome ..	Do. livestock-dealer in total column ..	,, 28	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. poultry (live) keeper in total column ..	,, blank	,, 28
	Ditto ditto ..	Bassein ..	Do. bookseller in total column	,, do.	,, 2
cx	Ditto ditto ..	Henzada ..	Do. watchmaker, dealer, in total column ..	,, do.	,, 16
cxviii	Ditto ditto ..	Akyab ..	Do. hosier in village column	,, 20	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. jacket (Burmese) sewer in village column ..	,, blank	,, 20
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. milliner, dress-maker, in village column ..	,, 4	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. shoemaker, stitcher, in village column ..	,, 98	,, 4
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. tailor and trowser-seller in village column ..	,, 86	,, 98
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. umbrella (paper) maker in village column ..	,, blank	,, 86
cxix	Ditto ditto ..	Total for province ..	Do. net maker, seller, in village column ..	,, 2,295	,, 2,195
cxxvi	Ditto ditto ..	Sandoway ..	Do. box maker, seller ..	,, blank	,, 1
	Ditto ditto ..	Rangoon ..	Do. ditto ..	,, do.	,, 7
cxxvii	Ditto ditto ..	Total for province ..	Do. total of sub-order 2 in total column ..	,, do.	,, 12,667
cxxviii	Ditto ditto ..	Hanthawaddy ..	Do. bamboo-cutter in town column ..	,, 4	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. bamboo hat maker in town column ..	,, 9	,, 4
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. bamboo mat maker in town column ..	,, 59	,, 9
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. bamboo seller, maker, in town column ..	,, 8	,, 59
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. bamboo wall maker in town column ..	,, 2	,, 8
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. basket-maker in town column ..	,, blank	,, 2
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. broom-maker in town column ..	,, 2	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. cane cutter, seller, in town column ..	,, blank	,, 2
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. dunnee thatch maker, saloo thatch dealer, in town column ..	,, 2	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. grass seller, cutter, in town column ..	,, blank	,, 2
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. thatch maker in town column ..	,, 1	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. wagat maker in town column ..	,, blank	,, 1
cxxix	Ditto ditto ..	Total for province ..	Do. bamboo-cutter in total column ..	,, 1,892	,, 1,092
	Ditto ditto ..	Toungoo ..	Do. dunnee thatch maker in town column ..	,, 15	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. grass seller, cutter, in town column ..	,, 2	,, 15
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. mat maker and rush seller in town column ..	,, blank	,, 2
cxxxi	Ditto ditto ..	Shwaygyin ..	Do. lime-dealer in town column ..	,, 4	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. tile maker, seller, in total column ..	,, blank	,, 4
cxxxiii	Ditto ditto ..	Tavoy ..	Do. gold-beater in total column ..	,, 2	,, blank
	Ditto ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. gold seller and sifter in total column ..	,, blank	,, 2
cxxxvii	Ditto ditto ..	Total for province ..	Do. fortune-teller in total column ..	,, 256	,, 152
			Do. gambler, &c. &c., in total column ..	,, 96	,, 128

APPENDICES.

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. I.—*General Statement of Area and Population.*

	Province or District.		Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of Houses: Occupied.	Number of Houses: Unoccupied.	Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns or villages per square mile.	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arakan.	Akyab	Villages	...	1,928	64,160	1,903	325,717	177,270	148,447	...	...	...	5·08
		Towns	...	1	3,897	87	33,989	25,854	8,135	...	...	...	8·72
		Total...	5,535	1,929	68,057	1,990	359,706	203,124	156,582	64·99	·35	12·65	5·28
	Northern Arakan	Villages	1,015	195	3,363	140	14,499	7,467	7,032	14·28	·19	3·45	4·31
	Kyoukpyoo	Villages	4,309	937	28,691	1,393	149,303	74,476	74,827	34·65	·22	6·98	5·20
	Sandoway	Villages	3,667	469	11,639	773	64,010	32,706	31,304	17·46	·13	3·38	5·50
	Arakan Division	Villages	...	3,529	107,853	4,209	553,529	291,919	261,610	...	...	...	5·13
		Towns	...	1	3,897	87	33,989	25,854	8,135	...	...	...	8·72
		Total...	14,526	3,530	111,750	4,296	587,518	317,773	269,745	40·45	·24	7·98	5·26
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	Town	22	1	20,655	2,156	134,176	91,504	42,672	6098·91	·1	1036·86	6·50
	Hanthawaddy	Villages	...	1,393	71,209	3,198	421,829	235,616	186,213	...	...	...	5·92
		Towns	...	1	906	69	5,891	3,402	2,489	...	...	...	6·50
		Total...	4,236	1,394	72,115	3,267	427,720	239,018	188,702	100·97	·33	17·80	5·93
	Tharrawaddy	Villages	2,014	1,385	49,846	2,522	278,155	143,413	134,742	138·11	·69	26·00	5·58
	Prome	Villages	...	1,647	53,657	1,334	274,429	137,447	136,982	...	...	...	5·11
		Towns	...	3	9,143	341	47,913	23,986	23,927	...	...	...	5·33
		Total...	2,887	1,650	62,800	1,675	322,342	161,433	160,909	111·65	·57	22·33	5·13
	Pegu Division	Villages	...	4,425	174,712	7,054	974,413	516,476	457,937	...	...	...	5·58
		Towns	...	5	30,704	2,566	187,980	118,892	69,088	...	...	...	6·13
		Total...	9,159	4,430	205,416	9,620	1,162,393	635,368	527,025	126·91	·48	23·47	5·65

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. I.—*General Statement of Area and Population*—(continued).

	Province or district.		Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of houses. Occupied.	Number of houses. Unoccupied.	Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns or villages per square mile.	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	Villages ...	...	976	46,876	5,122	265,216	139,422	125,794	...	...	...	5·65
		Towns ...	...	2	2,520	338	18,847	10,709	8,138	...	...	...	7·48
		Total ..	5,413	978	49,396	5,460	284,063	150,131	133,932	52·48	·18	10·18	5·75
	Bassein ...	Villages ...	...	1,697	64,354	6,260	355,917	182,571	173,346	...	...	...	5·53
		Towns ...	...	2	5,458	294	33,502	20,378	13,124	...	...	...	6·13
		Total...	7,047	1,699	69,812	6,554	389,419	202,949	186,470	55·26	·24	10·83	5·57
	Henzada ...	Villages ...	...	1,228	50,174	3,197	288,372	145,162	143,210	...	...	...	5·74
		Towns ...	...	3	5,325	300	29,705	14,414	15,291	...	...	...	5·57
		Total...	1,948	1,231	55,499	3,497	318,077	159,576	158,501	163·28	·63	30·20	5·73
	Thayetmyo ...	Villages ...	...	870	30,292	4,486	147,638	74,473	73,165	...	...	...	4·87
		Towns ...	...	2	3,788	354	21,922	12,835	10,087	...	...	...	5·79
		Total...	2,337	872	34,080	4,790	169,560	87,308	82,252	70·74	·36	16·21	4·97
	Irrawaddy Division.	Villages ...	...	4,771	191,696	19,015	1,057,143	541,628	515,515	...	...	...	5·51
		Towns ...	..	9	17,091	1,286	103,976	58,336	45,640	...	...	...	6·08
		Total...	16,805	4,780	208,787	20,301	1,161,119	599,964	561,155	69·09	·28	13·63	5·56
	Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions.	Villages ...	...	9,196	366,408	26,069	2,031,556	1,058,104	973,452	...	...	...	5·54
		Towns ...	...	14	47,795	3,852	291,956	177,228	114,728	...	...	...	6·11
		Total...	25,964	9,210	414,203	29,921	2,323,512	1,235,332	1,088,180	89·49	·35	17·10	5·61

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. 1.—*General Statement of Area and Population.*

	Province or District.		Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of houses: Occupied.	Number of houses: Unoccupied.	Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns or villages per square mile.	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arakan.	Akyab	Villages	...	1,928	64,160	1,903	325,717	177,270	148,447	...	...	...	5·08
		Towns	...	1	3,897	87	33,989	25,854	8,135	...	...	...	8·72
		Total...	5,535	1,929	68,057	1,990	359,706	203,124	156,582	64·99	·35	12·65	5·28
	Northern Arakan....	Villages ...	1,015	195	3,363	140	14,499	7,467	7,032	14·28	·19	3·45	4·31
	Kyoukpyoo ...	Villages ...	4,309	937	28,691	1,393	149,303	74,476	74,827	34·65	·22	6·98	5·20
	Sandoway ...	Villages ...	3,667	469	11,639	773	64,010	32,706	31,304	17·46	·13	3·38	5·50
	Arakan Division...	Villages	...	3,529	107,853	4,209	553,529	291,919	261,610	...	...	...	5·13
		Towns	...	1	3,897	87	33,989	25,854	8,135	...	...	...	8·72
		Total...	14,526	3,530	111,750	4,296	587,518	317,773	269,745	40·45	·24	7·98	5·26
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	Town ...	22	1	20,655	2,156	134,176	91,504	42,672	6098·91	·1	1036·86	6·50
	Hanthawaddy ...	Villages	...	1,393	71,209	3,198	421,829	235,616	186,213	...	...	...	5·92
		Towns	...	1	906	69	5,891	3,402	2,489	...	...	...	6·50
		Total...	4,236	1,394	72,115	3,267	427,720	239,018	188,702	100·97	·33	17·80	5·93
	Tharrawaddy ...	Villages ...	2,014	1,385	49,846	2,522	278,155	143,413	134,742	138·11	·69	26·00	5·58
	Prome ...	Villages	...	1,647	53,657	1,334	274,429	137,447	136,982	...	...	...	5·11
		Towns	...	3	9,143	341	47,913	23,986	23,927	...	...	...	5·33
		Total...	2,887	1,650	62,800	1,675	322,342	161,433	160,909	111·65	·57	22·33	5·13
	Pegu Division ...	Villages ...	...	4,425	174,712	7,054	974,413	516,476	457,937	...	...	...	5·58
		Towns ...	...	5	30,704	2,566	187,980	118,892	69,088	...	...	...	6·13
		Total...	9,159	4,430	205,416	9,620	1,162,393	635,368	527,025	126·91	·48	23·47	5·65

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. I.—*General Statement of Area and Population*—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.		Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns or villages per square mile	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
				Occupied.	Unoccupied.							
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...	Villages ...	...	976	46,876	5,122	265,216	139,422	125,794	...	...	...	5·65
	Towns ...	...	2	2,520	338	18,847	10,709	8,138	...	...	...	7·48
	Total...	5,413	978	49,396	5,460	284,063	150,131	133,932	52·48	·18	10·15	5·75
Bassein ...	Villages ...	...	1,697	64,354	6,260	355,917	182,571	173,346	...	...	...	5·53
	Towns ...	...	2	5,458	294	33,502	20,378	13,124	...	...	...	6·13
	Total...	7,047	1,699	69,812	6,554	389,419	202,949	186,470	55·26	·24	10·83	5·57
Henzada ...	Villages ...	...	1,228	50,174	3,197	288,372	145,162	143,210	...	...	...	5·74
	Towns ...	...	3	5,325	300	29,795	14,414	15,381	...	...	...	5·57
	Total...	1,948	1,231	55,499	3,497	318,077	159,576	158,501	163·28	·63	30·20	5·73
Thayetmyo ...	Villages ...	...	870	30,292	4,436	147,638	74,473	73,165	...	...	...	4·87
	Towns ...	...	2	3,788	354	21,922	12,835	10,087	...	...	...	5·79
	Total...	2,337	872	34,080	4,790	169,560	87,308	82,252	70·74	·36	16·21	4·97
Irrawaddy Division.	Villages ...	...	4,771	191,686	19,015	1,057,143	541,628	515,515	...	...	...	5·51
	Towns ...	...	9	17,091	1,286	103,376	58,336	45,040	...	...	...	6·08
	Total...	16,805	4,780	208,787	20,301	1,161,119	599,964	561,155	69·09	·28	13·63	5·56
Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions.	Villages ...	...	9,196	366,408	26,469	2,031,556	1,058,104	973,452	...	...	...	5·54
	Towns ...	...	14	47,795	3,852	291,956	177,228	114,728	...	...	...	6·11
	Total...	25,964	9,210	414,203	23,921	2,323,512	1,235,332	1,088,180	89·49	·35	17·10	5·61

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. I.—*General Statement of Area and Population*—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	NUMBER OF HOUSES. Occupied.	NUMBER OF HOUSES. Unoccupied.	Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns or villages per square mile.	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TENASSERIM. Moulmein	Town ...	14	1	9,340	320	53,107	32,895	20,212	3793·36	·1	666·	5·68
Amherst	Villages...	15,189	1,021	50,483	3,423	301,086	160,221	140,865	19·82	·07	3·54	5·96
Tavoy ...	Villages ...	...	290	13,045	586	71,616	35,757	35,859	...	...	...	5·49
	Towns ...	...	1	2,419	147	13,372	6,028	7,344	...	...	...	5·53
	Total...	7,150	291	15,464	733	84,988	41,785	43,203	11·89	·04	2·26	5·50
Mergui ...	Villages ...	...	199	8,619	140	47,926	25,164	22,762	...	...	...	5·56
	Towns ...	...	1	1,540	200	8,633	4,155	4,478	...	...	...	5·60
	Total...	7,810	200	10,159	340	56,559	29,319	27,240	7·24	·03	1·34	5·57
Shwaygyin ...	Villages ...	...	558	30,587	1,596	163,625	85,667	77,958	...	...	...	5·35
	Towns ...	...	1	1,281	21	7,519	4,020	3,499	...	...	...	5·86
	Total...	5,567	559	31,868	1,617	171,144	89,687	81,459	30·74	·10	6·01	5·37
Toungoo ...	Villages ...	...	835	24,556	2,031	111,649	58,499	53,150	...	...	...	4·55
	Towns ...	...	1	3,152	119	17,199	9,985	7,214	...	...	...	5·46
	Total...	6,354	836	27,708	2,150	128,848	68,484	60,364	20·28	·13	4·69	4·65
Salween	Villages ...	4,646	209	6,387	57	30,009	15,509	14,500	6·46	·04	1·38	4·70
Tenasserim Division ...	Villages ...	...	3,112	133,677	7,833	725,911	380,817	345,094	...	...	...	5·43
	Towns ...	...	5	17,732	807	99,830	57,083	42,747	...	...	...	5·63
	Total...	46,730	3,117	151,409	8,640	825,741	437,900	387,841	17·67	·07	34·24	5·45
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.	Villages ...	...	15,837	607,938	38,111	3,310,996	1,780,840	1,580,156	...	...	...	5·45
	Towns ...	...	20	69,424	4,746	425,775	260,165	165,610	...	...	...	6·13
	Total...	87,220	15,857	677,362	42,857	3,736,771	1,991,005	1,745,766	42·84	·18	8·25	5·51

Final Census Form No. II.—(Imperial Form.) *Statement of the Increase or Decrease of the Population.*

Province or District.	Total population of both sexes				Males				Females			
	As per last previous census.		1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	As per last previous census.		1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	As per last previous census.		1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	Year.	Number.			Year.	Number.			Year.	Number.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arakan.												
Akyab	1872	276,671	359,706	+ 83,035	1872	148,180	203,124	+ 54,944	1872	128,491	156,582	+ 28,091
Northern Arakan		8,790	14,499	+ 5,709		4,784	7,467	+ 2,683		4,006	7,032	+ 3,026
Kyoukpyoo		144,177	149,303	+ 5,126		73,056	74,476	+ 1,420		71,121	74,827	+ 3,706
Sandoway		54,725	64,010	+ 9,285		28,055	32,706	+ 4,651		26,670	31,304	+ 4,634
Total...	...	484,363	587,518	+ 103,155	...	254,075	317,773	+ 63,698	...	230,288	269,745	+ 39,457
Pegu.												
Rangoon Town	1872	98,745	134,176	+ 35,431	1872	62,374	91,504	+ 29,130	1872	36,371	42,672	+ 6,301
Hanthawaddy		...*	427,720	...		...	239,018	...		...	188,702	...
Tharrawaddy		...	278,155	...		..	143,413	...		...	134,742	...
Prome...		274,872	322,342	+ 47,470		138,547	161,433	+ 22,886		136,325	160,909	+ 24,584
Total...	...	...	1,162,393	...	...	...	635,368	...	...	...	527,025	...
Irrawaddy.												
Thonegwa	1872	...	284,063	...	1872	...	150,131	...	1872	...	133,932	...
Bassein		270,200	389,419	+ 119,219		137,972	202,949	+ 64,977		132,228	186,470	+ 54,242
Henzada		...	318,077	...		...	159,576	...		...	158,501	...
Thayetmyo		156,816	169,560	+ 12,744		81,322	87,308	+ 5,986		75,494	82,252	+ 6,758
Total...	...	...	1,161,119	...	...	...	599,964	...	...	...	561,155	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	...	1,662,058	2,323,512	+ 661,454	...	864,840	1,235,332	+ 370,492	...	797,218	1,088,180	+ 290,962
Tenasserim.												
Moulmein Town	1872	46,472	53,107	+ 6,635	1872	28,938	32,895	+ 3,897	1872	17,474	20,212	+ 2,738
Amherst		193,468	301,086	+ 107,618		100,746	160,221	+ 59,475		92,722	140,865	+ 48,143
Tavoy		71,827	84,988	+ 13,161		35,816	41,785	+ 6,169		36,211	43,203	+ 6,992
Mergui		47,192	56,559	+ 9,367		24,400	29,319	+ 4,919		22,792	27,240	+ 4,448
Shwaygyin		129,485	171,144	+ 41,659		67,943	89,687	+ 21,744		61,542	81,457	+ 19,915
Toungoo		86,166	128,848	+ 42,682		45,391	68,484	+ 23,093		40,775	60,364	+ 19,589
Salween		26,117	30,009	+ 3,892		13,369	15,369	+ 2,000		12,608	14,500	+ 1,892
Total...	...	600,727	825,741	+ 225,014	...	316,603	437,900	+ 121,297	...	284,124	387,841	+ 103,717
Total for the Province...	...	2,747,148	3,736,771	+ 989,623	...	1,435,518	1,991,605	+ 555,487	...	1,311,630	1,745,766	+ 434,136

* The figures of 1872 for certain districts as they now stand cannot be given owing to want of detailed records of the previous census

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. II.—(PROVINCIAL FORM.) *Statement of the Increase or Decrease of the Population.*

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		TOTAL POPULATION OF BOTH SEXES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		1872.	1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	1872.	1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	1872.	1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARAKAN.	Akyab	276,671	359,706	+ 83,035	148,180	203,124	+ 54,944	128,491	156,582	+ 28,091
	Northern Arakan	8,790	14,499	+ 5,709	4,784	7,467	— 2,683	4,006	7,032	+ 3,026
	Kyoukpyoo	144,177	149,303	+ 5,126	73,056	74,476	+ 1,420	71,121	74,827	+ 3,706
	Sandoway	54,725	64,010	+ 9,285	28,055	32,706	+ 4,651	26,670	31,304	— 4,634
	Total...	484,363	587,518	+ 103,155	254,075	317,773	+ 63,698	230,288	269,745	+ 39,457
PEGU.	Rangoon Town	98,745	134,176	+ 35,431	62,374	91,504	+ 29,130	36,371	42,672	+ 6,301
	Hanthawaddy...	...	427,720	...	...	239,018	...	...	188,702	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	278,155	...	...	143,413	...	...	134,742	...
	Prome	274,872	322,342	+ 47,470	138,547	161,433	+ 22,886	136,325	160,909	+ 24,584
	Total...	...	1,162,393	...	...	635,368	...	...	527,025	...
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa	...	284,063	...	...	150,131	...	...	133,932	...
	Bassein	270,200	389,419	+ 119,219	137,972	202,949	+ 64,977	132,228	186,470	+ 54,242
	Henzada	...	318,077	...	...	159,576	...	...	158,501	...
	Thayetmyo	156,816	169,560	+ 12,744	81,322	87,308	+ 5,986	75,494	82,252	+ 6,758
	Total...	...	1,161,119	...	...	599,964	...	...	561,155	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		1,662,058	2,323,512	+ 661,454	864,840	1,235,332	+ 370,492	797,218	1,088,180	+ 290,962
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	46,472	53,107	+ 6,635	28,998	32,895	+ 3,897	17,474	20,212	+ 2,738
	Amherst	193,468	301,086	+ 107,618	100,746	160,221	+ 59,475	92,722	140,865	+ 48,143
	Tavoy	71,827	84,988	+ 13,161	35,616	41,785	+ 6,169	36,211	43,203	+ 6,997
	Mergui	47,192	56,559	+ 9,367	24,400	29,319	+ 4,919	22,792	27,240	+ 4,448
	Shwaygyin	129,485	171,144	+ 41,659	67,943	89,687	+ 21,744	61,542	81,459	+ 19,915
	Toungoo	86,166	128,848	+ 42,682	45,391	68,484	+ 23,093	40,775	60,364	+ 19,589
	Salween	26,117	30,009	+ 3,892	13,509	15,509	+ 2,000	12,608	14,500	+ 1,892
	Total...	600,727	825,741	+ 225,042	316,603	437,900	+ 121,297	284,124	387,841	+ 103,717
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...		2,747,148	3,736,771	+ 989,623	1,435,518	1,991,005	+ 555,487	1,311,630	1,745,766	+ 434,136

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. III.—*Statement of the Distribution of the Population according to Religion.*

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.																	
					SHIAHS.			SUNNIS.			FARAZIS.			WAHABIS.			OTHERS WITHOUT DETAIL.			TOTAL.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	8,812	8,417	895	3,143	2,547	596	95,249	58,074	37,175	52	49	3	125	105	20	979	910	69	99,548	61,685	37,863
	Northern Arakan...	228	178	50	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	5	5	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	229	203	26	31	31	...	4,160	2,346	1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	4,246	2,432	1,814
	Sandoway ...	124	104	20	60	31	29	2,449	1,296	1,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,509	1,327	1,182
	Total...	9,393	8,902	491	3,235	2,610	625	101,858	61,716	40,142	52	49	3	125	105	20	1,038	969	69	106,308	65,449	40,859
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	85,871	29,845	6,026	2,987	2,217	770	15,846	12,710	3,136	149	120	29	14	9	5	2,173	1,945	228	21,169	17,001	4,168
	Hanthawaddy ...	7,908	6,748	1,160	634	502	132	3,244	2,411	833	36	31	5	...	...	...	171	138	33	4,085	3,082	1,003
	Tharrawaddy ...	1,985	1,880	105	240	191	49	633	512	121	...	...	...	9	9	...	228	158	70	1,110	870	240
	Prome ...	978	859	119	813	530	283	902	539	363	21	14	7	21	5	16	38	29	9	1,795	1,117	678
	Total...	46,742	39,332	7,410	4,674	3,440	1,234	20,625	16,172	4,453	206	165	41	44	23	21	2,610	2,270	340	28,159	22,070	6,089
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	723	647	76	319	247	72	1,220	943	277	2	1	1	25	16	9	84	79	5	1,650	1,286	364
	Bassein ...	4,851	4,284	567	717	533	184	3,974	2,950	1,024	35	18	17	75	62	13	124	110	14	4,925	3,673	1,252
	Henzada ...	703	477	226	223	138	85	873	535	338	35	25	10	9	5	4	52	30	22	1,192	733	459
	Thayetmyo ...	2,620	2,040	580	127	74	53	1,632	1,086	546	...	...	...	...		...	102	101	1	1,861	1,261	600
	Total...	8,897	7,448	1,449	1,386	992	394	7,699	5,514	2,185	72	44	28	109	83	26	362	320	42	9,628	6,953	2,675
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	55,689	46,780	8,859	6,060	4,432	1,628	28,324	21,686	6,638	278	209	69	153	106	47	2,972	2,590	382	37,787	29,023	8,764
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	12,853	10,074	2,779	851	511	340	7,258	5,110	2,148	1	1	...	4	4	...	1,196	866	327	9,307	6,492	2,815
	Amherst ...	6,690	5,172	1,518	616	410	206	6,638	4,523	2,115	62	44	18	211	137	74	72	54	18	7,599	5,168	2,431
	Tavoy ...	250	202	48	84	55	29	703	361	342	...	..	...	18	9	9	23	15	8	828	440	388
	Mergui ...	273	250	23	52	42	10	3,870	1,998	1,872	156	75	81	...	...	...	52	30	22	4,130	2,145	1,985
	Shwaygyin ...	958	820	138	132	94	38	673	544	129	...	...	...	5	5	...	45	25	20	855	668	187
	Toungoo ...	2,086	1,698	388	254	184	70	1,395	853	542	2	2	...	182	96	86	129	107	22	1,962	1,242	720
	Salween ...	35	31	4	3	2	1	102	102	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	104	1
	Total...	23,145	18,247	4,898	1,992	1,298	694	20,639	13,491	7,148	221	122	99	420	251	169	1,514	1,097	417	24,786	16,259	8,527
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		88,177	73,929	14,248	11,287	8,340	2,947	150,821	96,893	53,928	551	380	171	698	462	236	5,524	4,056	868	168,881	110,731	58,150

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. III—*Statement of the Distribution of the Population according to Religion.*—(continued).

	Province or District.	Christians.			Buddhists.			Nat-worshippers.			Sikhs.			Brahmos.			Jains.			Jews.			Parsees.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab ...	1,114	941	173	230,046	121,614	108,432	20,186	10,467	9,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	15	11	4	2,160	1,145	1,015	12,091	6,128	5,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	54	35	19	133,732	66,162	67,570	11,042	5,644	5,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	31	17	14	56,458	28,700	27,758	4,888	2,558	2,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1,214	1,004	210	422,396	217,621	204,775	48,207	24,797	23,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	9,741	6,389	3,352	67,131	38,122	29,009	34	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	90	82	58	41	17
	Hanthawaddy ...	7,227	3,798	3,429	408,016	225,113	182,903	470	270	200	...	...	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
	Tharrawaddy ...	2,363	1,270	1,093	270,552	138,278	132,274	2,145	1,115	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...	484	270	214	313,261	156,279	156,982	5,819	2,904	2,915	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
	Total...	19,815	11,727	8,088	1,058,960	557,792	501,168	8,468	4,305	4,163	...	...	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	172	90	82	66	47	19
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	6,894	3,536	3,358	274,237	144,375	129,862	558	286	272	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Bassein ...	21,324	11,132	10,192	337,317	173,226	164,089	20,967	10,604	10,363	...	...	...	24	20	4	...	...	...	7	7	...	4	1	3
	Henzada ...	4,308	2,227	2,081	311,741	156,068	155,673	121	64	57	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5
	Thayetmyo ...	2,349	1,874	475	148,629	74,951	73,678	14,100	7,181	6,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total...	34,875	18,769	16,106	1,071,924	548,622	523,302	35,746	18,135	17,611	...	...	...	26	22	4	...	...	...	8	8	...	15	7	8
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	54,690	30,496	24,194	2,130,884	1,106,414	1,024,470	44,214	22,440	21,774	...	...	...	37	27	10	...	...	...	180	98	82	81	54	27
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ...	2,640	1,459	1,181	28,276	14,851	13,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	24	14	10	2	2	...
	Amherst ...	3,040	1,498	1,542	283,072	147,850	135,222	685	533	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	1,368	716	652	82,187	40,234	41,953	355	193	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	1,795	939	856	47,523	24,547	22,976	2,838	1,438	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	1,250	672	578	158,149	82,503	75,646	9,932	5,024	4,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	18,191	9,618	8,573	93,997	49,259	44,738	12,612	6,667	5,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	31	17	14	5,100	2,984	2,116	24,738	12,373	12,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	28,315	14,919	13,396	698,304	362,228	336,076	51,160	26,228	24,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	24	14	10	2	2	...
Total for the Province.		84,219	46,419	37,800	3,251,584	1,686,263	1,565,321	143,581	73,465	70,116	...	...	...	37	27	10	5	3	2	204	112	92	83	56	27

* "Nat-worshipper" is the term used in British Burma, to denote the Non-Buddhist indigenous races, whose sole religion consists in a kind of worship of spirits or "demons" supposed to reside in natural objects and to interfere with mankind. *See* Section on *Religions* in Report.

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. IIIA.—*Statement showing Christians by race and sect.*

ARAKAN DIVISION.

	RACE AND SECT.	AKYAB.			NORTHERN ARAKAN.			KYOUKPYOO.			SANDOWAY.			TOTAL.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	European British subjects ..	285	22	307	2	2	4	14	3	17	3	..	3	304	27	331
	Other Europeans or Americans	126	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	126
	Eurasians	45	32	77	1	..	1	6	9	15	1	5	6	53	46	99
	Natives	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
	Total ..	457	58	515	3	2	5	20	12	32	4	5	9	484	77	561
ROMAN CATHOLICS.	European British subjects ..	52	5	57	3	..	3	4	2	6	1	..	1	60	7	67
	Other Europeans or Americans	99	12	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	12	111
	Eurasians	58	54	112	1	..	1	5	3	8	6	8	14	70	65	135
	Natives	132	22	154	3	..	3	1	2	3	6	1	7	142	25	167
	Total ..	341	93	434	7	..	7	10	7	17	13	9	22	371	109	480
PRESBYTERIANS.	European British subjects ..	26	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	3	29
	Other Europeans or Americans	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
	Eurasians	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	29	5	34	..	..	..	1	.	1	..	..	.	30	5	35
BAPTISTS.	European British subjects ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	Other Europeans or Americans	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
	Eurasians	4	7	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	7	12
	Natives	7	4	11	1	2	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	6	16
	Total ..	19	13	32	1	2	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	23	15	38
WESLEYANS.	European British subjects ..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
	Other Europeans or Americans	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	Total ..	17	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	18
QUAKERS.	European British subjects ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Other Europeans or Americans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
GREEKS.	European British subjects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
METHODISTS.	European British subjects ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
	Other Europeans or Americans	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
LUTHERANS.	European British subjects ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Other Europeans or Americans	44	1	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1	45
	Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	46	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1	47
UNSPECIFIED.	European British subjects ..	17	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	18
	Other Europeans or Americans	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Eurasians	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
	Natives	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Total ..	22	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	25
ALL SECTS.	European British subjects ..	407	31	438	5	2	7	1	5	23	4	..	4	434	38	472
	Other Europeans or Americans	282	16	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	16	298
	Eurasians	110	96	206	2	..	2	14	12	26	7	13	20	133	121	254
	Natives	142	30	172	4	2	6	3	2	5	6	1	7	155	35	190
	GRAND TOTAL ..	941	173	1,114	11	4	15	35	19	54	17	14	31	1,004	210	1,214

FINAL CENSUS FORM NO. IIIA.—*Statement showing*

PEGU DIVISION.

	Race and sect.	Rangoon Town.			Hanthawaddy.			Tharrawaddy.			Prome.			Total.		
		M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Church of England.	European British subjects ..	1,398	286	1,684	89	9	98	28	10	38	21	12	33	1,536	317	1,853
	Other Europeans or Americans	227	17	244	1	..	1	2	4	6	6	2	8	236	23	259
	Eurasians	584	141	1,025	22	6	28	48	55	103	28	28	56	682	530	1,212
	Natives	228	158	386	264	237	501	30	21	51	14	10	24	536	426	962
	Total ..	2,437	902	3,339	376	252	628	108	90	198	69	52	121	2,990	1,296	4,286
Roman Catholics.	European British subjects ..	402	76	178	31	3	34	2	1	3	2	..	2	437	80	517
	Other Europeans or Americans	289	32	321	5	..	5	7	1	8	1	..	1	302	33	335
	Eurasians	647	524	1,171	36	22	58	13	5	18	7	5	12	703	556	1,259
	Natives	1,313	1,092	2,105	107	47	154	66	35	104	17	17	34	1,503	1,191	2,694
	Total ..	2,651	1,724	4,375	179	72	251	88	42	130	27	22	49	2,945	1,860	4,805
Presbyterians.	European British subjects ..	147	26	173	9	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	157	26	183
	Other Europeans or Americans	31	11	45	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	12	48
	Eurasians	57	32	89	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	34	96
	Natives	11	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	14	7	21
	Total ..	249	74	323	16	3	19	1	..	1	3	2	5	269	79	348
Baptists.	European British subjects ..	41	16	57	3	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	45	18	63
	Other Europeans or Americans	13	13	26	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	4	17	15	32
	Eurasians	118	93	211	6	10	16	6	..	6	149	6	15	139	109	248
	Natives	378	386	764	3,177	3,069	6,246	1,060	959	2,019	147	124	271	4,762	4,538	9,300
	Total ..	550	508	1,058	3,187	3,081	6,268	1,067	960	2,027	159	131	290	4,963	4,680	9,643
Wesleyans.	European British subjects ..	36	7	43	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	7	45
	Other Europeans or Americans	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Eurasians	11	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	14	10	24
	Natives	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
	Total ..	51	16	67	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	5	56	18	74
Armenians.	European British subjects ..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	Other Europeans or Americans	7	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
	Eurasians	46	36	82	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	38	88
	Natives	5	9	14	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
	Total ..	60	52	112	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	55	120
Greeks.	European British subjects ..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
	Other Europeans or Americans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	38	29	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	44	33	77
	Natives	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	5
	Total ..	41	35	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	47	40	87
Lutherans.	European British subjects ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
	Other Europeans or Americans	73	1	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	1	74
	Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	18	10	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	28
	Total ..	96	11	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	11	107
Unitarians.	European British subjects ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	Other Europeans or Americans	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Methodists.	European British subjects ..	12	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16
	Other Europeans or Americans	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10
	Eurasians	12	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14
	Natives	10	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14
	Total ..	43	11	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	11	54
Episcopalians.	European British subjects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Unspecified.	European British subjects ..	98	1	99	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	103	1	104
	Other Europeans or Americans	64	..	64	2	..	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	69	1	70
	Eurasians	12	6	18	15	7	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	13	40
	Natives	25	10	35	14	11	25	3	..	3	..	..	1	43	21	64
	Total ..	199	17	216	33	18	51	6	1	7	3	..	4	242	36	278
All Sects.	European British subjects ..	2,146	419	2,565	137	14	151	32	11	43	26	12	38	2,341	456	2,797
	Other Europeans or Americans	719	82	801	11	1	12	12	7	19	10	3	13	752	93	845
	Eurasians	1,538	1,173	2,706	88	49	137	67	60	127	53	45	98	1,741	1,327	3,068
	Natives	1,991	1,678	3,669	3,562	3,365	6,927	1,159	1,015	2,174	181	154	335	6,893	6,212	13,105
	Grand Total ..	6,389	3,352	9,741	3,798	3,429	7,227	1,270	1,093	2,363	270	214	484	11,728	8,088	19,815

Christians by race and sect.

THARRAWADDY DIVISION.

THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.			THAYETMYO			TOTAL			TOTAL PEGU AND IRRAWADDY DIVISIONS.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T	M	F.	T	M	F.	T.
11	..	11	112	19	161	7	6	13	1,095	132	1,22.	1,255	157	1,112	2,791	474	3,265
..	..	..	8	3	11	2	..	2	3		3	13	3	16	3 49	26	275
11	5	16	31	23	57	11	8	19	28	21	49	84	57	141	,66	587	1,353
69	71	140	208	216	124	230	198	428	42	15	57	549	500	1,049	1,085	926	2,011
91	76	167	392	261	653	250	212	462	1,168	168	1,336	1,901	717	2,618	4,891	2,013	6,904
1	..	1	40	1	41	1	..	1	259	61	320	301	62	363	738	142	880
4	..	4	79	..	79	..	1	1	1	.	1	84	1	85	386	34	490
11	6	17	46	24	70	12	7	19	37	19	56	106	56	162	809	612	1,421
541	562	1,103	759	682	1,421	310	263	573	301	197	198	1,891	1,704	3,595	3,394	2,895	6,289
557	568	1,125	904	707	1,611	323	271	594	598	277	875	2,382	1,823	4,205	5,327	3,683	9,010
2	..	2	47	..	47	1	..	1	41	12	53	91	12	103	218	38	286
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.	2	2	..	2	3 8	12	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	3	1	4	3	1	4	6	35	100
..	..	..	14	13	27	32	32	64	2	.	2	48	45	93	6 2	52	114
2	..	2	61	13	74	33	32	65	18	13	61	114	58	202	413	137	550
..	..	..	9	..	9	2	1	3	4	3	7	15	4	19	60	22	82
..	..	..	7	1	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	8	2	10	25	17	42
6	3	9	1	..	1	1	2	3	5	.	5	13	5	18	152	114	266
2,875	2,710	5,585	9,479	9,207	18,686	1,611	1,562	3,176	8	11	19	13,976	13,490	27,466	18,738	18,028	36,766
2,881	2,713	5,591	9,496	9,228	18,704	1,618	1,566	3,184	17	14	31	14,012	13 501	27,513	18,975	18,181	37,156
..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	41	3	44	43	3	46	81	10	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	.	1	15	10	25
..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	3	6
..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	3	41	3	44	45	5	50	101	23	124
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	7	7	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	50	38	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	65	55	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	33	77
4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	5	5	10
4	1	5	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	51	41	92
..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	14	..	14
..	..	..	173	1	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	1	174	246	2	248
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	28
..	..	..	182	1	183	..	..	..	..	.	..	182	1	183	278	12	290
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	23	4	27
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	1	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14
..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	55	11	66
..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	2	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	13	2	15
..	..	..	58	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	58	161	1	162
..	..	..	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	90	1	91
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	28	13	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	45	21	66
..	..	..	80	..	80	..	..	..	2	..	2	82	..	82	824	36	860
14	..	14	321	20	341	12	7	19	1,440	211	1,651	1,787	238	2,025	4,428	694	4,822
4	..	4	289	5	294	3	2	5	6	..	6	302	7	309	1,054	100	1,154
29	14	43	82	47	129	25	17	42	78	41	114	209	119	328	1,950	1,446	3,396
8,489	8,344	6,833	10,440	10,120	20,560	2,187	2,055	4,242	255	223	578	16,471	15,742	32,213	28,864	21,954	45,818
8,536	8,358	6,894	11,128	10,196	21,324	2,227	2,081	4,308	1,874	475	2,349	18,769	18,108	34,875	30,496	24,194	54,690

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. IIIA.—*Statement showing*

TENASSERIM

	RACE AND SECT.	MOULMEIN TOWN.			AMHERST.			TAVOY.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	European British subjects ..	201	57	258	11	1	12	5	..	5
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	28	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	107	196	303	9	10	19	10	2	12
	Natives	55	46	101	2	4	6	41	36	77
	Total ..	451	300	751	22	15	37	56	38	94
ROMAN CATHOLICS.	European British subjects ..	61	6	67	2	1	3	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Eurasians	223	269	492	14	7	21	38	21	59
	Natives	432	340	772	95	94	189	3	5	8
	Total ..	724	615	1,339	111	102	213	42	26	68
PRESBYTERIANS.	European British subjects ..	30	5	35	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Other Europeans or Americans	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Natives	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	35	8	43	..	..	..	2	..	2
BAPTISTS.	European British subjects ..	8	5	13	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans	1	5	6	..	..	..	1	3	4
	Eurasians	39	36	75	2	1	3	..	..	..
	Natives	123	141	264	1,360	1,423	2,783	614	585	1,199
	Total ..	171	187	358	1,363	1,424	2,787	615	588	1,203
WESLEYANS.	European British subjects ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	3	6	9	1	1	2	..	..	..
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	7	6	13	1	1	2	..	..	..
ARMENIANS.	European British subjects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	6	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	6	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
METHODISTS.	European British subjects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
EPISCOPALIANS.	European British subjects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	27	30	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	28	35	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
LUTHERANS.	European British subjects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNSPECIFIED.	European British subjects ..	6	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eurasians	10	10	20	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Natives	11	11	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	30	22	52	1	..	1	1	..	1
ALL SECTS.	European British subjects ..	310	73	383	15	2	17	6	..	6
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	46	7	53	..	..	..	2	3	5
	Eurasians	479	555	1,034	26	19	45	59	23	73
	Natives	624	546	1,170	1,457	1,531	2,978	655	624	1,279
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,459	1,181	2,640	1,498	1,542	3,040	722	650	1,372

Christians by race and sect.

DIVISION.

MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
7	2	9	10	..	10	439	58	497	3	..	3	676	118	794
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	30	1	31
15	5	20	25	11	36	40	25	65	1	1	2	267	250	517
3	2	5	1	..	1	504	478	982	1	..	1	607	566	1,173
25	9	34	36	11	47	985	561	1,546	5	1	6	1,580	935	2,515
1	..	1	..	..	..	60	9	69	..	..	..	124	16	140
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	15	4	19
10	..	18	4	..	4	15	7	22	1	..	1	305	312	617
61	55	116	15	11	26	2,502	2,402	4,904	..	..	..	3,108	2,907	6,015
72	63	135	19	11	30	2,583	2,422	5,005	1	..	1	3,552	3,239	6,791
..	..	..	1	..	1	15	5	20	..	..	..	47	10	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	4	5
..	..	..	1	..	1	16	8	24	..	..	..	54	16	70
..	..	..	2	1	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	14	6	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	10	17	27
1	..	1	..	..	..	5	9	14	..	..	..	47	46	93
841	784	1,625	614	555	1,169	5,945	5,531	11,476	11	13	24	9,508	9,032	18,540
842	784	1,626	616	556	1,172	5,961	5,549	11,510	11	13	24	9,579	9,101	18,680
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	11	2	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	15	9	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	30	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	35	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	16	16	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	59	25	84	..	..	..	70	36	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	66	31	97	..	..	..	98	53	151
8	2	10	13	1	14	524	74	598	3	..	3	879	152	1,031
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	31	..	..	..	66	23	89
28	11	39	20	11	40	66	48	114	2	1	3	678	970	1,648
800	841	1,641	480	506	1,196	9,010	8,436	17,446	12	13	25	12,396	12,551	24,947
836	854	1,690	513	518	1,250	9,618	8,571	18,191	17	14	31	14,019	13,696	27,715

FINAL CENSUS FORM IIIA.—*Statement showing Christians by race and sect.*

SECT.	RACE.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England ..	European British subjects	3,771	619	4,390
	Other Europeans or Americans	405	27	432
	Eurasians	1,086	883	1,969
	Natives	1,693	1,496	3,189
	Total ..	6,955	3,025	9,980
Roman Catholics ..	European British subjects	922	165	1,087
	Other Europeans or Americans	500	50	550
	Eurasians	1,184	989	2,173
	Natives	6,644	5,827	12,471
	Total ..	9,250	7,031	16,281
Presbyterian ..	European British subjects	321	51	372
	Other Europeans or Americans	43	13	56
	Eurasians	70	38	108
	Natives	63	56	119
	Total ..	497	158	655
Baptists ..	European British subjects	77	28	105
	Other Europeans or Americans	40	36	76
	Eurasians	204	167	371
	Natives	28,256	27,066	55,322
	Total ..	28,577	27,297	55,874
Wesleyans ..	European British subjects	108	12	120
	Other Europeans or Americans	3	....	3
	Eurasians	20	17	37
	Natives	3	3	6
	Total ..	134	32	166
Armenians ..	European British subjects	3	....	3
	Other Europeans or Americans	7	7	14
	Eurasians	56	43	99
	Natives	5	10	15
	Total ..	71	60	131
Greeks ..	European British subjects	2	3	5
	Other Europeans or Americans	3	....	3
	Eurasians	44	33	77
	Natives	5	5	10
	Total ..	54	41	95
Lutherans ..	European British subjects	16	....	16
	Other Europeans or Americans	293	3	296
	Eurasians	2	2	4
	Natives	19	11	30
	Total ..	330	16	346
Unitarians ..	European British subjects	3	....	3
	Other Europeans or Americans	1	....	1
	Eurasians	....	....	....
	Natives	....	....	....
	Total ..	4	....	4
Methodists ..	European British subjects	27	6	33
	Other Europeans or Americans	11	1	12
	Eurasians	23	2	25
	Natives	10	1	11
	Total ..	71	10	81
Episcopalians ..	European British subjects	3	1	4
	Other Europeans or Americans	1	1	2
	Eurasians	28	9	37
	Natives	1	....	1
	Total ..	33	11	44
Quakers ..	European British subjects	3	2	5
	Other Europeans or Americans	....	....	....
	Eurasians	1	1	2
	Natives	....	....	....
	Total ..	4	3	7

Final Census Form No. IV.—*Statement of Relative proportions of the Sexes and of main Religious divisions of Population.*

Province or District.	Ratio per 10,000 of											
	To total population of							Hindu males to total Hindu population.	Mahomedan males to total Mahomedan population.	Christian males to total Christian population.	Buddhist males to total Buddhist population.	Nat-worshippers males to total Nat-worshipper population.
	M.	F.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Buddhists.	Nat-worshippers.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arakan. Akyab ...	5,647	4,353	245	2,767	31	6,395	561	9,552	6,196	8,447	5,248	5,185
Arakan. Northern Arakan ...	5,140	4,860	157	3	10	1,490	8,339	7,807	10,000	7,265	5,301	5,068
Arakan. Kyoukpyoo ...	4,980	5,020	15	284	4	8,957	740	8,865	5,726	6,481	4,947	5,111
Arakan. Sandoway ...	5,110	4,890	19	392	5	8,820	764	8,387	5,289	5,483	5,083	5,233
Arakan. Total...	5,409	4,591	160	1,809	21	7,189	821	9,477	6,156	8,270	5,152	5,144
Pegu. Rangoon Town ...	6,822	3,178	2,678	1,578	726	5,003	2	8,320	8,031	6,559	5,678	4,705
Pegu. Hanthawaddy ...	5,588	4,412	185	95	169	9,539	11	8,533	7,544	5,255	5,517	5,744
Pegu. Thirrawaddy ...	5,156	4,844	71	40	85	9,727	77	9,471	7,837	5,374	5,111	5,188
Pegu. Prome ...	5,008	4,992	80	56	15	9,718	180	8,783	6,222	5,578	4,988	4,991
Pegu. Total...	5,466	4,534	402	242	170	9,110	72	8,415	7,837	5,918	5,267	5,084
[illegible] ...	5,285	4,715	25	58	243	9,654	19	8,949	7,793	5,129	5,265	5,125
[illegible] ...	5,212	4,788	125	126	548	8,662	538	8,831	7,457	5,220	5,135	5,057
[illegible] ...	5,017	4,983	22	37	135	9,801	4	6,785	6,149	5,168	5,006	5,260
[illegible] ...	5,149	4,851	154	110	188	8,765	832	7,786	6,775	7,977	5,042	5,092
[illegible] Total...	5,167	4,833	77	83	300	9,232	308	8,371	7,221	5,381	5,123	5,073
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	5,317	4,683	239	162	235	9,171	190	8,408	7,681	5,576	5,192	5,075
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town ...	6,194	3,806	2,420	1,752	497	5,324	...	7,838	6,975	5,526	5,252	...
Tenasserim. Amherst ...	5,321	4,679	222	252	101	9,402	23	7,730	6,800	4,927	5,223	7,779
Tenasserim. Tavoy ...	4,917	5,083	29	97	161	9,671	42	8,079	5,508	5,333	4,895	5,436
Tenasserim. Mergui ...	5,184	4,816	48	730	317	8,402	502	9,156	5,193	5,231	5,165	5,067
Tenasserim. Shwaygyin ...	5,240	4,760	56	50	73	9,241	580	8,559	7,812	5,376	5,217	5,058
Tenasserim. Toungoo ...	5,315	4,685	162	152	1,412	7,295	979	8,139	6,330	5,287	5,240	5,286
Tenasserim. Salween ...	5,168	4,832	12	85	10	1,699	8,244	8,857	9,885	5,483	5,851	5,001
Tenasserim. Total...	5,303	4,697	280	300	348	8,457	620	7,883	6,559	5,268	5,187	5,126
Total for the Province	5,328	4,672	236	452	225	8,702	384	8,384	6,556	5,512	5,186	5,116

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. V.—*Statement showing the Civil condition of the Population.*

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	SINGLE.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED INCLUDING DIVORCED.			WIDOWED EXCLUDING DIVORCED.			DIVORCED.		
	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
ARAKAN. Akyab	104,494	71,575	176,069	87,052	67,104	154,156	11,578	17,903	29,481	9,894	16,502	26,396	1,684	1,401	3,085
ARAKAN. Northern Arakan	3,691	3,000	6,691	3,468	3,430	6,898	308	602	910	243	546	789	65	56	121
ARAKAN. Kyoukpyoo	40,862	34,506	74,868	30,366	30,992	61,358	3,748	9,329	13,077	2,906	8,069	10,975	842	1,260	2,102
ARAKAN. Sandoway	18,556	16,030	34,586	12,904	12,386	25,290	1,246	2,888	4,134	1,054	2,665	3,719	192	223	415
ARAKAN. Total...	167,103	125,111	292,214	133,790	113,912	247,702	16,880	30,722	47,602	14,097	27,782	41,879	2,783	2,940	5,723
PEGU. Rangoon Town	44,566	19,006	63,572	43,453	18,460	61,913	3,485	5,206	8,691	3,341	5,064	8,405	144	142	286
PEGU. Hanthawaddy	150,829	101,011	251,340	80,358	72,979	153,337	8,331	14,712	23,043	7,925	14,177	22,102	406	535	941
PEGU. Thatmawaddy	84,414	72,442	156,856	55,271	51,962	107,233	3,728	10,338	14,066	3,715	10,308	14,023	13	30	43
PEGU. Prome	90,544	79,922	170,466	64,428	62,677	127,105	6,461	18,310	24,771	5,140	16,242	21,382	1,321	2,068	3,389
PEGU. Total...	369,853	272,381	642,234	243,510	206,078	449,588	22,005	48,566	70,571	20,121	45,791	65,912	1,884	2,775	4,659
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa	89,657	72,281	161,938	55,604	52,196	107,800	4,870	9,455	14,325	4,735	9,238	13,973	135	217	352
IRRAWADDY. Bassein	118,798	100,552	219,345	77,772	71,772	149,544	6,384	14,146	20,530	5,567	12,990	18,557	817	1,156	1,973
IRRAWADDY. Henzada	94,852	85,498	180,357	59,456	58,848	118,304	5,261	14,155	19,416	4,439	12,902	17,341	822	1,253	2,075
IRRAWADDY. Thayetmyo	48,978	40,205	89,183	34,911	33,297	68,208	3,419	8,750	12,169	2,807	7,932	10,739	612	818	1,430
IRRAWADDY. Total...	352,287	298,536	650,823	227,743	216,113	443,856	19,934	46,506	66,440	17,548	43,062	60,610	2,386	3,444	5,830
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	722,140	570,917	1,293,057	471,253	422,191	893,444	41,939	95,072	137,011	37,669	88,853	126,522	4,270	6,219	10,489
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town	17,974	10,064	28,038	12,833	7,561	20,394	2,088	2,587	4,675	1,741	2,417	4,158	347	170	517
TENASSERIM. Amherst	99,562	79,547	179,109	53,959	51,872	105,831	6,700	9,446	16,146	6,598	9,288	15,886	102	158	260
TENASSERIM. Tavoy	25,199	23,424	48,623	15,166	15,594	30,760	1,420	4,185	5,605	1,256	3,715	4,971	164	470	634
TENASSERIM. Mergui	17,556	14,686	32,242	10,395	10,107	20,502	1,368	2,447	3,815	1,288	2,283	3,571	80	164	244
TENASSERIM. Shwaygyin	55,092	45,073	100,165	30,804	28,693	59,497	3,791	7,691	11,482	3,727	7,567	11,294	64	124	188
TENASSERIM. Toungoo	39,163	29,694	68,857	26,627	24,485	51,112	2,694	6,185	8,879	2,477	5,894	8,371	217	291	508
TENASSERIM. Salween	9,240	7,718	16,958	5,808	4,987	10,290	966	1,795	2,761	966	1,795	2,761	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Total...	263,786	210,206	473,992	155,087	143,299	298,386	19,027	34,336	53,363	18,053	32,959	51,012	974	1,377	2,351
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...	1,153,029	906,284	2,059,268	760,130	679,402	1,439,582	77,846	160,130	237,976	69,819	149,594	219,413	8,027	10,536	18,563

Final Census Form No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(All Religions).

Province or District.	SINGLE.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arakan. Akyab ...	46,414	44,088	21,045	17,048	18,025	7,992	11,183	1,518	4,427	448	2,427	257	632	104	247	86	94	84	104,494	71,575
Northern Arakan...	1,872	1,886	772	659	582	382	274	93	114	16	50	10	17	2	5	...	5	2	3,691	3,000
Kyoukpyoo ...	19,490	19,017	9,306	8,261	7,828	5,445	2,482	1,164	938	338	553	178	154	53	89	30	82	20	40,362	34,506
Sandoway ...	9,806	9,704	4,250	3,760	2,852	2,106	1,041	289	310	67	194	54	61	24	27	16	15	10	18,556	16,030
Total...	77,572	74,595	35,373	29,728	28,787	15,925	14,980	3,064	5,789	869	3,224	499	864	183	368	132	146	116	167,103	125,111
Pegu. Rangoon Town ...	9,961	10,197	5,763	4,185	7,124	2,705	8,726	937	6,003	467	5,097	291	1,327	91	382	46	183	87	44,566	19,006
Hanthawaddy ...	61,083	60,428	28,029	22,553	17,979	12,600	17,905	3,160	11,719	981	9,430	654	2,643	257	1,016	196	525	182	150,329	101,011
Tharrawaddy ...	42,523	42,337	20,070	17,198	11,788	9,461	5,186	1,801	2,053	548	1,729	463	548	241	326	195	192	203	84,414	72,442
Prome ...	44,546	44,780	21,795	20,369	14,305	11,477	5,246	1,728	1,805	468	1,531	420	666	277	386	212	264	191	90,544	79,922
Total...	158,112	157,742	75,657	64,305	51,196	36,243	37,063	7,626	21,580	2,459	17,787	1,828	5,184	866	2,110	649	1,164	663	369,853	272,381
Tenasserim. Tavoygwa ...	42,767	42,061	19,052	15,850	11,145	9,524	7,441	2,708	4,331	911	3,193	596	974	251	442	173	312	207	89,657	72,281
Bassein ...	58,781	57,899	26,166	22,346	15,748	14,058	9,050	3,639	4,325	1,184	2,901	685	997	293	524	246	301	202	118,793	100,552
Henzada ...	47,977	48,385	21,813	19,877	13,319	12,020	6,190	2,754	2,469	942	1,766	663	670	376	379	273	276	208	94,859	85,498
Shaydimyo ...	23,888	23,507	10,717	9,591	6,776	5,264	3,834	953	1,769	254	1,358	280	371	150	196	124	119	82	48,978	40,205
Total...	173,413	171,852	77,748	67,664	46,988	40,866	26,515	10,054	12,894	3,291	9,218	2,224	3,012	1,070	1,541	816	1,008	699	352,287	298,536
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	331,475	329,594	153,405	131,969	98,184	77,109	63,578	17,680	34,474	5,750	27,005	4,052	8,196	1,936	3,651	1,465	2,172	1,362	722,140	570,917
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town ...	5,278	5,155	2,569	2,110	2,634	1,466	2,798	679	2,115	296	1,715	251	555	71	201	26	109	10	17,974	10,064
Amherst ...	49,784	48,839	19,497	16,970	12,422	9,670	7,476	2,362	4,573	862	3,718	502	1,278	148	466	89	348	105	99,562	79,547
Tavoy ...	12,475	12,189	5,165	4,832	3,789	3,994	2,330	1,549	880	491	871	237	122	79	77	31	40	22	25,199	23,424
Mergui ...	8,166	7,942	3,684	3,133	2,275	2,266	1,669	811	909	309	580	140	187	52	61	24	25	9	17,556	14,686
Shwaygyin ...	27,479	26,195	11,579	9,293	6,962	6,183	4,058	2,329	2,338	481	1,719	289	543	134	249	76	165	98	55,092	45,078
Toungoo ...	18,485	17,982	8,093	6,366	5,248	3,682	3,467	992	1,962	334	1,313	185	354	67	142	42	99	44	39,163	29,694
Salween ...	4,707	4,471	1,790	1,526	1,190	1,055	717	296	481	155	295	127	40	46	14	24	6	18	9,240	7,718
Total...	126,374	122,773	52,377	44,230	34,470	28,316	22,515	9,018	13,258	2,928	9,711	1,731	3,079	597	1,210	312	792	301	263,786	210,206
Total for the Province	535,421	526,962	241,155	205,927	161,441	121,350	101,078	29,762	53,521	9,547	39,940	6,282	12,139	2,716	5,229	1,909	3,110	1,779	1,153,029	906,234

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(ALL RELIGIONS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	MARRIED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	...	2	32	528	1,430	8,819	9,7.5	12,755	15,305	11,967	27,560	17,237	17,881	10,037	9,978	4,488	5,071	1,271	87,052	67,104
Northern Arakan...	...	...	1	20	94	366	404	714	507	634	1,122	848	668	499	363	232	309	117	3,468	3,430
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	6	67	597	2,765	3,309	5,363	4,813	5,274	8,548	8,084	6,451	5,492	4,329	3,055	2,313	892	30,366	30,992
Sandoway ...	...	...	2	21	233	1,069	1,517	2,263	1,949	1,920	3,649	3,203	2,812	2,258	1,609	1,168	1,133	484	12,904	12,386
Total...	...	2	41	636	2,354	13,019	15,025	21,095	22,574	19,795	40,879	29,372	27,812	18,286	16,279	8,943	8,826	2,764	133,790	113,912
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...	7	12	91	113	908	1,640	4,985	3,290	8,442	3,512	15,241	5,007	8,670	2,990	3,368	1,275	1,741	621	43,453	18,460
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	25	130	909	5,895	6,665	12,583	13,024	13,292	26,646	19,253	17,262	12,712	9,414	6,360	6,413	2,754	80,358	72,979
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	17	114	1,064	4,641	5,783	8,289	7,221	7,592	17,149	14,000	11,933	9,823	6,968	5,106	5,136	2,397	55,271	51,962
Prome ...	...	...	20	85	1,052	4,916	6,168	9,171	7,945	8,793	19,148	17,563	15,016	12,982	9,214	6,464	5,865	2,703	64,428	62,677
Total...	7	12	153	442	3,953	17,092	23,601	33,333	36,632	33,189	78,184	56,823	52,881	38,507	28,964	19,205	19,155	8,475	243,510	206,078
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...	...	...	7	76	561	3,735	4,561	8,430	8,259	9,036	17,336	13,758	12,213	9,686	7,322	5,109	5,345	2,366	55,604	52,196
Bassein ...	1	...	24	84	1,110	5,252	7,357	11,624	11,462	12,280	24,513	19,588	16,499	12,913	9,288	6,710	7,518	3,321	77,772	71,772
Henzada ...	...	...	7	58	744	3,964	5,432	9,119	8,299	9,051	17,809	15,866	12,889	11,409	7,656	6,180	6,620	3,201	59,456	58,848
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	1	38	434	2,509	3,039	4,849	4,538	5,095	10,935	9,741	8,025	6,392	4,714	3,379	3,225	1,294	34,911	33,297
Total...	1	...	39	256	2,849	15,460	20,389	34,022	32,558	35,462	70,593	58,953	49,626	40,400	28,980	21,378	22,708	10,182	227,743	216,113
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	8	12	192	698	6,782	32,552	43,990	67,355	69,190	68,651	148,777	114,776	102,507	78,907	57,944	40,583	41,863	18,657	471,253	422,191
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town ...	3	2	17	36	179	587	1,302	1,312	2,253	1,422	4,504	2,138	2,600	1,210	1,134	553	841	306	12,833	7,561
Amherst ...	...	...	12	99	607	4,158	4,792	9,446	8,699	10,259	17,616	13,969	11,490	8,157	6,089	3,845	4,654	1,939	53,959	51,872
Tavoy... ...	...	...	1	3	75	542	1,109	2,280	2,413	2,843	4,342	4,308	3,357	3,025	2,262	1,817	1,607	776	15,166	15,594
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	53	446	621	1,558	1,426	1,904	3,505	2,953	2,490	1,931	1,301	899	999	416	10,395	10,107
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	10	34	312	2,381	2,537	5,174	4,554	5,473	10,435	7,574	6,651	4,800	3,349	2,248	2,956	1,009	30,804	28,693
Toungoo ...	...	...	12	39	324	2,170	2,262	4,232	4,000	4,800	9,040	6,732	5,737	3,878	2,980	1,932	2,272	702	26,627	24,485
Salween ...	...	...	...	10	51	386	260	782	778	1,105	2,255	1,720	1,175	686	542	239	242	59	5,303	4,987
Total...	3	2	52	221	1,601	10,670	12,883	24,784	24,123	27,806	51,697	39,389	33,500	23,687	17,657	11,533	13,571	5,207	155,087	143,299
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	11	16	285	1,555	10,737	56,241	71,898	113,234	115,887	116,252	241,853	183,537	163,819	120,880	91,880	61,059	64,260	26,628	760,180	679,402

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age and Religion of the Population.*—(ALL RELIGIONS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS INCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	7	27	138	796	982	1,181	1,575	1,188	3,028	2,478	2,262	3,271	1,751	4,073	1,832	4,889	11,578	17,903
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	3	13	27	23	35	27	73	46	47	105	44	153	79	235	308	602
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	6	68	363	391	829	477	726	745	1,290	665	1,409	615	2,085	787	2,621	3,748	9,329
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	1	18	97	93	181	116	126	238	317	246	468	190	652	345	1,046	1,246	2,888
Total...	...	...	7	34	227	1,269	1,493	2,214	2,206	2,067	4,084	4,131	3,220	5,253	2,600	6,963	3,043	8,791	16,880	30,722
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	2	4	18	65	129	167	310	294	774	678	875	1,046	588	1,084	789	1,868	3,485	5,206
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	4	26	246	256	608	497	689	1,593	1,610	1,877	2,582	1,577	3,371	2,505	5,602	8,331	14,712
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	1	...	18	168	158	376	209	346	639	973	753	1,663	652	2,270	1,298	4,542	3,728	10,338
Prome ...	...	...	1	7	52	388	429	765	463	696	1,093	1,804	1,249	2,953	1,151	4,224	2,023	7,473	6,461	18,310
Total...	...	...	4	15	114	867	972	1,916	1,479	2,025	4,099	5,065	4,754	8,244	3,968	10,949	6,615	19,485	22,005	48,566
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	1	31	134	117	292	242	419	916	954	987	1,624	909	2,184	1,668	3,847	4,870	9,455
Bassein ...	...	...	1	2	38	257	234	571	436	611	1,220	1,460	1,280	2,166	1,113	3,092	2,052	5,987	6,384	14,146
Henzada ...	...	...	...	3	26	200	207	510	305	492	859	1,273	964	2,015	882	3,024	2,018	6,638	5,261	14,155
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	3	29	169	191	353	264	319	625	914	622	1,485	626	2,149	1,062	3,358	3,419	8,750
Total...	...	...	1	9	124	760	749	1,726	1,247	1,841	3,620	4,601	3,853	7,290	3,530	10,449	6,800	19,830	19,934	46,506
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	5	24	238	1,627	1,721	3,642	2,726	3,866	7,719	9,666	8,617	15,534	7,498	21,398	13,415	39,315	41,939	95,072
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	2	7	28	63	90	181	145	488	341	523	508	359	531	467	942	2,088	2,587
Amherst ...	...	...	1	2	28	197	245	508	431	587	1,308	1,234	1,372	1,641	1,244	1,930	2,071	3,351	6,700	9,446
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	1	8	63	54	211	91	258	209	508	228	671	285	936	554	1,539	1,420	4,185
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	6	40	46	126	101	165	242	540	285	452	261	516	427	808	1,368	2,447
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	4	1	8	86	63	283	205	385	771	1,020	806	1,530	693	1,691	1,181	2,695	3,791	7,691
Toungoo ...	...	...	1	2	19	96	103	213	196	295	510	836	612	1,219	495	1,366	758	2,158	2,694	6,185
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	5	21	16	41	45	111	251	412	225	382	216	474	208	354	966	1,795
Total...	...	...	6	8	81	531	590	1,472	1,250	1,946	3,770	4,685	4,111	6,403	3,553	7,444	5,666	11,847	19,027	34,336
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	...	...	18	66	546	3,427	3,804	7,328	6,182	7,879	15,573	18,482	15,948	27,190	13,651	35,805	22,124	59,953	77,846	160,130

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age and Religion of the Population.*—(ALL RELIGIONS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS EXCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50 .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	7	23	89	511	686	832	1,172	937	2,495	2,244	2,039	3,136	1,619	3,965	1,787	4,874	9,894	16,502
Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	8	20	13	50	36	44	98	42	153	79	235	243	546
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	6	26	159	172	450	273	460	533	1,085	564	1,317	571	2,028	767	2,611	2,906	8,069
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	1	11	51	56	126	75	93	181	280	217	438	178	659	336	1,057	1,054	2,665
Total...	...	...	7	30	127	724	921	1,416	1,540	1,503	3,259	3,598	2,864	4,989	2,410	6,785	2,969	8,737	14,097	27,782
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	2	3	17	58	116	141	287	267	718	638	842	1,026	575	1,070	784	1,861	3,341	5,064
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	4	19	182	217	481	435	592	1,457	1,496	1,787	2,509	1,534	3,332	2,476	5,581	7,925	14,177
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	1	...	18	161	158	367	206	343	635	969	750	1,658	650	2,268	1,297	4,542	3,715	10,308
Prome ...	...	...	1	3	22	158	187	378	254	416	762	1,354	1,005	2,594	998	3,972	1,911	7,367	5,140	16,242
Total...	...	...	4	10	76	559	678	1,367	1,182	1,618	3,572	4,457	4,384	7,787	3,757	10,642	6,468	19,351	20,121	45,791
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	1	16	95	99	246	221	377	876	908	964	1,597	895	2,170	1,664	3,844	4,735	9,238
Bassein ...	...	...	1	2	13	111	120	306	306	425	979	1,216	1,128	2,003	1,027	2,991	1,993	5,936	5,567	12,990
Henzada ...	...	...	...	2	1	75	85	264	190	313	630	991	813	1,794	782	2,885	1,988	6,578	4,439	12,902
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	1	8	62	77	177	161	218	456	699	510	1,369	566	2,069	1,029	3,337	2,807	7,932
Total...	...	...	1	6	38	343	381	993	878	1,333	2,941	3,814	3,415	6,763	3,270	10,115	6,624	19,695	17,548	43,062
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	...	...	5	16	114	902	1,059	2,360	2,060	2,951	6,513	8,271	7,799	14,550	7,027	20,757	13,092	39,046	37,669	88,853
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	1	5	16	35	67	124	110	347	300	453	476	328	515	449	932	1,741	2,417
Amherst ...	...	...	1	1	25	174	229	464	414	556	1,277	1,189	1,354	1,629	1,232	1,926	2,066	3,349	6,598	9,288
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	1	5	25	38	128	63	179	166	401	191	590	259	870	534	1,521	1,256	3,715
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	4	31	42	103	92	134	212	299	266	415	252	501	420	800	1,288	2,283
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	4	1	8	79	57	257	191	355	745	990	857	1,512	689	1,682	1,176	2,691	3,727	7,567
Toungoo ...	...	...	1	1	12	60	69	164	157	253	442	773	573	1,171	478	1,332	745	2,140	2,477	5,894
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	5	21	16	41	45	111	251	412	225	382	216	474	208	354	966	1,795
Total...	...	...	6	5	64	406	486	1,224	1,086	1,698	3,440	4,364	3,919	6,175	3,454	7,300	5,598	11,787	18,053	32,959
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	18	51	305	2,032	2,466	5,000	4,686	6,152	13,212	16,233	14,582	25,714	12,891	34,842	21,659	59,570	69,819	149,594

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(ALL RELIGIONS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30—		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	...	4	49	285	296	349	406	251	538	234	223	135	132	108	45	35	1,684	1,401
Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	2	10	20	15	15	14	23	10	3	7	2	...	...	...	65	56
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	42	264	219	379	204	266	212	252	101	92	44	57	20	10	842	1,260
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	7	46	37	55	41	33	57	37	29	30	12	13	9	9	192	223
Total...	...	...	...	4	100	545	572	798	666	564	825	533	356	264	190	178	74	54	2,783	2,940
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	1	1	7	13	26	23	27	56	40	33	20	13	14	5	7	144	142
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	7	64	39	127	62	97	136	114	90	73	43	39	29	21	406	535
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	3	3	4	4	3	5	2	2	1	...	13	30
Prome ...	...	...	...	4	30	230	242	387	209	280	331	450	244	359	153	252	112	106	1,321	2,068
Total...	...	...	...	5	38	308	294	549	297	407	527	608	370	457	211	307	147	134	1,884	2,775
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	15	89	18	46	21	42	40	46	23	27	14	14	4	3	135	217
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	25	146	114	265	130	186	241	244	162	163	86	101	59	51	817	1,156
Henzada ...	...	...	...	1	25	125	122	246	115	179	229	282	151	221	100	139	80	60	822	1,253
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	2	21	107	114	176	103	101	169	215	112	116	60	80	33	21	612	818
Total...	...	...	...	3	86	417	368	733	369	508	679	787	448	527	260	334	176	135	2,386	3,444
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	...	...	...	8	124	725	662	1,282	666	915	1,206	1,395	818	984	471	641	323	269	4,270	6,219
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	1	2	12	28	23	57	35	141	41	70	32	31	16	18	10	347	170
Amherst ...	...	...	...	1	3	23	16	44	17	31	31	41	18	12	12	4	5	2	102	158
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	3	38	16	83	28	79	34	105	37	81	26	66	20	18	164	470
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	23	9	31	30	41	19	37	9	15	7	8	80	164
Shwaygyin...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	26	14	30	26	30	9	18	4	9	5	4	64	124
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	1	7	36	34	49	39	42	68	63	39	48	17	34	13	18	217	291
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	3	17	125	104	248	164	248	360	321	192	228	99	144	68	60	974	1,377
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	...	15	241	1,395	1,338	2,328	1,496	1,727	2,361	2,249	1,366	1,476	760	963	465	383	8,027	10,536

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(HINDUS)—(continued).

	PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	SINGLE.																			
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	125	101	153	26	716	8	1,194	2	674	6	402	4	88	...	40	...	5	...	3,397	147
	Northern Arakan	15	7	2	2	11	...	22	...	22	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	85	9
	Kyoukpyoo	4	3	3	1	12	1	23	...	18	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	6
	Sandoway	7	5	5	4	4	...	4	1	6	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	40	10
	Total...	151	116	163	33	743	9	1,243	3	720	6	426	5	95	...	42	...	7	...	3,590	172
PEGU.	Rangoon Town	1,216	1,178	1,108	355	2,184	139	3,056	105	2,357	92	1,914	66	479	8	101	4	37	...	12,452	1,947
	Hanthawaddy	308	286	197	54	413	15	754	10	757	7	753	1	195	...	68	1	24	...	3,469	374
	Tharrawaddy	18	21	33	3	92	...	274	...	155	...	98	1	31	...	9	...	4	...	714	25
	Prome	27	31	32	11	51	7	96	...	83	...	79	1	20	...	19	...	4	1	411	51
	Total...	1,569	1,516	1,370	423	2,740	161	4,180	115	3,352	99	2,844	69	725	8	197	5	69	1	17,046	2,397
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa	28	16	11	4	42	1	102	...	70	...	70	...	16	...	8	...	4	...	351	21
	Bassein	169	132	125	41	252	23	496	3	382	2	271	1	103	4	37	...	8	...	1,843	206
	Henzada	62	51	31	25	20	11	43	8	46	...	29	3	14	...	7	...	5	1	257	99
	Thayetmyo	209	159	80	54	135	15	173	6	145	3	105	2	53	1	8	1	4	...	912	241
	Total...	468	358	247	124	449	50	814	17	643	5	475	6	186	5	60	1	21	1	3,363	567
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		2,037	1,874	1,617	547	3,189	211	4,994	132	3,995	104	3,319	75	911	13	257	6	90	2	20,409	2,964
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	635	608	366	174	653	58	1,105	28	942	17	760	21	239	...	76	4	32	1	4,808	911
	Amherst	447	403	237	87	314	30	569	18	650	15	667	18	229	2	73	4	33	1	3,219	578
	Tavoy	21	14	16	4	8	3	16	2	21	...	13	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	103	23
	Mergui	9	8	2	2	5	3	25	...	31	...	14	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	91	13
	Shwaygyin	43	44	27	10	46	1	90	1	81	...	89	2	28	...	4	...	6	1	414	59
	Toungoo	119	130	66	21	84	12	180	5	102	4	103	1	32	1	9	...	2	...	697	174
	Salween	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	...	9	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	27	1
	Total...	1,274	1,207	714	299	1,111	107	1,994	54	1,836	36	1,650	42	541	3	164	8	75	3	9,359	1,759
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...	3,462	3,197	2,494	879	5,043	327	8,231	189	6,551	146	5,395	122	1,547	16	463	14	172	5	33,358	4,895

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(HINDUS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	MARRIED.																	
	0—9		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40—		50—		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab	...	...	1	6	94	24	590	30	973	31	1,641	31	890	28	301	4	70	6	4,560	160
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	2	2	9	12	7	30	8	35	12	6	2	1	...	...	...	86	40
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	2	16	...	41	2	18	5	13	1	3	...	100	13
Sandoway	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	9	4	12	2	11	...	8	1	4	...	45	9
Total...	...	...	1	8	96	37	612	40	1,028	43	1,729	47	925	35	323	6	77	6	4,791	222
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town	4	5	63	51	519	384	2,392	788	3,724	841	5,965	888	2,886	300	806	91	276	29	16,635	3,377
Hanthawaddy	...	...	1	5	68	57	355	164	662	177	1,121	225	581	66	200	28	82	4	3,070	726
Tharrawaddy	...	...	2	...	26	8	250	20	265	20	375	18	137	3	39	3	12	1	1,104	73
Pfoome	...	...	...	2	4	9	40	14	86	10	127	10	81	8	27	2	21	1	396	56
Total...	4	5	66	58	617	458	3,037	986	4,737	1,048	7,586	1,141	3,685	377	1,072	124	391	35	21,195	4,232
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa	...	...	...	1	4	8	61	17	66	14	93	6	34	4	16	...	3	...	277	50
Bassein	...	...	15	4	100	37	392	81	457	71	735	72	411	25	151	10	68	4	2,309	304
Henzada	...	...	...	1	2	8	9	18	34	14	40	20	61	18	28	6	14	3	188	88
Thayetmyo	...	.	...	5	12	43	88	59	205	62	289	74	287	31	85	8	43	6	1,009	288
Total...	...	...	15	11	118	96	550	175	762	161	1,157	172	793	78	260	24	128	13	3,783	730
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	4	5	81	69	735	554	3,587	1,161	5,499	1,209	8,743	1,313	4,478	455	1,332	148	519	48	24,978	4,962
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town	2	...	11	14	85	143	532	357	904	385	1,670	455	847	150	286	43	198	26	4,535	1,573
Amherst	...	...	1	7	20	58	118	173	262	206	672	262	327	104	128	34	102	12	1,630	856
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	13	6	24	4	11	6	6	1	10	..	77	20
Mergui	..	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	32	1	64	3	16	3	2	1	2	...	141	2
Shwaygyin	...	...	1	1	1	6	58	21	63	13	133	15	64	8	29	3	14	1	363	68
Toungoo	...	...	3	2	18	28	81	37	170	33	276	52	180	16	85	13	30	2	843	183
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Total...	2	...	16	24	124	236	818	591	1,444	645	2,840	793	1,446	287	536	95	365	41	7,591	2,712
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	6	5	98	101	955	827	5,017	1,792	7,971	1,897	13,312	2,153	6,949	777	2,191	249	961	95	37,360	7,896

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age and Religion of the Population.*—(HINDUS)—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS INCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab	...	...	...	...	3	5	33	9	62	13	153	15	122	15	55	19	32	12	460	88
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	...	7	...	10	2	6	2	6	1	35	7
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	3	1	5	...	19	1
Total...	...	...	...	...	3	6	35	10	71	13	168	15	137	17	64	22	43	14	521	97
PEGU. Rangoon Town	...	...	...	3	4	12	60	32	96	57	207	133	214	163	100	148	77	154	758	702
Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	5	23	8	52	16	50	12	35	12	33	7	209	60
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	9	1	14	...	18	3	9	...	4	2	62	7
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	...	17	3	18	1	11	4	5	3	62	12
Total...	...	...	...	3	7	13	84	38	136	66	290	152	300	179	155	164	119	166	1,091	781
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	3	1	...	1	5	2	4	1	19	5
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	9	4	48	7	40	12	19	11	10	19	132	57
Henzada... ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	6	2	4	8	8	10	8	17	32	39
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	9	1	29	13	34	8	23	14	22	10	119	51
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	7	25	5	86	23	78	29	55	37	44	47	302	152
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	...	...	...	3	7	17	98	45	161	71	376	175	378	208	210	201	163	213	1,393	933
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town	...	...	...	...	4	5	36	12	94	16	225	39	183	65	103	83	86	75	731	295
Amherst... ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	3	30	4	84	13	82	16	56	23	63	23	323	84
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	3	4	...	7	2	22	5
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	5	...	...	1	2	...	18	1
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	17	1	8	2	10	1	4	4	43	11
Toungoo... ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	17	3	29	4	50	3	31	9	24	11	158	31
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total...	...	...	1	...	7	7	51	18	145	24	370	57	333	89	204	117	186	115	1,297	427
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	...	...	1	3	17	30	184	73	377	108	914	247	848	314	478	340	392	342	3,211	1,457

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(HINDUS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS EXCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	3	5	31	9	60	13	150	15	121	15	55	19	31	12	451	88
ARAKAN. Northern Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1
ARAKAN. Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	6	...	8	1	6	2	6	...	32	4
ARAKAN. Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	3	1	5	...	19	1
ARAKAN. Total...	...	...	...	...	3	5	33	10	68	13	164	15	134	16	64	22	42	13	508	94
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	3	4	12	60	30	96	56	206	132	213	163	99	147	77	153	755	696
PEGU. Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	5	23	8	52	16	50	12	35	12	33	7	209	60
PEGU. Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	9	1	14	...	17	3	9	...	4	2	61	7
PEGU. Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	...	17	3	18	1	11	4	5	3	62	12
PEGU. Total...	...	...	...	3	7	13	84	36	136	65	289	151	298	179	154	163	119	165	1,087	775
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	3	1	...	1	5	2	4	1	19	5
IRRAWADDY. Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	9	4	48	7	40	12	19	11	10	19	132	57
IRRAWADDY. Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	5	2	3	8	5	10	6	16	22	37
IRRAWADDY. Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	9	1	29	13	34	8	23	14	22	10	119	51
IRRAWADDY. Total...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	7	24	5	85	23	77	29	52	37	42	46	292	150
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	...	3	7	16	96	43	160	70	374	174	375	208	206	200	161	211	1,379	925
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	...	3	3	16	11	58	11	129	35	146	61	85	81	79	74	516	276
TENASSERIM. Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	3	30	4	84	13	82	16	55	23	63	23	322	84
TENASSERIM. Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	3	4	...	7	2	22	5
TENASSERIM. Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	17	1
TENASSERIM. Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	17	1	8	2	10	1	4	4	43	11
TENASSERIM. Toungoo ...	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	1	17	3	29	4	50	3	31	9	24	11	158	31
TENASSERIM. Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TENASSERIM. Total...	...	...	1	...	6	5	31	17	109	19	274	53	295	85	185	115	179	114	1,080	408
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	1	3	16	26	160	70	337	102	812	242	804	309	455	337	382	338	2,967	1,427

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(HINDUS)—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
ARAKAN. Northern Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
ARAKAN. Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	3
ARAKAN. Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARAKAN. Total...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	13	3
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	6
PEGU. Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU. Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
PEGU. Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU. Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	4	6
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	10	2
IRRAWADDY. Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Total...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	10	2
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	...	4	1	2	2	14	8
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	1	36	5	96	4	37	4	18	2	7	1	215	19
TENASSERIM. Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
TENASSERIM. Tavoy... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TENASSERIM. Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Total...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	1	36	5	96	4	38	4	19	2	7	1	217	19
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	...	...	1	4	24	3	40	6	102	5	44	5	23	3	10	4	244	30

Final Census Form No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(Mahomedans).

Province or District.		SINGLE.																	
		0—9		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 and upwards.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	12,870	12,097	5,848	3,875	5,299	1,140	4,118	266	1,572	103	858	81	235	42	78	38	26	34	30,904	17,676
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	446	457	209	196	225	91	135	18	69	7	29	2	4	...	3	...	1	1	1,121	772
	Sandoway	391	339	168	154	113	100	64	23	16	1	11	4	4	2	...	2	...	1	767	626
	Total...	13,707	12,893	6,225	4,225	5,637	1,331	4,318	307	1,658	111	899	87	243	44	81	40	27	36	32,795	19,074
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	1,108	975	961	366	1,380	190	1,768	60	1,010	28	822	20	218	10	46	4	20	8	7,333	1,656
	Hanthawaddy	358	323	180	115	227	66	365	19	297	5	317	4	112	3	37	...	21	1	1,914	536
	Tharrawaddy	77	78	33	20	42	9	92	8	77	...	69	1	34	...	6	1	4	...	434	112
	Prome...	173	175	87	75	63	43	101	9	57	4	53	6	14	1	6	...	1	1	555	314
	Total...	1,716	1,551	1,261	576	1,712	308	2,326	91	1,441	37	1,261	31	378	14	95	5	46	5	10,236	2,618
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa	161	119	81	35	104	16	127	6	104	...	80	...	23	...	6	...	3	...	689	176
	Bassein	452	419	200	143	287	53	383	14	263	1	151	4	55	1	29	1	14	1	1,784	637
	Henzada	146	176	68	55	64	19	71	5	39	3	35	...	16	1	8	...	6	1	453	260
	Thayetmyo	207	208	67	57	86	25	93	8	84	1	37	1	20	1	1	...	3	1	598	302
	Total...	966	922	416	290	491	113	674	33	490	5	303	5	114	3	44	1	26	3	3,524	1,375
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...		2,682	2,473	1,677	866	2,203	421	3,000	124	1,931	42	1,564	36	492	17	139	6	72	8	13,760	3,993
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	800	787	444	275	586	130	622	45	416	17	289	14	87	7	35	3	13	1	3,292	1,279
	Amherst	1,014	916	393	238	345	89	469	32	404	18	388	18	135	3	39	2	30	1	3,217	1,317
	Tavoy	128	113	55	53	26	38	25	9	18	5	20	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	276	222
	Mergui	589	577	254	249	174	162	129	49	63	14	43	12	12	...	3	3	2	...	1,269	1,066
	Shwaygyin	72	71	36	16	37	10	73	5	67	1	66	1	20	2	11	...	3	...	385	106
	Toungoo	244	242	112	79	72	57	87	9	59	2	68	1	22	...	7	...	...	...	671	370
	Salween	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
	Total...	2,847	2,706	1,294	910	1,241	466	1,420	149	1,029	57	877	47	277	13	97	10	49	2	9,131	4,360
Total for the Province....		19,236	18,072	9,196	6,001	9,081	2,218	8,738	580	4,618	210	3,340	170	1,012	74	317	56	148	46	55,656	27,427

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(MAHOMEDANS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		MARRIED.																			
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	...	2	19	359	602	2,975	3,427	3,412	5,293	2,675	9,445	3,830	5,228	1,627	2,553	673	1,351	191	27,918	15,744
	Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	1	9	30	92	136	136	216	111	346	176	228	139	134	47	62	11	1,153	721
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	8	36	52	81	68	69	127	106	105	84	66	43	64	19	490	438
	Total...	..	2	20	368	640	3,103	3,615	3,629	5,577	2,855	9,919	4,112	5,561	1,850	2,753	763	1,477	221	29.562	16,903
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	1	3	20	40	187	254	1,071	428	1,927	432	3,226	510	1,739	258	699	92	316	40	9.186	2,057
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	3	16	50	107	74	221	74	349	111	201	69	104	22	57	6	1,055	409
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	2	19	12	69	23	83	21	143	35	59	13	33	5	7	1	413	112
	Prome... ...	...	...	1	1	16	41	69	44	91	57	138	68	99	51	58	21	24	4	496	287
	Total...	1	3	21	46	238	357	1,316	569	2,322	584	3.856	724	2,098	391	894	140	404	51	11,150	2,865
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	2	12	23	83	36	97	33	171	51	112	20	48	6	21	3	544	174
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	3	39	75	247	100	361	97	578	159	301	73	132	19	80	8	1,738	534
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	1	4	23	22	38	33	29	66	27	49	33	34	12	30	1	238	164
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	4	12	50	64	61	129	49	152	59	143	33	58	5	31	2	589	263
	Total...	...	...	...	10	67	171	416	235	620	208	967	296	605	159	272	42	162	14	3,109	1,135
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		1	3	21	56	305	528	1,732	804	2,942	792	4,823	1,020	2,703	550	1,166	182	566	65	14,259	4,000
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	1	1	5	15	48	161	310	246	526	218	972	326	546	143	235	64	155	35	2.798	1.209
	Amherst ...	...	...	4	7	20	139	114	202	253	175	606	264	319	131	142	60	155	23	1,613	1,001
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	17	14	24	49	43	31	18	18	17	26	4	146	137
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	3	43	61	107	104	122	260	199	167	140	83	67	95	35	773	713
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	20	14	53	23	72	19	54	10	24	1	14	...	243	73
	Tonngoo ...	...	...	...	...	10	36	51	68	78	57	161	83	114	42	52	16	34	6	500	308
	Salween... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	31	...	29	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	75	1
	Total...	1	1	9	22	87	400	574	654	1,059	619	2,149	984	1,234	484	556	225	479	103	6,148	3,442
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...		2	6	50	446	1,032	4,031	5,921	5,087	9,578	4,266	16,891	6,066	9,498	2,884	4,475	1,170	2,522	389	49,969	24,345

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(MAHOMEDANS)—(continued.)

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS INCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	3	12	31	146	200	205	376	253	827	686	632	896	423	1,095	371	1,150	2,863	4,443
	Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	1	...	12	10	25	24	28	29	47	38	62	30	77	27	69	158	321
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	9	3	3	10	17	15	20	13	23	25	40	70	118
	Total ...	...	...	3	13	32	164	213	239	403	284	867	750	685	978	466	1,195	423	1,259	3,092	4,882
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ..	...	...	1	...	5	4	16	13	48	17	138	74	112	106	77	100	85	141	482	455
	Hanthwaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	7	6	31	6	30	16	20	11	23	12	113	58
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	6	5	5	3	4	4	5	3	23	16
	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	11	3	12	10	16	16	17	22	7	20	66	77
	Total...	...	...	1	...	5	10	22	21	68	26	187	95	163	141	118	137	120	176	684	606
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	12	2	11	5	9	2	12	4	53	14
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	1	1	6	7	6	23	6	40	17	32	13	27	12	21	20	151	81
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	11	5	12	3	5	5	9	12	42	35
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	6	1	18	2	22	12	14	5	13	8	74	35
	Total...	...	...	...	3	2	9	12	18	38	8	81	26	77	33	55	24	55	44	320	165
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		...	...	1	3	7	19	34	39	106	34	268	121	240	174	173	161	175	220	1,004	771
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	13	15	37	20	87	39	103	71	73	66	88	111	402	327
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	6	20	9	74	18	73	17	69	26	95	33	338	113
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	4	4	2	6	5	6	7	8	18	29
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	10	7	19	24	31	18	38	13	38	39	68	103	206
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	9	1	13	2	6	...	8	3	40	8
	Toungoo ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	5	1	12	10	15	9	19	8	15	8	71	42
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	Total...	...	...	..	...	5	12	26	42	74	50	215	103	225	143	185	144	252	231	980	725
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...		...	...	4	16	42	195	273	320	583	368	1,350	974	1,150	1,295	824	1,500	850	1,710	5,076	6,378

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(MAHOMEDANS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS EXCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10—		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	3	10	24	136	174	191	354	240	770	671	613	890	412	1,094	367	1,148	2,717	4,380
Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...		...	1	...	9	7	22	17	24	26	43	36	62	28	76	26	69	140	306
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	7	2	3	8	16	12	18	11	23	24	40	60	110
Total...	...	...	3	11	24	148	184	220	373	267	804	730	661	970	451	1,193	417	1,257	2,917	4,796
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	1	...	5	4	16	12	48	17	135	73	109	106	76	100	85	141	475	453
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	7	6	31	6	30	16	20	11	23	12	113	58
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	6	5	5	3	4	4	5	3	23	16
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	11	3	12	10	16	16	17	22	7	20	66	77
Total...	...	...	1	...	5	10	22	20	68	26	184	94	160	141	117	137	120	176	677	604
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	12	2	11	5	9	2	12	4	53	14
Bassein ...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	6	23	6	38	17	32	13	27	12	21	20	148	81
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	8	5	9	3	5	5	9	12	33	30
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	6	1	18	2	22	12	14	5	13	8	74	35
Total...	...	...	...	2	1	8	9	15	38	8	76	26	74	33	55	24	55	44	308	160
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	1	2	6	18	31	35	106	34	260	120	234	174	172	161	175	220	985	764
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	..	1	4	10	15	33	15	69	36	92	67	67	63	84	111	356	311
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	6	20	9	74	18	73	17	68	26	93	33	335	113
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	4	4	2	6	5	6	7	8	18	29
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	8	6	14	22	22	17	35	13	35	36	66	96	181
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	9	1	13	2	6	...	8	3	40	8
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	5	1	12	10	15	9	19	8	15	8	71	42
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	3	10	23	40	69	40	195	91	213	136	178	138	248	229	924	684
TOTAL FOR THIS PROVINCE	...	...	4	13	33	176	238	295	548	341	1,259	941	1,108	1,280	801	1,492	835	1,706	4,826	6,244

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(MAHOMEDANS)—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10—.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		40—.		50—.		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	...	2	7	10	26	14	22	13	57	15	19	6	11	1	4	2	146	63
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	7	4	3	4	2	...	2	1	1	...	18	15
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	2	1	3	2	2	...	1	...	10	8
Total...	...	...	...	2	8	16	29	19	30	17	63	20	24	8	15	2	6	2	175	86
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	2
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	2
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Henzada ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	8	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	19	7
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	5	18	3	11	4	6	3	4	...	46	16
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	2	9	1	3	...	3	3	2	7	25
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	5	10	20	12	12	7	7	6	9	2	56	41
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	...	3	9	19	35	25	35	27	91	53	42	15	23	8	15	4	250	134

FINAL CENSUS FORM No VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(CHRISTIANS).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	SINGLE.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30 —.		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	43	59	15	10	91	13	155	2	162	1	101	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	598	85
ARAKAN. Northern Arakan ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
ARAKAN. Kyoukpyoo ...	8	4	...	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	8
ARAKAN. Sandoway ...	6	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
ARAKAN. Total...	57	73	17	13	95	14	157	3	166	1	109	...	31	...	2	...	...	...	634	104
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...	827	897	428	383	557	289	1.044	96	660	47	514	31	100	10	28	1	10	...	4,168	1,754
PEGU. Hanthawaddy ...	1.179	1,197	510	442	268	215	177	57	112	9	68	7	10	...	5	4	7	2	2,336	1,933
PEGU. Tharrawaddy ...	388	334	156	141	93	62	38	16	25	2	20	5	2	3	6	1	2	2	730	566
PEGU. Prome ...	67	55	19	27	17	14	10	...	6	...	15	...	4	2	1	...	...	1	139	99
PEGU. Total...	2,461	2.483	1,113	993	935	580	1.269	169	803	58	617	43	116	15	40	6	19	5	7.373	4,352
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...	1.135	1,110	527	449	294	271	133	70	62	29	35	16	9	4	1	7	6	4	2.202	1.960
IRRAWADDY. Bassein ...	3,313	3,326	1,615	1,335	1.013	880	525	199	231	78	175	42	32	16	14	8	7	6	6,925	5.890
IRRAWADDY. Henzada ...	731	671	346	297	178	162	66	32	30	10	19	9	6	1	5	2	3	1	1.384	1,185
IRRAWADDY. Thayetmyo ...	152	164	54	46	69	16	525	5	384	2	336	2	14	...	1	...	1	...	1,536	235
IRRAWADDY. Total...	5,331	5,271	2,542	2,127	1.554	1.329	1.249	306	707	119	565	69	61	21	21	17	17	11	12,047	9,270
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	7,792	7.754	3,655	3.120	2,489	1,909	2,518	475	1,510	177	1.182	112	177	36	61	23	36	16	19.420	13,622
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town ...	279	311	148	163	150	149	151	80	105	32	67	22	19	9	2	3	1	1	922	770
TENASSERIM. Amherst ...	524	534	185	178	99	106	56	34	27	16	25	7	5	2	1	2	1	1	923	880
TENASSERIM. Tavoy ...	192	184	81	67	55	50	35	7	12	4	9	2	...	3	2	...	...	2	386	319
TENASSERIM. Mergui ...	300	274	124	82	76	68	31	23	20	9	9	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	562	462
TENASSERIM. Shwaygyin ...	188	172	74	62	54	45	36	15	33	8	12	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	398	305
TENASSERIM. Toungoo ...	2,555	2,376	1,099	844	849	616	610	236	376	80	196	32	29	13	10	6	6	1	5,730	4,204
TENASSERIM. Salween ...	6	6	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8
TENASSERIM. Total...	4,044	3,857	1,712	1,398	1,284	1,034	921	395	574	149	320	70	56	28	15	12	8	5	8,934	6,948
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	11,893	11,684	5,384	4,531	3,868	2,957	3,596	873	2,250	327	1,611	182	264	64	78	35	44	21	28,988	20,674

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(CHRISTIANS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	MARRIED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50 . .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab	...	...	...	...	3	10	11	15	74	19	130	21	71	3	20	1	3	...	321	69
ARAKAN. Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3
ARAKAN. Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	14	10
ARAKAN. Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
ARAKAN. Total...	...	...	...	...	3	12	12	19	77	26	139	24	77	3	22	1	4	...	345	85
PEGU. Rangoon Town	...	...	1	9	16	155	150	259	370	289	761	534	502	166	158	55	56	16	2,014	1,274
PEGU. Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	4	24	131	124	232	216	226	434	316	254	162	143	107	127	53	1,322	1,231
PEGU. Tharrawaddy	...	...	1	5	6	28	33	74	84	90	151	111	117	76	68	38	53	24	513	446
PEGU. Prome	...	...	1	1	2	9	10	19	18	18	36	20	28	20	18	8	11	1	124	96
PEGU. Total...	...	...	3	19	48	323	317	584	688	614	1,582	781	901	424	387	208	247	94	3,973	3,047
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa	...	...	...	3	20	92	108	208	199	228	509	310	256	229	109	98	96	42	1,247	1,210
IRRAWADDY. Bassein	...	...	...	11	69	340	393	702	663	685	1,227	944	740	593	447	284	345	142	3,880	3,705
IRRAWADDY. Henzada	...	...	...	3	14	76	78	123	105	102	231	208	162	124	85	76	101	55	779	767
IRRAWADDY. Thayetmyo	...	...	...	1	3	30	23	46	53	38	135	81	69	17	14	4	5	2	307	219
IRRAWADDY. Total...	...	...	...	18	106	538	602	1,079	1,021	1,053	1,902	1,543	1,227	963	715	491	559	241	6,225	5,901
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	...	...	3	37	154	861	919	1,663	1,719	1,667	3,374	2,329	2,128	1,387	1,102	699	797	335	10,196	8,948
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town	...	...	...	1	2	26	82	41	77	61	142	91	99	50	54	25	24	4	480	299
TENASSERIM. Amherst	...	...	...	...	4	35	86	84	93	1[illegible]	180	140	117	108	61	58	40	13	540	548
TENASSERIM. Tavoy	...	...	...	...	4	31	39	57	29	31	120	100	69	57	28	15	10	7	297	279
TENASSERIM. Mergui	...	...	...	...	2	7	20	62	46	68	122	103	77	59	44	26	35	15	346	340
TENASSERIM. Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	1	15	5	38	50	60	101	44	34	25	20	14	18	6	244	262
TENASSERIM. Tonngoo	...	...	...	4	3	23	215	109	555	905	824	1,580	1,044	706	424	356	209	77	3,566	3,840
TENASSERIM. Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	5
TENASSERIM. Total...	...	...	4	4	30	327	331	848	980	1,175	2,089	1,525	1,169	1,063	548	514	561	122	5,467	5,013
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	7	41	193	1,249	1,262	2,520	2,699	2,868	5,613	3,878	3,374	2,513	1,672	989	1,121	457	16,008	14,046

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(CHRISTIANS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS INCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25—		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	5	7	4	7	5	2	3	22	19
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	6	5	8	4	7	7	2	3	25	21
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	7	21	31	44	46	65	95	40	63	30	79	207	324
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	15	9	15	24	36	33	52	27	58	44	88	140	265
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	2	1	3	7	11	13	2	18	8	34	27	81
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	2	3	...	11	7	19
Total...	...	...	1	...	1	6	9	29	32	47	74	91	111	162	71	142	82	212	381	689
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	9	20	21	20	28	12	53	30	72	87	188
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	19	26	30	64	80	78	111	54	128	89	223	317	597
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	1	6	18	13	12	20	9	17	19	66	64	129
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	9	7	9	2	5	6	5	2	31	21
Total...	...	...	...	...	3	8	10	30	33	48	111	121	119	161	80	204	143	363	499	935
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	1	...	4	14	19	59	65	95	185	212	230	323	151	346	225	575	880	1,624
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	8	17	24	12	25	9	23	13	28	57	112
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	5	5	17	11	29	4	30	13	28	35	114
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	3	10	6	8	12	5	16	6	13	33	54
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	1	6	5	6	14	5	...	8	20	31	54
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	9	12	9	17	6	16	13	17	40	71
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	13	18	51	67	214	73	264	50	198	109	285	322	1,029
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total...	...	...	...	...	1	7	10	29	33	74	114	278	119	361	79	295	162	391	518	1,435
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	1	...	5	22	29	88	100	170	305	495	357	688	237	648	389	969	1,423	3,080

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(CHRISTIANS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS EXCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10—.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		40—.		50—.		60 AND UPWARDS		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	5	7	4	7	5	2	3	22	19
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	6	5	8	4	7	7	2	3	25	21
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	7	21	31	44	46	65	95	40	63	30	79	207	324
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	15	9	15	24	56	33	52	27	58	44	88	140	265
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	2	1	3	7	11	13	2	18	8	34	27	81
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	2	3	..	11	7	19
Total...	...	...	1	...	1	6	9	29	32	47	74	91	111	162	71	142	82	212	381	689
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	9	20	21	20	28	12	53	30	72	87	188
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	19	26	28	64	77	78	111	52	128	89	222	315	590
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	1	6	16	13	12	20	9	17	19	66	62	128
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	9	7	9	2	5	6	5	2	31	21
Total...	...	...	...	...	3	6	10	30	33	46	109	118	119	161	78	204	143	362	495	927
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	...	...	1	...	4	12	19	59	65	93	183	209	230	323	149	346	225	574	876	1,616
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	8	15	23	12	25	9	23	13	28	55	110
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	5	5	17	11	29	4	30	13	28	35	114
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	3	10	6	8	12	5	16	6	13	33	54
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	1	4	5	5	14	5	11	8	20	28	54
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	9	12	9	17	6	16	13	17	40	71
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	13	18	51	67	214	73	264	50	198	149	285	322	1,029
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total...	...	...	...	...	1	7	10	28	33	74	110	277	118	361	79	295	162	391	513	1,433
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	1	...	5	20	29	87	100	168	299	491	356	688	235	648	389	968	1,414	3,070

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(CHRISTIANS)—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	7
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	8
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	8
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	6	4	1	...	2	...	...	1	9	10

Final Census Form No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(Buddhists).

Province or District.		SINGLE.																	
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 and upwards.		Total.	
		Male.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab ...	30,501	29,036	13,821	12,104	11,049	6,181	5,364	1,089	1,902	299	1,004	155	268	56	120	38	59	42	64,088	49,000
	Northern Arakan ...	315	298	112	108	85	53	47	15	20	2	15	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	596	479
	Kyoukpyoo ...	17,267	16,868	8,434	7,514	6,658	5,040	2,147	1,063	771	304	477	160	140	49	78	26	31	19	36,003	31,038
	Sandoway ...	8,562	8,546	3,743	3,362	2,531	1,887	904	241	264	65	157	47	50	22	22	13	12	6	16,245	14,189
	Total...	56,645	54,743	26,110	23,088	20,323	13,161	8,462	2,408	2,957	670	1,655	365	460	127	220	77	102	67	116,932	94,706
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	6,786	7,126	3,250	3,074	2,992	2,080	2,852	667	1,970	297	1,842	172	529	62	207	37	116	84	20,544	18,608
	Hanthawaddy ...	59,179	58,543	27,096	21,921	17,051	12,294	16,581	3,068	10,543	958	8,283	689	2,325	253	965	191	472	179	142,455	98,096
	Tharrawaddy ...	41,648	41,523	19,694	16,941	11,501	9,342	4,756	1,777	1,781	540	1,538	454	478	208	303	196	182	201	81,881	71,209
	Prome ...	43,508	43,670	21,284	19,939	13,964	11,223	4,946	1,684	1,628	459	1,339	406	614	271	352	209	256	187	87,891	78,048
	Total...	151,121	150,862	71,324	61,875	45,508	34,939	29,135	7,205	15,922	2,254	13,002	1,671	3,946	824	1,767	633	1,026	651	332,751	266,911
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	41,846	40,723	18,406	15,352	10,687	9,213	7,063	2,628	4,089	882	2,995	580	925	247	426	166	299	203	86,244	69,974
	Bassein ...	51,320	50,564	22,765	19,578	13,446	12,280	7,283	3,154	3,249	1,001	2,193	593	767	260	416	216	262	181	101,701	87,807
	Henzada ...	47,021	47,470	21,358	19,493	13,050	11,825	6,000	2,709	2,553	927	1,681	651	634	374	359	271	262	204	92,727	83,924
	Thayetmyo ...	21,186	20,918	9,565	8,719	6,035	4,791	2,780	856	1,048	223	840	256	264	135	170	117	109	75	41,963	36,693
	Total...	160,873	159,675	72,094	63,122	43,218	38,109	23,135	9,327	10,739	3,033	7,675	2,080	2,588	1,016	1,371	770	932	666	322,625	277,798
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		311,994	310,537	143,418	124,997	88,726	73,048	52,270	16,532	26,661	5,287	20,677	3,751	6,534	1,840	3,138	1,403	1,958	1,317	655,376	538,709
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ...	3,560	3,445	1,609	1,497	1,243	1,128	919	526	652	230	509	194	210	55	88	16	63	7	8,943	7,098
	Amherst ...	47,730	46,918	18,664	16,456	11,639	9,440	6,282	2,276	3,379	812	2,559	459	830	141	351	81	285	102	91,786	76,685
	Tavoy ...	12,104	11,857	4,991	4,698	3,625	3,886	2,245	1,526	826	480	527	234	115	75	72	23	38	20	24,341	22,805
	Mergui ...	6,774	6,698	3,133	2,664	1,945	1,955	1,467	767	766	289	501	119	168	50	56	16	20	8	14,800	12,407
	Shwaygyin ...	25,454	24,267	10,857	8,688	6,467	5,816	3,662	2,162	2,010	415	1,440	241	476	117	224	68	158	82	50,742	41,856
	Toungoo ...	13,360	13,272	6,039	4,874	3,843	2,955	2,302	611	1,264	184	855	116	254	47	113	28	84	33	28,111	21,820
	Salween ...	663	649	255	187	213	118	198	81	181	9	102	6	19	5	3	1	1	1	1,635	1,007
	Total...	109,645	107,016	45,548	39,064	28,972	24,998	17,043	7,839	9,078	2,419	6,582	1,369	2,141	490	907	253	642	253	220,358	183,678
Total for the Province		478,287	472,296	215,076	187,149	138,021	111,207	77,775	26,779	38,696	8,367	28,712	5,485	9,185	2,457	4,265	1,716	2,702	1,637	992,669	817,093

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(BUDDHISTS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		MARRIED.																	
		0—9		10—		15—		20—		25—		30—		40—		50—		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	8	150	632	5,464	5,291	8,512	8,274	8,467	14,967	12,004	10,646	7,600	6,538	3,486	3,318	946	49,674	46,629
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	1	6	50	50	76	86	104	162	100	85	70	45	33	49	13	483	447
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	5	50	513	2,415	2,905	4,728	4,179	4,730	7,414	7,334	5,752	5,024	3,891	2,853	2,097	838	26,756	27,972
	Sandoway ...	...	...	2	20	210	939	1,353	2,017	1,725	1,686	3,202	2,828	2,504	2,012	1,427	1,054	974	428	11,397	10,984
	Total...	...	...	15	221	1,361	8,868	9,599	15,333	14,264	14,987	25,745	22,266	18,987	14,706	11,901	7,426	6,438	2,225	88,310	86,032
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	6	12	185	840	1,365	1,801	2,409	1,947	5,266	3,257	3,527	2,262	1,701	1,034	1,087	535	15,546	11,688
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	24	118	799	5,653	6,075	12,101	11,908	12,800	24,711	18,582	16,210	12,400	8,955	6,198	6,138	2,688	74,820	70,540
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	14	106	1,005	4,552	5,398	8,097	6,735	7,381	16,332	13,716	11,521	9,667	6,774	5,034	5,044	2,366	52,823	50,919
	Prome ...	...	...	18	81	1,017	4,747	5,933	8,887	7,597	8,530	18,505	17,127	14,508	12,672	8,920	6,321	5,710	2,656	62,208	61,021
	Total...	...	...	62	317	3,006	15,792	18,771	30,886	28,649	30,658	64,814	52,682	45,766	37,001	26,350	18,587	17,979	8,245	205,397	194,168
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	7	70	525	3,606	4,295	8,156	7,885	8,741	16,637	13,359	11,790	9,416	7,081	4,998	5,217	2,316	53,437	50,662
	Bassein ...	...	...	7	61	851	4,572	6,039	10,148	9,432	10,774	20,735	17,328	14,267	11,568	8,138	6,071	6,568	2,938	66,037	63,460
	Henzada ...	...	...	7	52	722	3,854	5,322	8,937	8,125	8,902	17,459	15,604	12,608	11,231	7,507	6,081	6,469	3,141	58,219	57,802
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	1	24	380	2,184	2,671	4,257	3,824	4,476	9,407	8,651	6,832	5,796	4,129	3,039	2,835	1,178	30,079	29,600
	Total...	...	...	22	207	2,478	14,216	18,327	31,498	29,266	32,893	64,238	54,942	45,497	38,011	26,855	20,189	21,089	9,568	207,772	201,524
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		...	...	84	524	5,484	30,008	37,098	62,384	57,915	63,551	129,052	107,624	91,263	75,012	53,205	38,776	39,068	17,813	413,169	395,692
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	...	1	1	6	44	256	426	667	744	758	1,668	1,259	1,106	867	559	421	463	241	5,011	4,476
	Amherst ...	...	...	7	85	561	3,921	4,516	8,978	8,068	9,737	16,113	13,281	10,708	7,812	5,751	3,706	4,350	1,889	50,074	49,409
	Tavoy ...	...	...	1	3	70	489	1,050	2,194	2,339	2,765	4,114	4,132	3,236	2,948	2,199	1,776	1,546	763	14,555	15,070
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	43	364	471	1,286	1,164	1,603	2,860	2,484	2,104	1,622	1,102	771	836	350	8,580	8,480
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	9	33	289	2,243	2,370	4,871	4,206	5,063	9,525	6,996	6,115	4,505	3,075	2,107	2,764	942	28,353	26,760
	Toungoo ...	...	...	5	28	246	1,699	1,787	3,161	2,803	3,348	6,298	4,977	4,238	3,102	2,258	1,514	1,675	535	19,310	18,364
	Salween ...	...	...	...	5	8	89	55	165	183	214	457	243	252	102	122	35	35	4	1,112	857
	Total...	...	1	23	160	1,261	9,061	10,675	21,322	19,507	23,488	41,035	33,372	27,759	20,958	15,066	10,330	11,669	4,724	126,995	123,416
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	1	122	905	8,106	47,937	57,372	99,039	91,686	102,026	195,882	163,262	138,009	110,676	80,172	56,532	57,175	24,762	628,474	605,140

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age and Religion of the Population.*—(BUDDHISTS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS INCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9 .		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	8	15	91	685	718	943	1,113	904	1,968	1,700	1,437	2,255	1,191	2,826	1,331	3,525	7,852	12,803
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	6	6	14	6	12	19	7	24	20	31	66	89
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	5	65	341	372	775	441	685	671	1,167	592	1,258	546	1,895	716	2,434	3,403	8,560
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	1	17	87	85	163	105	116	205	280	200	432	162	575	284	931	1,058	2,585
Total...	...	...	8	21	174	1,065	1,181	1,882	1,665	1,711	2,858	3,153	2,241	3,964	1,906	5,320	2,351	6,921	12,379	24,037
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	1	8	46	48	115	144	188	384	422	483	678	870	770	595	1,493	2,032	3,718
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	4	25	243	235	581	458	659	1,483	1,550	1,762	2,501	1,493	3,288	2,402	5,491	7,858	14,317
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	1	...	16	165	150	364	192	344	605	958	712	1,624	625	2,226	1,273	4,465	3,574	10,146
Prome ...	...	...	1	7	52	376	418	753	434	685	1,085	1,770	1,182	2,906	1,095	4,125	1,963	7,291	6,180	17,913
Total...	...	...	2	12	101	830	851	1,813	1,228	1,876	3,507	4,700	4,139	7,709	3,583	10,409	6,233	18,740	19,644	46,089
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	1	30	133	112	284	226	409	880	929	955	1,588	882	2,125	1,619	3,757	4,704	9,226
Bassein ...	...	...	1	1	35	242	209	517	365	546	1,012	1,271	1,079	1,937	967	2,821	1,822	5,487	5,490	12,822
Henzada ...	...	...	...	2	25	194	196	499	300	485	824	1,250	936	1,983	859	2,991	1,982	6,543	5,122	13,947
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	2	28	156	173	316	235	297	504	813	505	1,359	530	1,960	934	3,082	2,909	7,985
Total...	...	...	1	6	118	725	690	1,616	1,126	1,737	3,220	4,263	3,475	6,867	3,238	9,897	6,357	18,869	18,225	43,980
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	3	18	219	1,555	1,541	3,429	2,354	3,613	6,727	8,963	7,614	14,576	6,821	20,306	12,590	37,609	37,869	90,069
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein ...	...	...	...	2	2	17	14	59	44	101	159	239	225	347	174	358	279	728	897	1,851
Amherst ...	...	...	1	2	27	190	228	493	380	567	1,141	1,182	1,205	1,578	1,113	1,851	1,895	3,265	5,990	9,128
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	1	8	62	51	204	90	252	178	490	212	645	268	911	531	1,513	1,338	4,078
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	5	36	42	108	84	138	198	291	245	373	230	448	363	695	1,167	2,069
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	4	1	7	85	55	260	192	361	677	907	782	1,373	613	1,552	1,078	2,491	3,408	7,080
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	2	15	86	80	183	138	214	334	532	420	837	340	1,035	511	1,665	1,838	4,554
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	3	10	5	10	15	18	58	41	67	44	54	64	35	65	237	252
Total...	...	...	5	8	67	486	475	1,317	943	1,651	2,745	3,682	3,156	5,197	2,792	6,219	4,692	10,422	14,875	28,982
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	11	47	460	3,106	3,197	6,628	4,962	6,975	12,330	15,798	13,011	25,737	11,519	31,845	19,633	54,952	65,123	1,43,088

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(BUDDHISTS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS EXCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
		0—9		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	3	13	52	361	450	610	734	667	1,498	1,485	1,235	2,126	1,070	2,719	1,291	3,492	6,333	11,473
	Northern Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	6	5	11	19	7	24	20	31	48	83
	Kyonkpyoo ...	...	...	...	5	24	141	157	404	244	423	465	924	496	1,167	505	1,839	697	2,425	2,588	7,328
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	1	11	44	48	110	67	84	153	245	175	404	153	562	276	922	883	2,372
	Total...	...	...	3	19	87	547	656	1,124	1,048	1,177	2,122	2,659	1,917	3,716	1,735	5,144	2,284	6,870	9,852	21,256
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	7	39	35	92	121	162	332	384	454	658	359	757	590	1,487	1,898	3,579
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	4	18	179	196	454	396	562	1,347	1,436	1,672	2,428	1,450	3,249	2,373	5,470	7,452	13,782
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	1	...	16	158	150	355	189	341	601	954	710	1,619	623	2,224	1,272	4,465	3,562	10,116
	Prome ...	...	...	1	3	22	146	176	366	225	405	704	1,320	938	2,547	942	3,873	1,851	7,185	4,859	15,845
	Total...	...	...	2	7	63	522	557	1,267	931	1,470	2,984	4,094	3,774	7,252	3,374	10,103	6,086	18,607	17,771	43,322
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	1	15	94	94	239	205	367	840	883	932	1,561	868	2,111	1,615	3,754	4,569	9,010
	Bassein ...	...	...	1	1	10	97	97	254	236	362	775	1,032	918	1,777	884	2,720	1,763	5,438	4,684	11,681
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	2	1	72	78	256	186	306	601	968	789	1,762	762	2,852	1,904	6,484	4,321	12,702
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	8	54	67	152	136	200	343	614	402	1,248	477	1,885	905	3,061	2,338	7,214
	Total...	...	...	1	4	34	317	336	901	763	1,235	2,559	3,497	3,041	6,348	2,991	9,568	6,187	18,737	15,912	40,607
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...		...	...	3	11	97	839	893	2,168	1,694	2,705	5,543	7,591	6,815	13,600	6,365	19,671	12,273	37,344	33,683	83,929
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	1	1	8	9	39	27	76	134	206	203	323	167	347	272	719	813	1,719
	Amherst ...	...	...	1	1	24	167	212	449	363	536	1,110	1,141	1,187	1,566	1,103	1,847	1,892	3,263	5,892	8,970
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	1	5	24	35	121	62	173	144	385	175	564	242	845	511	1,495	1,174	3,606
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	3	28	38	87	76	112	172	259	229	339	221	436	359	689	1,098	1,950
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	4	1	7	78	49	234	178	332	651	877	773	1,355	609	1,543	1,073	2,487	3,844	6,907
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	1	8	50	46	134	99	172	266	469	381	789	323	1,001	498	1,647	1,621	4,268
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	3	10	5	10	15	18	58	41	67	44	54	64	35	65	237	252
	Total...	...	...	5	5	51	365	394	1,074	820	1,419	2,535	3,378	3,015	4,980	2,719	6,083	4,640	10,365	14,179	27,669
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	...	11	35	235	1,751	1,943	4,366	3,562	5,801	10,200	13,628	11,747	22,296	10,819	30,898	19,197	54,579	57,714	132,854

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(BUDDHISTS)—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	...	...	...	2	39	274	268	333	879	237	470	215	202	129	121	107	40	33	1,519	1,330
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	3	3	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	6
Kyeukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	41	200	215	371	197	262	206	243	96	91	41	56	19	9	815	1,232
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	6	43	37	53	38	32	52	35	25	28	9	13	8	9	175	213
Total...	...	...	...	2	87	518	525	758	617	534	736	494	324	248	171	176	67	51	2,527	2,781
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	1	1	7	18	23	23	26	52	38	29	20	11	13	5	6	184	184
Hmathawadddy ...	...	...	...	...	7	64	39	127	62	97	136	114	90	73	43	39	29	21	406	535
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	3	3	4	4	2	5	2	2	1	...	12	80
Prome ...	...	...	...	4	30	230	242	387	209	280	331	450	244	359	153	252	112	106	1,321	2,068
Total...	...	...	...	5	38	308	294	546	297	406	523	606	365	457	209	306	147	133	1,873	2,767
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	15	89	18	45	21	42	40	46	23	27	14	14	4	8	135	216
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	25	145	112	263	125	184	237	239	161	160	83	101	59	49	806	1,141
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	24	122	118	243	114	179	223	282	147	221	97	139	78	59	801	1,245
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	2	20	102	106	164	99	97	161	199	103	111	53	75	29	21	571	771
Total...	...	...	...	2	84	408	354	715	363	502	661	766	434	519	247	329	170	132	2,313	3,373
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	...	7	122	716	648	1.261	660	908	1.184	1.372	799	976	456	635	317	265	4,186	6,140
TENASSERIM. Moulmein town ...	...	...	...	1	1	9	5	20	17	25	25	33	22	24	7	11	7	9	84	132
Amherst ...	...	...	...	1	3	23	16	44	17	31	31	41	18	12	10	4	3	2	98	158
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	3	38	16	83	28	79	44	105	37	81	26	66	20	18	164	470
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	21	8	26	26	32	16	34	9	12	4	6	69	189
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	26	14	29	26	30	9	18	4	9	5	4	64	123
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	1	7	36	34	49	39	42	68	63	39	48	17	34	13	18	217	291
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	3	16	121	81	243	123	232	210	304	141	217	73	136	52	57	696	1,313
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.	...	...	...	12	225	1,365	1,254	2,262	1,400	1,674	2,130	2,170	1,264	1,441	700	947	436	373	7,409	10,284

FINAL CENSUS FORM NO. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(NAT-WORSHIPPERS).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		SINGLE.																			
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	2,875	2,745	1,208	1,033	870	650	352	159	117	39	62	17	12	6	7	10	4	8	5,507	4,667
	Northern Arakan...	1,542	1,530	657	549	485	329	203	78	69	14	23	7	12	2	5	...	5	2	3,001	2,511
	Kyoukpyoo ...	1,755	1,690	660	548	431	312	176	82	78	27	34	15	8	4	8	4	...	...	3,150	2,682
	Sandoway ...	840	805	333	239	203	119	69	24	24	1	18	3	3	...	3	1	1	3	1,494	1,195
	Total...	7,012	6,770	2,858	2,369	1,989	1,410	800	343	288	81	137	42	35	12	23	15	10	13	13,152	11,055
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
	Hanthawaddy ...	59	77	46	20	19	9	27	6	10	2	7	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	171	117
	Tharrawaddy ...	391	381	154	93	60	48	26	5	15	1	4	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	655	530
	Prome ...	770	848	373	317	210	190	93	35	31	5	45	7	14	3	8	3	3	1	1,547	1,409
	Total...	1,220	1,311	575	432	291	247	146	46	56	8	56	12	19	3	11	3	4	1	2,378	2,063
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	97	93	27	30	18	23	15	4	6	...	13	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	180	150
	Bassein ...	3,527	3,455	1,460	1,248	799	821	359	289	196	102	107	45	36	12	26	21	10	14	6,520	6,007
	Henzada ...	16	14	10	7	7	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	25
	Thayetmyo ...	2,084	2,058	951	715	451	417	263	78	108	25	74	19	20	13	16	6	2	3	3,969	3,334
	Total...	5,724	5,620	2,448	2,000	1,275	1,264	638	371	311	127	196	64	59	25	43	27	12	18	10,706	9,516
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		6,944	6,931	3,023	2,432	1,566	1,511	784	417	367	135	252	76	78	28	54	30	16	19	13,084	11,579
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	69	68	18	11	25	5	100	2	113	1	79	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	417	87
	Tavoy ...	30	21	22	10	25	17	11	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	55
	Mergui ...	494	475	171	136	75	78	47	32	29	6	13	4	2	2	1	4	2	1	834	788
	Shwaygyin ...	1,722	1,641	585	517	358	311	197	146	147	57	113	43	18	14	10	8	3	10	3,153	2,747
	Toungoo ...	2,207	1,962	777	548	403	362	288	131	161	64	91	35	17	6	8	8	7	10	3,954	3,126
	Salween ...	4,038	3,816	1,534	1,336	974	937	493	265	288	146	184	121	17	41	11	23	5	17	7,544	6,702
	Total...	8,569	7,983	3,107	2,558	1,860	1,710	1,136	581	741	276	482	203	64	63	27	43	18	38	15,995	13,455
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		22,516	21,684	8,988	7,369	5,415	4,631	2,720	1,341	1,396	492	871	321	177	103	104	88	44	70	42,231	36,089

Final Census Form No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(Nat-worshippers)—(continued).

Province or district.		MARRIED.																	
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 and upwards.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	...	...	4	13	99	346	476	786	691	775	1,368	1,351	1,046	779	566	524	329	128	4,579	4,502
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	1	17	86	307	342	630	390	520	923	736	576	427	316	199	260	104	2,894	2,940
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	8	54	253	258	494	400	430	742	570	449	324	290	154	150	43	2,343	2,276
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	1	15	93	111	164	147	159	503	266	191	162	108	70	91	37	966	952
	Total...	...	...	5	39	254	999	1,187	2,074	1,628	1,884	3,536	2,923	2,262	1,692	1,280	747	830	312	10,782	10,670
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	9	11
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	12	17	15	31	19	16	14	9	5	9	3	88	72
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	1	8	41	33	75	54	80	150	120	99	84	54	26	20	5	418	472
	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	13	110	116	207	152	178	342	268	200	231	191	112	98	41	1,212	1,217
	Total...	...	...	...	1	23	156	154	295	225	276	525	481	417	369	256	145	127	49	1,727	1,712
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	13	12	20	36	32	21	17	8	7	8	5	99	100
	Bassein ...	1	...	2	5	51	227	285	593	543	653	1,247	1,080	780	655	439	327	454	229	3,792	3,767
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	3	2	4	9	7	7	3	2	3	3	1	26	27
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	4	27	202	193	426	322	479	952	870	693	515	428	326	314	111	2,926	2,927
	Total...	1	...	2	10	80	438	493	1,035	879	1,147	2,244	1,989	1,501	1,188	877	663	779	346	6,843	6,821
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		1	...	2	11	103	594	647	1,330	1,104	1,423	2,769	2,470	1,918	1,557	1,133	807	906	395	8,570	8,533
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	2	5	8	9	23	11	36	22	19	2	7	7	7	2	102	58
	Tavoy... ...	...	...	...	1	7	8	10	18	17	32	29	10	16	15	7	6	2	91	88
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	5	32	44	102	80	110	199	104	126	107	70	34	31	16	575	565
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	15	111	84	230	182	214	404	310	270	252	201	153	146	61	1,611	1,504
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	6	27	194	144	411	344	538	945	778	499	254	2[illegible]	189	27[illegible]	82	2,403	2,290
	Salween ...	...	...	...	5	43	296	195	616	504	889	1,766	1,472	917	584	418	294	207	55	4,110	4,121
	Total...	...	...	...	11	93	645	483	1,378	1,251	1,879	[illegible]	2,720	1,850	1,275	951	684	1[illegible]7	217	8,877	8,712
Total for the Province		1	...	7	61	456	2,238	2,317	4,782	3,944	5,186	9,677	8,162	6,070	4,444	3,364	2,178	2,[illegible]80	924	28,229	27,915

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age and Religion of the Population.*—(NAT-WORSHIPPERS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS INCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	1	...	13	9	31	24	27	17	74	72	64	101	75	128	96	199	381	550
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	2	11	21	22	25	21	54	40	35	86	37	129	59	203	233	512
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	3	9	8	28	7	13	38	76	24	87	33	110	38	117	151	440
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	9	6	7	19	20	26	16	12	52	31	75	98	183
Total...	...	...	1	...	18	33	64	83	65	58	185	208	149	290	157	419	224	594	863	1,685
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	4	11	11
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	11	3	7	20	12	22	8	38	42	88
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	8	10	8	26	19	30	28	26	70	48	148	145	289
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	15	15	9	40	24	39	49	41	93	59	190	200	388
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	13	7	22
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	26	13	25	56	85	60	93	46	120	109	238	292	589
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	5
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	1	11	15	27	11	17	65	79	52	104	54	164	88	256	286	658
Total...	...	...	...	...	1	14	23	55	25	43	122	168	113	200	102	287	200	507	586	1,274
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	...	...	1	22	29	70	40	52	162	192	152	249	143	380	259	697	786	1,662
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	...	1	1	2	...	5	2	14	7
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	1	5	3	3	3	3	9	19
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	3	7	7	13	11	27	13	18	15	25	49	97
Shweygyin ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	16	5	17	59	99	54	136	58	122	78	180	260	571
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	41	18	26	68	76	54	106	55	116	99	189	305	529
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	2	11	11	31	28	93	186	371	157	338	162	409	173	289	719	1,542
Total...	...	...	...	...	3	19	28	65	55	147	326	565	278	613	293	668	373	688	1,356	2,765
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	...	...	1	...	22	74	121	218	160	257	673	965	579	1,152	593	1,467	856	1,979	3,005	6,112

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age and Religion of the Population.*—(NAT-WORSHIPPERS)—(continued).

	PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS EXCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		30— .		30— .		40— .		50 .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	1	...	10	8	31	22	24	16	71	68	63	101	75	128	96	199	371	542
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	8	14	10	40	81	33	79	35	129	59	203	188	462
	Kyonkpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	2	9	7	23	7	13	36	71	23	87	32	110	88	117	145	430
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	9	4	6	16	19	25	16	11	52	31	75	91	181
	Total...	...	...	1	...	13	23	48	62	49	45	163	189	144	283	153	419	224	594	795	1,615
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	4	11	11
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	11	3	7	20	12	22	8	38	42	88
	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	8	10	8	26	19	30	28	26	70	48	148	145	289
	Total...	..	...	...	...	...	8	6	15	15	9	40	24	39	49	41	93	59	190	200	388
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	13	7	21
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	24	12	25	54	83	59	90	45	120	109	237	286	581
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	5
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	15	7	13	57	63	43	99	47	159	84	254	245	611
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	40	20	39	112	150	103	192	94	282	196	506	539	1,218
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	...	...	...	..	...	17	20	55	35	48	152	174	142	241	135	375	255	696	739	1,606
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	...	1	1	2	...	5	2	14	7
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	1	5	3	3	3	3	9	19
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	3	7	7	13	11	27	13	18	15	25	49	97
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	16	5	16	59	99	54	136	58	122	78	180	260	570
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	11	18	26	68	76	54	106	55	116	99	189	305	529
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	2	11	11	31	28	93	186	371	157	338	162	409	173	289	719	1,542
	Total...	...	...	...	...	3	19	28	65	55	146	326	565	278	613	293	668	373	688	1,356	2,764
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	...	1	...	16	59	96	182	139	259	641	928	564	1,137	581	1,462	852	1,978	2,890	5,965

.. FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(NAT-WORSHIPPERS)—(concluded).

DIVORCED.

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30—		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	3	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
	Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	1	9	15	14	11	11	14	9	2	7	2	...	...	...	45	50
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	10
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	2
	Total...	...	...	...	...	5	10	16	21	16	13	22	19	5	7	4	...	...	...	68	70
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	6	8
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	12	4	4	8	16	9	5	7	5	4	...	41	47
	Total...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	15	5	4	10	18	10	8	8	5	4	1	47	56
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...		...	...	...	...	1	5	9	15	5	4	10	18	10	8	8	5	4	1	47	56
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	...	...	...	6	15	25	36	21	18	32	37	15	15	12	5	4	1	115	127

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(BRAHMOS).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	SINGLE.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	19	2
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	19	2
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	3	1	1	2	2	5	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	23	6
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...	...	3	1	1	2	2	5	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	23	6

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(BRAHMOS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		MARRIED.																			
		0—9		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40—		50—		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	4	3
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	4	3

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(BRAHMOS)—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																			
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(JAINS).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		SINGLE.																			
		0—9		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE....		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(JAINS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	MARRIED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(JAINS)—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanthwaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(JEWS).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	SINGLE.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	22	15	12	4	7	7	4	...	2	2	3	2	...	1	..	..	...	...	50	31
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	22	15	12	4	7	7	4		2	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	50	31
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	..		.	...	...	1	...
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	22	15	12	4	7	7	4	..	3	2	3	2	...	1	...	..	...	..	51	31
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	8	6
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
Tonngoo ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...
Salween ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...
Total...	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	8	6
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	26	19	13	5	9	8	5	...	3	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	59	37

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(JEWS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		MARRIED.																			
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	12	8	6	13	12	7	3	2	1	3	...	39	40
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	12	8	6	13	12	7	3	2	1	3	...	39	40
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		...	...	...	1	1	5	6	12	8	6	14	12	8	3	3	1	4	...	44	40
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	...	...	1	1	6	8	13	9	6	16	13	9	3	3	1	4	...	50	43

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(JEWS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS INCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25—		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.																				
Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.																				
Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	11
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	11
IRRAWADDY.																				
Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	2	...
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	3	2	1	3	11
TENASSERIM.																				
Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwaygyin ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	3	2	1	3	12

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(JEWS)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS EXCLUDING DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10—.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		40—.		50—.		60 AND UPWARDS		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	11
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	11
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	3	2	1	3	11
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	3	2	1	3	11

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(JEWS)—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	DIVORCED.																			
	0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(PARSEES).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		SINGLE.																			
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		Male.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total...	3	2	2	1	2	...	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	5
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Bassein ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Henzada ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total...	1	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		4	7	2	2	2	...	3	...	4	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	13
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		4	7	2	2	2	...	3	...	4	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	13

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(PARSEES)—(continued).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		MARRIED.																			
		0—9		10—		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	2	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	8	2	7	1	...	...	3	1	24	13
	Hánthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
	Total...	2	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	8	2	7	1	2	...	4	1	28	13
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		2	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	11	2	8	1	2	...	5	1	33	13
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		2	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	11	2	8	1	2	...	6	1	34	13

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VI.—*Statement showing the Civil condition, Age, and Religion of the Population.*—(PARSEES)—(concluded).

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																			
		0—9.		10— .		15— .		20— .		25— .		30— .		40— .		50— .		60 AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	1
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	4	1
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	4	1
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	5	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII.—*Statement showing*

	*PROVINCE OR DISTRICT	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	3,738	3,606	3,922	3,722	4,308	4,219	5,028	5,196	4,584	4,620	24,234	22,377	21,084	17,603	19,593	17,607	21,960	15,454
	Northern Arakan	72	82	175	154	168	202	290	270	201	212	966	916	773	679	679	761	705	830
	Kyoukpyoo	1,250	1,282	1,623	1,559	1,982	1,957	2,167	2,390	2,063	2,085	10,095	9,738	9,312	8,334	7,993	8,573	6,189	7,356
	Sandoway	665	663	1,012	1,031	1,190	1,191	1,149	1,140	1,000	981	4,790	4,695	4,252	3,782	3,103	3,272	2,651	2,733
	Total	5,725	5,633	6,732	6,466	7,648	7,572	9,534	9,302	7,848	7,898	40,085	37,726	35,421	30,398	31,368	30,213	31,496	26,373
PEGU.	Rangoon Town	951	963	843	807	991	999	1,099	1,125	1,052	1,061	5,032	5,162	5,856	4,303	8,050	4,410	13,840	4,991
	Hanthawaddy	4,937	5,080	5,687	5,764	6,337	6,494	6,969	6,926	6,557	6,500	30,556	29,664	28,054	22,687	18,914	18,741	24,826	16,351
	Tharrawaddy	3,150	3,218	3,895	3,997	4,424	4,519	4,796	4,712	4,708	4,667	21,549	21,194	20,088	17,312	12,870	14,270	11,127	10,466
	Prome	4,285	4,412	3,609	3,748	4,613	4,857	4,772	4,774	4,823	4,961	22,145	22,028	21,816	20,461	15,409	16,781	11,843	11,664
	Total	13,323	13,673	14,034	14,406	16,365	16,869	17,636	17,537	17,139	17,189	79,282	78,048	75,814	64,762	55,243	54,202	61,636	42,875
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa	3,004	3,127	4,134	4,350	4,569	4,631	4,846	4,960	4,660	4,533	21,551	20,460	19,059	15,927	11,737	13,393	12,119	11,430
	Bassein	4,661	4,588	5,382	5,371	6,191	6,442	7,118	6,896	6,081	6,199	29,319	28,403	26,191	22,439	16,896	19,507	16,641	15,834
	Henzada	4,375	4,306	4,997	4,212	5,318	5,239	5,295	5,395	5,423	5,518	23,170	23,725	21,820	19,938	14,089	16,184	11,929	12,363
	Thayetmyo	3,124	2,121	2,094	2,053	2,644	2,582	2,650	2,619	2,628	2,581	11,698	11,551	10,718	9,632	7,239	7,942	7,064	6,155
	Total	11,164	14,142	15,707	15,986	18,722	18,894	19,909	19,870	18,791	18,831	85,071	84,139	77,788	67,929	49,961	57,086	47,853	45,802
	Total, Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	27,567	27,817	29,741	30,392	35,087	35,763	37,545	37,407	35,930	36,020	165,353	162,187	153,602	132,691	105,204	111,288	109,489	88,677
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	481	467	459	456	552	530	634	598	543	512	2,609	2,504	2,586	2,148	2,820	2,081	4,163	2,081
	Amherst	4,352	4,521	5,267	5,222	5,635	5,616	5,980	6,017	5,191	5,173	23,350	22,290	19,510	17,071	13,057	14,025	13,518	12,316
	Tavoy	752	812	1,307	1,207	1,527	1,168	1,530	1,546	1,321	1,305	6,046	5,821	5,166	4,836	3,822	4,509	3,493	4,040
	Mergui	614	615	659	681	855	865	991	1,022	827	809	4,240	3,917	3,084	3,133	2,334	2,752	2,330	2,405
	Shwaygyin	2,599	2,481	2,439	2,431	2,818	2,811	3,105	3,312	2,689	2,680	13,539	12,144	11,593	9,328	7,282	8,050	6,658	7,786
	Toungoo	1,929	1,919	1,501	1,487	1,874	2,000	2,131	2,147	1,938	1,924	9,101	8,499	8,106	6,407	5,501	5,948	5,832	5,437
	Salween	458	420	431	423	521	521	621	661	457	439	2,213	1,958	1,790	1,536	1,246	1,462	903	1,119
	Total	11,188	11,274	12,071	11,913	13,762	13,817	15,297	15,330	12,968	12,842	61,088	57,593	52,435	44,459	36,152	39,517	35,988	35,974
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	44,120	44,724	48,547	48,771	56,497	57,182	62,396	62,035	56,746	56,760	266,826	257,506	241,458	207,548	172,724	181,018	176,775	150,394

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII.—*Statement showing*

	PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	14	12	5	10	10	11	15	6	10	11	65	51	154	32	813	37	1,817	41
	Northern Arakan	2	2	1	..	2	.	4	1	2	1	4	3	2	4	13	9	34	7
	Kyoukpyoo	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	12	5	33	3
	Sandoway	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	..	2	4	5	4	4	1	6	2
	Total	18	15	8	10	14	11	19	7	20	12	72	61	164	41	842	52	1,890	53
PEGU.	Rangoon Town	100	122	93	95	125	116	148	131	118	119	636	600	1,171	409	2,707	535	5,508	935
	Hanthawaddy	36	32	29	33	20	36	43	28	28	28	143	129	198	59	488	72	1,194	179
	Tharrawaddy	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	8	11	35	3	120	9	530	20
	Prome	2	5	3	3	4	4	2	4	3	4	13	11	32	13	55	10	130	15
	Total	140	161	127	133	161	160	195	164	150	152	800	751	1,436	484	3,364	632	7,301	1,139
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa	4	3	1	2	1	...	6	1	5	2	11	8	11	5	46	9	106	17
	Bassein	10	17	10	5	18	12	24	23	23	10	78	65	140	45	352	61	694	87
	Henzada	10	2	2	3	6	5	11	4	5	7	28	30	31	26	22	21	55	23
	Thayetmyo	17	23	12	13	20	11	32	14	21	14	107	84	80	59	147	59	253	69
	Total	47	45	25	23	45	28	73	42	54	33	224	187	262	135	567	150	1,108	196
	Total, Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	187	206	152	156	206	188	268	206	204	185	1,024	938	1,698	619	3,931	782	8,409	1,335
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	67	57	64	56	61	60	76	74	55	55	314	306	377	198	742	203	1,573	397
	Amherst	35	35	40	45	64	54	68	59	39	38	201	172	238	94	335	90	694	194
	Tavoy	3	1	...	3	1	2	4	...	1	...	12	8	16	4	6	5	20	4
	Mergui	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	..	1	4	5	2	2	5	3	33	1
	Shwaygyin	3	8	4	7	6	5	3	7	4	3	23	14	25	11	47	7	130	24
	Toungoo	18	17	10	6	8	13	16	13	14	17	53	62	70	23	104	40	255	43
	Salween	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	..	1	1	...	2	...
	Total	128	118	118	117	141	137	169	154	113	114	607	567	731	333	1,240	350	2,853	663
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	333	339	276	283	361	336	456	367	337	311	1,703	1,566	2,603	1,087	5,015	1,134	12,433	2,054

he Ages of the Population.—(ALL RELIGIONS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards		Total all ages			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both sexes	M	F.	M.	F
21,319	13,603	18,645	11,110	14,370	8,864	12,120	7,818	8,635	5,594	7,644	5,343	4,282	3,304	6,967	6,211	201,124	136,382	337,506	5,806	5,814	8,682	7,350
656	677	771	545	474	359	443	379	280	227	277	244	135	141	393	354	7,467	7,032	14,499	277	274	380	334
6,298	6,338	5,243	5,188	4,603	4,364	3,899	3,868	3,371	3,086	2,048	3,102	2,075	2,068	3,137	3,655	74,476	74,857	149,333	2,294	2,461	4,221	3,400
2,375	2,113	2,193	2,012	1,888	1,562	1,686	1,700	1,414	1,157	1,092	1,134	734	702	1,403	1,440	32,704	31,304	64,010	1,179	1,171	1,775	1,801
30,369	22,731	26,852	18,855	21,335	15,147	18,148	13,765	13,748	10,062	11,061	9,823	7,226	6,215	12,001	11,671	317,771	304,574	622,345	9,556	9,719	15,126	13,014
14,755	4,273	13,225	3,418	7,887	2,538	7,293	2,525	5,579	1,662	3,116	1,641	1,222	764	2,713	2,456	91,301	42,672	133,973	958	1,015	2,307	1,846
25,240	14,088	21,577	11,800	16,092	9,057	17,045	9,049	8,737	6,491	7,445	6,415	4,562	3,812	9,143	8,546	230,091	188,702	427,793	6,861	6,463	12,047	10,244
9,483	8,481	10,739	8,750	8,778	6,686	7,785	7,075	5,419	4,652	4,848	4,911	3,108	2,440	6,656	7,112	143,411	144,712	278,123	5,780	4,803	8,830	7,504
10,213	9,357	11,693	10,658	10,079	9,129	9,754	9,102	7,177	6,810	6,674	6,977	4,078	3,782	8,152	10,967	161,135	160,980	322,115	4,739	4,543	8,035	8,009
50,031	37,673	57,254	31,686	42,836	28,000	37,877	28,962	21,912	19,555	22,072	19,941	12,950	10,850	29,951	28,623	656,408	577,027	1,233,435	17,140	16,840	32,109	28,393
12,839	10,366	12,124	8,035	9,321	6,073	8,400	6,309	5,774	4,652	5,493	4,744	3,180	2,713	7,424	6,130	140,131	130,932	271,063	4,102	4,563	8,549	7,136
10,223	14,075	16,247	12,802	12,387	9,231	11,226	9,352	7,560	6,020	7,284	6,405	3,641	3,753	9,871	9,510	249,249	196,470	389,119	6,425	6,155	11,499	9,905
11,073	10,485	11,364	9,938	9,070	7,864	8,470	8,121	6,054	5,079	5,774	6,146	3,163	3,301	8,704	10,047	159,576	158,501	318,077	5,078	5,371	9,240	8,003
6,571	5,008	7,100	5,800	5,812	5,015	5,169	4,567	3,949	3,160	3,477	3,462	2,049	2,190	4,404	4,754	87,408	82,252	169,660	2,561	2,600	4,636	4,161
46,809	40,594	46,841	36,065	36,700	28,811	33,265	28,349	23,236	19,811	22,008	20,888	12,013	11,757	30,410	30,711	676,364	561,155	1,161,119	18,166	18,710	33,024	29,204
100,300	78,207	104,075	71,651	79,126	56,813	71,142	57,011	48,178	39,366	44,080	40,830	25,011	22,616	57,140	59,144	1,245,547	1,088,180	2,333,727	35,806	35,550	66,032	58,217
4,549	1,803	4,285	1,027	2,422	1,078	2,516	1,122	1,104	667	1,230	730	468	311	1,117	1,248	37,980	20,212	58,192	508	502	970	894
13,703	11,708	13,020	8,807	9,022	6,831	8,126	5,908	5,714	4,048	5,644	3,580	3,155	2,250	7,076	5,810	160,221	140,865	301,086	5,277	5,350	8,472	7,800
3,384	3,502	2,621	2,701	2,280	2,230	1,915	1,998	1,732	1,777	1,471	1,652	1,151	1,132	2,201	2,411	41,785	43,303	85,088	1,307	1,290	2,230	2,045
2,436	2,378	2,282	1,914	2,045	1,519	1,671	1,415	1,291	1,020	983	838	640	511	1,141	1,241	29,309	27,240	56,559	688	553	937	797
7,007	6,339	7,148	5,412	5,777	3,471	4,069	3,005	3,491	2,569	2,901	2,619	1,930	1,795	4,392	3,797	89,667	81,457	171,144	3,112	3,101	4,979	4,746
6,158	5,429	6,205	4,565	4,058	3,186	4,148	3,190	2,555	1,968	2,316	2,166	1,301	1,174	3,120	2,904	68,484	60,364	128,848	2,122	2,067	3,557	2,800
1,304	1,371	1,393	1,354	1,206	901	917	691	521	422	491	409	279	208	496	431	15,479	14,500	29,979	606	537	909	763
38,031	32,080	37,157	26,760	26,021	19,310	24,352	18,329	16,428	12,421	14,736	12,242	8,084	7,065	20,020	17,846	447,925	387,941	835,741	13,580	13,146	22,053	19,841
175,500	133,078	168,084	117,006	128,782	91,270	113,552	89,347	78,354	61,849	69,817	62,980	40,023	35,888	80,101	88,900	1,931,037	1,545,709	17,476,771	59,132	58,724	103,323	91,059

he Ages of the Population.—(HINDUS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards		Total all ages			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F	M	F.	M	F	Both sexes	M.	F.	M	F
1,709	50	1,541	36	655	14	820	25	280	18	319	16	77	7	107	18	8,417	395	8,812	13	9	35	13
55	8	37	8	12	4	7	2	2	..	1	.				1	178	50	228	2	...		2
30	...	26	3	20	...	15	4	13	3	12	1	7	2	9	1	203	26	229	1	2	.	1
16	4	15	...	7	2	13	...	7		6	2	7	..	11	..	104	20	124	1	.	.	2
1,810	62	1,629	47	694	20	855	31	302	21	338	19	91	9	127	20	8,902	491	9,393	17	11	35	18
6,177	990	5,301	686	2,785	401	2,734	324	945	147	782	176	225	67	300	183	20,845	6,020	35,871	131	144	460	203
1,449	192	1,221	165	705	77	597	52	229	26	245	31	58	10	130	11	6,748	1,100	7,008	30	30	68	26
429	21	385	16	150	3	136	2	50	4	46	2	11	1	20	3	1,980	105	1,985	1	5	19	3
177	10	140	8	83	6	70	8	40	1	41	3	16	3	30	5	859	119	978	1	1	23	6
8,235	1,213	6,997	875	3,723	487	3,446	386	1,264	178	1,114	212	310	81	579	272	30,332	7,410	46,742	163	180	570	230
140	14	122	7	44	...	45	5	5	..	21	1	8	1	11	1	647	76	723	1	...	2	2
848	77	720	50	334	30	308	32	156	9	146	14	41	7	86	23	4,264	597	4,861	22	15	33	21
88	14	74	14	21	11	53	19	20	7	30	12	13	4	27	21	477	226	703	6	7	9	19
359	66	277	60	146	29	250	27	124	13	88	16	26	7	60	16	2,040	580	2,620	20	15	34	31
1,439	171	1,173	131	645	70	746	83	311	29	285	43	90	19	193	61	7,448	1,449	8,897	49	37	76	66
9,685	1,384	8,170	1,006	4,208	557	4,192	469	1,575	207	1,399	255	400	100	772	333	46,780	8,859	55,639	212	217	648	296
1,940	418	1,641	357	814	158	947	159	322	56	372	105	93	24	316	102	10,074	2,779	12,853	58	81	154	97
948	225	933	203	490	90	486	86	162	36	185	45	72	16	196	36	5,173	1,518	6,690	51	49	94	43
34	6	31	2	19	2	12	5	10	4	7	1	4	..	27	2	202	48	250	2	3	3	..
66	1	50	...	26	2	18	2	6	1	2	2	1	.	5	...	200	23	223	3	2	1	..
146	14	103	10	76	8	66	6	34	4	30	3	13	1	24	6	920	138	958	8	6	6	7
233	40	230	47	146	10	178	14	84	6	82	15	48	7	56	13	1,606	268	2,066	7	9	25	6
9	1	8	2	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	31	4	35	..	...	...	...
3,486	705	3,016	631	1,580	271	1,662	272	638	107	678	172	226	48	605	159	18,247	4,988	23,145	129	150	273	135
14,200	2,121	13,001	1,674	6,282	847	6,720	772	2,252	335	2,413	469	717	167	1,603	448	73,929	14,348	93,177	389	376	930	499

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII.—*Statement showing*

	PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	964	998	1,191	1,101	1,252	1,210	1,190	1,406	1,218	1,216	6,755	6,138	5,870	4,246	5,932	4,261	7,745	3,993
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	32	40	37	32	32	42	65	61	43	45	237	227	210	206	255	105	261	170
	Sandoway ...	23	29	35	32	38	43	50	41	52	34	193	160	108	154	122	142	119	118
	Total...	1,019	997	1,263	1,165	1,322	1,295	1,505	1,508	1,413	1,395	7,185	6,525	6,248	4,606	6,309	4,508	8,146	4,175
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	106	90	92	80	80	85	104	108	108	100	610	506	962	406	1,572	448	2,855	501
	Hanthawaddy ...	38	33	25	22	40	32	50	38	37	29	168	169	180	118	243	118	474	98
	Tharrawaddy ...	4	11	11	6	7	17	16	9	4	3	35	32	33	22	61	22	102	26
	Prome	24	16	15	16	12	27	16	14	23	14	63	68	68	70	70	87	173	56
	Total...	172	150	143	124	148	161	186	169	172	155	806	795	1,243	622	1,955	675	3,604	681
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	20	20	9	11	17	9	17	11	15	14	88	84	81	37	116	39	211	43
	Bassein	45	44	43	35	46	50	58	37	47	53	218	194	200	147	277	134	537	190
	Henzada ...	18	24	12	6	23	17	13	15	16	17	67	97	68	57	60	44	96	40
	Thayetmyo ...	22	16	22	16	23	21	22	19	34	31	84	105	67	62	98	76	158	74
	Total..	102	104	86	68	109	103	110	82	112	115	447	450	416	303	560	293	1,102	326
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions...	274	254	229	192	257	264	296	251	284	270	1,343	1,245	1,659	925	2,515	968	4,706	907
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	64	60	90	93	86	76	104	80	67	79	300	400	449	290	685	296	945	305
	Amherst ...	96	95	90	87	113	108	111	102	115	102	480	422	307	245	365	239	590	240
	Tavoy	9	14	12	6	18	13	13	15	10	13	66	52	55	53	96	52	83	30
	Mergui	55	50	38	41	63	60	67	70	44	52	322	295	254	249	178	207	101	166
	Shwaygyin ...	8	7	5	6	7	8	7	12	7	6	38	32	36	16	43	15	94	21
	Toungoo ...	31	34	10	2	22	20	26	21	25	24	121	121	112	79	83	74	142	89
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	26	...
	Total...	263	260	254	255	309	285	328	300	268	276	1,426	1,323	1,303	932	1,331	878	2,080	845
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	1,556	1,511	1,746	1,612	1,888	1,844	2,129	2,008	1,905	1,941	9,954	9,102	9,250	6,463	10,155	6,444	14,932	5,987

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII.—*Statement showing*

	PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	7	5	1	6	2	8	6	7	5	9	22	24	15	10	24	24	166	17
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	..	2	..	...	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	3	2	4
	Sandoway ...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	5	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Total...	9	5	4	8	2	9	8	10	8	9	26	32	17	13	28	27	169	22
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	80	87	74	69	89	95	87	103	86	83	411	460	430	302	374	447	1,199	362
	Hanthawaddy ..	84	87	118	128	115	117	149	137	119	133	594	595	510	446	292	347	804	304
	Tharrawaddy ...	34	32	35	25	35	36	46	50	33	37	205	154	157	146	99	91	73	97
	Prome	3	6	8	3	7	7	7	9	11	8	32	22	20	28	19	24	20	19
	Total...	200	212	235	225	246	255	289	299	249	261	1,242	1,231	1,117	1,012	784	909	1,696	782
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	81	56	120	124	140	144	103	120	124	142	507	594	527	452	315	393	942	288
	Bassein... ...	295	270	305	317	353	394	376	338	367	364	1,617	1,643	1,615	1,246	1,094	1,238	922	880
	Henzada ...	51	45	70	63	81	62	72	69	98	76	352	335	345	300	122	240	149	160
	Thayetmyo ...	12	12	20	22	18	17	14	19	19	18	69	76	54	47	72	46	548	88
	Total...	439	384	515	530	592	637	573	546	608	600	2,605	2,678	2,542	2,145	1,603	1,917	1,951	1,418
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	639	596	750	751	838	892	861	845	857	861	3,847	3,909	3,659	3,157	2,647	2,784	3,486	2,197
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	28	32	19	30	31	33	27	29	24	24	150	152	142	154	152	276	159	124
	Amherst ...	51	58	57	64	65	77	57	74	60	46	234	215	195	178	102	142	94	122
	Tavoy	14	16	19	12	27	26	28	24	14	19	90	87	81	67	59	68	77	67
	Mergui	18	19	37	38	40	44	37	37	34	32	134	104	124	82	76	76	82	62
	Shwaygyin ...	33	22	15	17	20	19	26	18	17	15	77	81	74	62	55	60	41	32
	Toungoo ...	226	216	229	225	220	219	220	209	229	209	1,129	1,048	1,103	847	672	682	612	522
	Salween ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	1	2	1	...	2	1
	Total...	382	364	366	386	404	518	396	402	408	395	1,868	1,701	1,720	1,490	1,321	1,303	1,262	1,030
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	1,060	960	1,140	1,145	1,314	1,419	1,275	1,247	1,273	1,256	5,691	5,549	5,379	4,675	4,009	4,109	4,758	3,227

the Ages of the Population.—(MAHOMEDANS.)

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Total all ages.			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7,241	3,031	7,150	2,991	3,971	1,606	3,944	1,717	3,151	848	2,152	1,233	908	573	1,748	1,375	61,685	37,803	99,548	1,593	1,475	2,638	1,835
1	..	2	...	1	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	5		5	.	.	..	..
209	146	243	136	161	89	166	123	104	79	110	77	57	47	90	81	2,439	1,814	4,246	58	63	85	91
97	73	77	73	71	55	74	57	50	49	49	39	30	29	69	60	1,827	1,182	2,509	30	29	55	58
7,638	3,250	7,481	3,199	4,204	1,750	4,184	1,896	3,305	976	2,311	1,349	989	649	1,927	1,516	65 449	40,859	106,308	1,670	1,587	2,578	1,979
2,986	477	2,746	384	1,440	220	1,468	265	601	109	645	148	177	48	421	184	17,401	4,108	21,109	99	93	338	187
825	86	469	70	238	51	229	56	114	32	113	23	48	11	101	19	3,082	1,003	4,085	31	31	58	35
162	91	148	92	70	19	68	10	30	6	32	7	11	3	16	4	870	240	1,110	14	5	18	12
159	64	122	36	81	48	73	34	54	34	47	24	34	19	32	25	1 117	678	1,795	10	17	35	40
3,831	647	3,475	512	1,829	338	1,840	365	799	181	837	201	270	81	570	283	22,070	6,080	28,159	160	146	444	284
209	39	189	28	74	25	109	15	37	10	30	5	13	3	36	7	1,296	464	1,650	20	8	24	23
647	104	530	106	239	74	260	62	128	25	137	20	51	12	115	29	3,673	1,252	4,925	40	51	62	76
73	33	77	16	35	16	49	26	28	11	32	13	15	4	45	14	733	439	1,192	10	19	27	32
219	51	127	40	80	22	123	38	62	8	53	9	20	1	47	11	1,261	600	1,861	13	20	26	24
1,148	221	923	190	428	137	541	141	255	54	272	47	99	20	213	61	6,963	2,675	9,638	83	98	159	155
4,979	868	4,398	702	2,257	475	2,381	506	1,054	235	1,109	248	369	101	813	293	29,033	8,764	37,797	249	244	603	449
979	255	804	230	494	140	520	146	210	75	218	101	95	29	256	147	6,492	2,815	9,307	84	84	180	90
677	208	667	203	401	97	370	93	157	59	169	62	81	26	280	57	5,108	2,431	7,539	110	103	108	135
32	30	40	29	33	19	22	17	12	8	15	19	10	6	34	12	440	388	828	8	13	28	16
174	155	170	141	151	101	119	107	78	71	62	72	37	36	126	103	2,145	1,965	4,110	80	72	104	97
123	24	8	10	62	11	60	14	27	...	23	1	18		25	3	668	187	855	6	8	15	4
142	60	151	53	90	41	105	29	46	22	47	10	31	14	49	14	1,242	720	1,962	22	33	43	29
35	...	37	..	10	..	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	..			104	1	105	.	.	.	
2,162	726	2,000	675	1,241	409	1,200	405	530	235	565	268	273	111	780	336	16,259	8,527	24,786	310	313	538	351
14,779	4,844	13,879	4,576	7,709	2,634	7,771	2,907	3,899	1,446	3,985	1,805	1 631	801	3,539	2,145	110,731	58,150	168,881	2,939	2,124	4,719	2,769

the Ages of the Population.—(CHRISTIANS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards		Total all ages.			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.
226	21	145	14	101	12	77	1	30	6	20	4	9	2	5	3	941	173	1,114	.	1	3	7
4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	1	...	.	..	11	4	15		...	..	..
4	3	5	1	5	1	4	...	3	..	..	.	1	1	1	...	35	19	54	1	1	.	...
1	2	4	1	3	...	1	..	.	.	.	1	.	...	..	...	17	14	31	..	.	...	
245	28	154	16	111	13	82	1	34	6	20	5	11	3	6	3	1,004	210	1,214	1	2	3	7
1,051	358	780	230	539	181	306	166	271	105	143	85	83	34	90	90	6,389	3,352	9,741	65	90	156	120
337	250	310	200	216	159	171	121	126	93	90	101	65	68	178	143	3,708	3,429	7,137	113	114	210	183
111	98	97	78	77	51	76	53	54	39	41	38	35	19	63	60	1,270	1,008	2,303	40	38	57	70
24	18	20	10	24	12	24	13	10	11	17	10	4	1	11	13	270	214	484	9	4	10	9
1,523	719	1,217	519	856	403	667	353	461	248	291	234	207	122	348	311	11,727	8,088	19,815	227	292	433	388
264	226	230,	186	204	161	161	167	124	94	115	107	67	51	136	118	2,536	3,358	6,894	126	119	240	216
926	793	889	681	637	450	508	450	342	270	348	268	167	131	441	371	11,138	10,193	21,324	337	303	602	570
126	118	151	129	117	91	114	68	66	57	60	71	39	24	126	123	2,987	2,091	4,508	60	66	126	124
445	43	346	54	126	36	66	15	26	4	14	10	6	...	11	4	1,674	675	2,349	9	14	17	27
1,771	1,280	1,616	1,050	1,090	738	849	720	556	425	537	476	279	206	710	615	18,769	16,106	34,875	532	601	1,115	936
3,294	1,999	2,795	1,519	1,946	1,141	1,516	1,073	1,019	673	828	710	486	326	1,056	926	30,496	24,194	54,690	759	725	1,548	1,245
188	101	187	77	119	60	88	55	48	29	30	33	15	19	38	33	1,459	1,181	2,640	34	31	58	39
190	151	188	98	93	72	69	63	64	56	33	35	33	35	84	43	1,498	1,542	3,040	65	60	79	70
62	29	93	63	60	45	50	33	27	19	17	23	13	10	16	23	716	602	1,318	23	15	36	25
71	26	74	29	33	24	40	43	26	21	23	24	17	14	43	25	930	836	1,766	23	23	33	41
98	74	77	40	45	19	25	25	23	17	19	24	7	6	31	23	973	873	1,850	21	17	25	29
699	395	699	775	699	515	559	439	315	239	273	269	139	127	376	269	9,313	6,573	15,191	201	264	396	404
1	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	14	31	1	1	...	3
1,227	1,269	1,498	1,107	1,046	799	889	677	514	413	484	461	218	206	680	518	14,919	13,286	28,215	456	461	873	695
5,046	3,268	4,487	2,626	2,136	1,940	2,405	1,750	1,533	1,084	1,312	1,171	705	532	1,736	1,444	45,415	37,480	82,895	1,215	1,186	2,421	1,940

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII.—*Statement showing*

	Province or District.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	2,504	2,509	2,514	2,391	2,766	2,707	3,804	3,707	2,968	3,031	15,855	14,691	13,832	12,209	11,772	12,380	11,373	10,544
	Northern Arakan..	13	10	28	22	20	38	44	50	32	38	178	133	112	100	92	105	103	92
	Kyoukpyoo ...	1,116	1,136	1,423	1,333	1,752	1,701	2,174	2,120	1,823	1,871	8,979	8,702	8,439	7,559	7,236	7,796	5,424	6,566
	Sandoway ...	562	572	885	905	1,051	1,052	1,002	997	848	858	4,194	4,162	3,745	3,383	2,759	2,913	2,342	2,421
	Total...	4,305	4,227	4,850	4,658	5,590	5,498	7,024	6,874	5,671	5,798	29,206	27,688	26,128	23,330	21,858	23,094	19,242	19,623
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	602	664	583	652	686	700	758	781	738	747	3,359	3,582	3,250	3,087	3,185	2,966	4,265	2,592
	Hanthawaddy ...	4,799	4,927	5,505	5,570	6,144	6,200	6,745	6,713	6,368	6,300	29,618	28,734	27,120	22,043	17,875	18,190	22,991	15,750
	Tharrawaddy ...	3,069	3,139	3,922	3,924	4,347	4,448	4,673	4,588	4,629	4,589	21,108	20,835	19,709	17,047	12,522	14,050	10,304	10,238
	Prome	4,195	4,315	3,499	3,644	4,506	4,730	4,654	4,635	4,713	4,850	21,941	21,496	21,303	20,027	15,033	16,346	11,207	11,324
	Total..	12,725	13,045	13,409	13,790	15,683	16,177	16,830	16,717	16,448	16,486	76,026	74,647	71,388	62,204	48,615	51,551	48,757	39,904
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	2,895	3,041	3,992	4,206	4,399	4,464	4,712	4,818	4,504	4,367	20,844	19,827	18,413	15,403	11,242	12,952	11,470	11,068
	Bassein ..	4,008	3,981	4,730	4,736	5,301	5,501	6,264	6,055	5,271	5,301	25,056	24,810	22,773	19,040	14,382	17,094	13,531	13,799
	Henzada ...	4,207	4,232	4,010	4,139	5,207	5,134	5,191	5,296	5,299	5,415	23,017	23,254	21,365	19,547	13,797	15,873	11,527	12,145
	Thayetmyo ...	1,895	1,903	1,865	1,808	2,347	2,318	2,327	2,333	2,336	2,272	10,416	10,284	9,566	8,745	6,443	7,131	5,624	5,429
	Total...	13,005	13,157	14,597	14,889	17,344	17,547	18,494	18,502	17,410	17,445	79,933	78,175	72,117	63,335	45,814	53,050	42,152	42,441
	Total, Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	25,830	26,202	28,006	28,679	33,027	33,724	35,324	35,219	33,858	33,931	155,959	152,822	143,505	125,539	94,429	104,644	90,909	82,345
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ..	325	318	285	274	373	361	427	415	397	354	1,753	1,724	1,610	1,505	1,289	1,401	1,350	1,252
	Amherst ...	4,163	4,328	5,071	5,017	5,389	5,308	5,747	5,772	4,965	4,979	22,395	21,454	18,672	16,543	12,227	13,551	11,020	11,747
	Tavoy	722	809	1,276	1,185	1,481	1,420	1,473	1,505	1,296	1,272	5,856	5,660	4,992	4,702	3,708	4,437	3,344	3,924
	Mergui ...	525	530	541	545	674	678	812	840	696	678	3,526	3,347	3,133	2,664	1,993	2,355	1,950	2,101
	Shwaygyin ...	2,435	2,310	2,258	2,224	2,569	2,604	3,137	3,054	2,495	2,484	12,560	11,591	10,870	8,722	6,763	8,144	6,087	7,298
	Toungoo ...	1,454	1,461	1,020	1,034	1,305	1,424	1,483	1,559	1,408	1,419	6,684	6,375	6,044	4,904	4,101	4,440	4,169	3,955
	Salween ...	68	74	49	49	75	82	73	76	63	68	320	300	255	192	224	217	258	206
	Total...	9,707	9,820	10,506	10,328	11,866	11,943	13,152	13,221	11,320	11,254	53,094	50,451	45,576	39,232	30,300	34,545	28,193	30,478
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	39,832	40,249	43,362	43,965	50,482	51,125	55,500	55,314	50,849	50,983	238,259	230,961	215,209	188,101	146,587	162,350	138,344	132,446

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII.—*Statement showing*

	Province or District.	Under 1 year.		1.		2		3		4		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	159	152	211	214	278	283	413	370	277	253	1,537	1,473	1,213	1,046	992	1,005	859	969
	Northern Arakan...	57	70	146	125	146	164	242	219	167	173	784	779	658	566	573	647	566	730
	Kyoukpyoo ...	109	106	160	104	197	213	226	214	194	169	876	794	660	556	486	574	442	604
	Sandoway ...	56	61	90	92	100	99	97	100	98	89	390	364	333	240	218	216	184	197
	Total...	374	389	607	625	721	759	978	903	736	684	3,506	3,410	2,864	2,408	2,269	2,442	2,051	2,500
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Hanthawaddy ...	..	1	10	11	9	9	2	10	5	10	33	36	46	20	21	13	33	20
	Tharrawaddy ...	41	34	25	40	32	44	50	64	41	37	193	162	154	94	68	69	59	65
	Prome	62	69	84	82	84	80	93	112	72	85	375	411	373	317	223	308	214	250
	Total ..	103	105	119	133	125	142	154	186	118	133	601	612	575	433	314	411	306	336
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	4	7	12	7	12	14	8	10	12	8	49	47	27	30	18	30	29	19
	Bassein	297	275	294	278	383	398	396	443	373	381	1,785	1,690	1,462	1,253	850	1,050	652	908
	Henzada ...	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	3	3	6	7	10	8	9	6	2	3
	Thayetmyo ...	178	167	175	194	230	215	255	234	218	246	1,022	1,002	951	719	479	630	471	531
	Total ...	481	451	484	480	632	617	660	688	606	638	2,862	2,746	2,450	2,010	1,356	1,716	1,154	1,461
	Total, Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ..	584	556	603	613	757	759	814	874	724	771	3,463	3,358	3,025	2,443	1,670	2,127	1,460	1,817
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	7	5	9	9	4	9	6	16	12	8	31	27	18	11	27	10	109	13
	Tavoy	4	2	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	1	22	14	22	10	26	24	13	15
	Mergui	14	26	43	60	57	82	73	65	53	46	254	196	171	136	80	112	91	120
	Shwaygyin ...	120	137	157	180	216	175	232	251	166	172	631	726	585	517	374	423	296	368
	Toungoo ...	188	191	215	200	249	222	279	245	232	205	1,044	898	777	554	480	551	443	553
	Salween	375	351	385	374	445	439	550	587	394	371	1,889	1,694	1,534	1,241	1,019	1,944	699	912
	Total ...	708	712	809	824	971	934	1,142	1,160	859	803	4,071	3,550	3,107	2,509	1,956	2,374	1,647	2,084
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	1,666	1,687	2,019	2,062	2,449	2,459	2,934	2,937	2,319	2,293	11,190	10,312	8,906	7,462	5,267	6,043	5,133	6,341

the Ages of the Population.—(BUDDHISTS.)

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Total all ages.			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11,289	9,670	9,019	7,236	8,020	6,023	6,024	5,547	5,727	4,364	4,805	3,700	3,044	2,560	4,708	4,513	121,514	108,432	230,046	3,910	3,904	5,006	5,084
112	112	111	70	80	99	58	52	41	37	35	39	17	18	69	44	1,145	1,015	2,160	49	48	49	49
5,391	5,719	4,486	4,044	4,076	4,017	3,409	3,461	3,075	2,870	2,619	2,835	1,896	1,939	2,844	3,291	66,162	67,570	133,732	2,051	2,209	3,025	3,160
2,004	1,867	1,905	1,769	1,659	1,393	1,487	1,427	1,267	1,039	961	1,014	650	638	1,270	1,365	28,700	27,758	56,458	1,037	1,056	1,571	1,640
18,886	17,308	15,521	13,712	14,735	12,072	11,578	10,487	10,110	8,310	8,420	7,678	5,607	5,145	8,891	9,218	217,631	204,775	422,406	7,047	7,210	11,204	9,959
4,623	2,432	4,386	2,103	3,106	1,748	2,780	1,764	1,750	1,238	1,542	1,227	736	614	1,798	2,112	38,122	29,009	67,131	633	694	1,347	1,334
22,902	14,417	19,563	11,410	14,914	9,361	12,039	8,823	8,258	6,331	6,985	6,256	4,308	3,421	9,012	8,358	225,113	182,903	408,016	6,201	6,283	11,694	9,989
8,708	8,965	10,066	8,559	8,409	6,569	7,437	6,061	5,274	4,568	4,673	4,835	3,029	2,618	6,400	7,032	138,278	132,274	270,552	5,271	4,725	8,667	7,461
9,659	9,674	11,160	10,392	9,719	8,011	9,369	9,183	6,935	6,666	6,422	6,831	3,945	3,834	7,929	10,134	150,279	156,982	313,261	4 610	4,432	6,687	8,409
45,709	34,788	45,175	32,464	36,148	26,580	31,625	26,731	22,226	18,803	19,022	19,130	12,078	10,487	25,238	27,636	557,702	501,168	1,058,960	16,745	16,134	30,395	27,178
12,900	10,032	11,535	8,397	8,97 7	6,471	8,067	6,710	5,601	4,541	5,202	4,033	3,087	2,650	7,135	6,276	144,375	129,862	274,237	4,248	4,404	8,182	6,889
13,046	12,321	13,400	10,901	10,540	8,201	9,564	8,312	6,549	5,423	6,385	5,898	3,186	3,210	8,652	8,606	173,228	164,089	337,317	5,688	5,438	10,024	8,763
10,778	10,314	11,068	9,763	8,806	7,742	8,249	7,086	5,929	5,002	5,631	6,076	3,094	3,207	8,713	9,888	150,008	155,673	311,741	4,995	5,278	9,031	8,481
5,107	4,996	5,725	5,157	4,992	4,563	4,262	4,091	3,339	3,196	3,014	3,096	1,815	2,020	3,878	4,333	74,951	73,078	148,029	2,292	2,336	4,064	3,747
41,131	37,663	41,728	34,308	33,405	26,977	30,142	27,132	21,418	18,702	20,282	19,703	11,182	11,153	28,378	29,103	548,622	523,302	1,071,924	17,221	17,514	31,321	27,873
86,930	72,451	86,903	66,772	69,553	53,566	61,767	53,863	43,644	37,505	39,904	38,812	23,260	21,640	53,610	56,739	1,106,414	1,024,470	2,130,884	33,968	33,648	61,716	55,046
1,440	1,060	1,432	953	994	739	960	702	581	507	556	555	295	240	805	976	14,851	13,425	28,276	342	340	600	648
11,927	11,116	11,214	8,358	8,590	6,564	7,512	5,645	5,300	3,886	4,249	3,453	2,966	2,185	6,528	5,256	147,850	135,222	283,072	5,046	5,145	8,133	7,552
3,255	3,497	2,459	2,653	2,161	2,203	1,827	1,934	1,736	1,734	1,423	1,603	1,116	1,113	2,115	2,290	40,234	41,953	82,187	1,532	1,267	2,163	1,901
2,014	2,021	1,848	1,594	1,711	1,300	1,409	1,178	1,108	867	832	765	556	470	1,219	1,053	24,547	22,976	47,523	416	387	654	606
6,408	5,880	6,362	4,938	5,279	3,206	4,248	3,618	3,125	2,377	2,348	2,413	1,561	1,314	3,995	3,515	82,503	75,646	158,149	2,845	2,887	4,583	4,402
4,205	3,745	4,126	3,208	3,361	2,417	2,907	2,432	1,945	1,554	1,729	1,643	982	934	2,270	2,233	49,259	44,738	93,997	1,543	1,527	2,482	2,092
379	241	363	192	254	98	226	102	112	49	119	70	60	30	71	70	2,984	2,116	5,100	100	82	145	113
29,528	27,549	27,903	21,896	22,350	16,527	19,140	15,671	13,907	10,974	11,256	10,502	7,509	6,286	17,003	15,399	362,228	346,076	698,304	11,024	11,041	18,770	17,404
135,344	117,909	130,927	103,380	106,647	82,165	92,494	80,021	67,661	56,849	59,580	57,022	36,376	33,071	79,510	81,351	1,646,263	1,505,321	3,251,584	52,639	52,490	81,090	82,403

the Ages of the Population.—(NAT-WORSHIPERS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Total all ages.			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.
635	631	761	633	723	607	655	528	467	358	398	300	250	162	420	335	10,467	9,719	20,186	401	424	540	451
484	555	621	467	379	316	378	325	245	190	241	205	117	123	324	300	6,126	5,963	12,091	226	206	336	273
495	470	473	404	341	257	305	281	176	184	217	189	114	79	188	160	5,044	5,998	11,042	183	193	281	227
177	167	199	177	148	112	111	111	100	67	76	78	47	45	123	115	2,558	2,330	4,888	111	86	149	100
1,981	2,023	2,007	1,681	1,591	1,292	1,449	1,245	907	749	932	772	528	409	1,004	919	24,797	23,410	48,207	921	900	1,308	1,057
3	3	1	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	16	18	34	...	...	1	1
27	15	22	15	19	9	9	6	10	9	9	4	3	2	13	7	270	200	470	6	5	22	9
73	81	93	81	72	44	68	49	41	35	46	29	22	19	28	43	1,115	1,030	2,145	55	42	75	48
193	191	241	212	172	152	207	164	137	98	146	119	79	66	149	190	2,904	2,915	5,819	73	99	170	145
206	203	337	312	264	205	287	219	188	142	203	154	105	87	190	240	4,305	4,163	8,468	134	146	208	208
19	21	28	17	22	16	18	12	7	7	5	7	5	2	11	18	286	272	558	7	4	11	11
753	780	755	734	635	476	404	406	382	292	315	275	196	198	573	481	10,504	10,363	20,867	338	349	566	527
3	4	10	6	1	4	4	2	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	2	64	57	121	1	1	6	2
441	512	629	579	492	396	408	393	297	239	308	331	190	162	401	370	7,181	6,919	14,100	327	315	475	382
1,215	1,217	1,432	1,336	1,190	891	984	873	689	540	639	617	393	329	988	871	18,195	17,511	35,746	573	569	1,160	972
2,211	1,619	1,789	1,648	1,384	1,096	1,371	1,092	877	669	883	771	498	446	1,178	1,111	22,440	21,774	44,214	707	715	1,426	1,075
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	22	60	11	39	11	19	9	11	1	8	4	3	3	13	4	553	152	695	5	10	8	7
31	31	13	14	23	21	4	9	7	12	11	7	8	3	9	5	198	162	355	3	...	10	5
112	103	125	120	94	61	76	66	63	50	55	55	29	21	46	46	1,426	1,400	2,826	57	60	85	69
205	208	251	214	215	208	209	201	169	151	161	178	89	78	227	230	5,094	4,908	9,998	208	188	240	207
208	208	203	168	206	205	245	208	165	128	185	215	112	98	276	221	6,667	5,945	12,612	209	224	328	247
1,203	1,128	1,126	1,159	940	805	881	690	432	373	429	429	218	207	605	561	19,373	18,968	34,736	805	454	964	649
2,007	2,003	2,568	2,209	1,807	1,295	1,504	1,241	888	680	875	868	459	407	1,029	843	36,328	34,928	71,160	1,061	941	1,639	1,259
5,499	5,005	5,489	5,729	4,798	3,976	5,114	4,305	3,271	2,611	3,408	3,198	2,000	1,705	5,000	5,000	73,405	70,126	143,531	2,869	2,805	4,015	3,409

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII.—*Statement showing*

	Province or District.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein... ..	...	1	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	..	1	..	..	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	5	...
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	1	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	5	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII.—*Statement showing*

	Province or District.	Under 1 year.		1		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Amherst ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

the Ages of the Population.—(BRAHMOS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Total all ages.			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	2	..	...	...	1	...	20	4	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	.	...	...
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3	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	..	...	1	...	22	4	26	..	...	...	...
3	...	5	...	2	...	3	1	2	1	3	1		...	1	...	27	10	37	...	...	...	...
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3	...	5	...	2	...	3	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	27	10	37	...	...	...	...

the Ages of the Population.—(JAINS.)

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Total all ages.			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII —*Statement showing*

	Province or District.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Sandoway ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	3	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	1	2	13	8	12	5	8	12	9	12
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ..	3	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	1	2	13	8	12	5	8	12	9	12
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ..	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ..	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	..	...	..	...	...	..	.	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions	3	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	1	2	13	8	12	5	8	12	10	12
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town .	.	...	1	...	1	..	..	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
	Amherst .	...		...	.	.	..	...	.	.	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy... ...	...	...	..	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ..	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	..	..	1		1	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		3	1	2	...	3	2	2	4	1	3	15	9	13	6	10	14	13	14

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VII.—*Statement showing*

	Province or District.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	..	...	.	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	..	.	.		.	..		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	..	1	.	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	1
	Hanthawaddy ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	..	...	..	..	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	...	1	...	...	.		..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	3	3	1	2	1	3	1
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	.	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Bassein ...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	.	...	..	...	2	..	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...
	Total, Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions	..	1	...	1	..	3	.	...	2	...	4	6	3	4	2	1	4	1
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui .	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	4	6	3	4	2	1	4	1

the Ages of the Population.—(JEWS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Total all ages.			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
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10	9	6	11	10	6	6	4	1	3	2	3	..	1	4	1	90	82	172	1	1	4	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	..	.				...	...
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10	9	6	11	10	6	6	4	1	3	2	3	...	1	4	1	90	82	172	1	1	4	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	..	..	..	..	..					...	...
1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	.	...	2	..	7		7		..	...	...
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1	...	1	.	..	...	...	...	2	.	1	.	..	..	2	..	8		8			.	.
11	9	7	11	10	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	...	1	6	1	98	82	180	1	1	4	.
1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	11	10	21	..	..	.	..
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1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	..		...	...	.	.	.	11	10	21		..	...	..
12	9	8	11	11	7	6	4	4	3	3	3	...	1	6	1	112	92	204	1	1	4	..

the Ages of the Population.—(PARSEES).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Total all ages.			5.		10—11.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.
6	4	5	...	6	2	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	41	17	58	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	1	..	4	1	5	..		...	.
7	4	5	...	6	2	6	3	3	...	2	..	...	...	5	1	47	19	66	..	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	8	15	...	...	...	1
7	4	8	...	6	2	6	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	54	27	81	...	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
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7	4	8	...	6	2	6	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	8	1	56	27	83	...	1	1	2

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VIIIA.—*Statement showing the Mixed*

	Province or District.	Burmese Chin.			Burmese Chinese.			Burmese Choungtha.			Burmese Dainet.			Burmese Karen.			Burmese Karennee.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	4	3	1	91	38	53	28	14	14	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	38	19	19	6	4	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	56	28	28	24	13	11	...	...	...	...	..	..	19	10	9	...	...	...
	Total	98	50	48	121	55	66	28	14	14	6	5	1	19	10	9	...	...	...
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	.	...	...	745	468	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	.	...	...	226	142	84	..	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	10	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	.	...	...	168	90	78	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Promo	29	14	15	60	31	29	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	29	14	15	1,199	731	468	..	.	..	...	...	...	17	7	10	...	...	...
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa	..	..	...	225	134	91	...	...	...	...	..	..	9	4	5	6	3	3
	Bassein ...	78	35	43	717	401	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	35	38	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	1,221	604	617	185	102	83	...	...	..	...	...	...	65	29	36	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	123	61	62	72	34	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	1,422	700	722	1,229	701	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	68	79	6	3	3
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions	1,451	714	737	2,428	1,433	996	...	...	..	..	...	...	164	75	89	6	3	3
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	..	..	...	197	112	85	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst	...	.	...	374	197	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	204	196	48	36	12
	Tavoy ..	..	...	...	803	478	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ..	.	..	...	763	436	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ..	...	...	...	31	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	71	56	1	1	...
	Toungoo ...	5	3	2	169	86	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	10	10	...
	Salween ...	..	.	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total ..	5	3	2	2,337	1,329	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	276	254	59	47	12
	Total for the Province	1,554	767	787	4,886	2,816	2,070	28	14	14	6	5	1	713	361	352	65	50	15

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VIIIA.—*Statement showing the Mixed*

	Province or District.	Talaing Chin.			Talaing Chinese.			Talaing Karen.			Talaing Karennee.			Talaing Shan.			Talaing Toungthoo.			Chin Karen.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	77	54	23	13	6	7	...	...	...	3,743	2,612	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Promo	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	77	54	23	13	6	7	...	...	...	3,775	2,633	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	...	..	...	17	6	11	54	28	26	1	1	...	210	109	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	...	...	..	23	8	15	1,503	760	743	...	...	...	213	107	106	...	...	...	212	132	180
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	87	92	...	...	...	76	41	35
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	47	19	28	1,557	788	769	1	1	...	607	306	301	...	...	...	288	173	215
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions	...	...	...	124	73	51	1,570	794	776	1	1	...	4,382	2,939	1,443	...	...	...	288	173	215
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	308	103	205	2	1	1	22	11	11	3,213	1,791	1,422	104	53	51	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	45	27	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,946	992	1,954	8	4	4	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	20	25	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	454	234	230	2	1	1	22	11	11	5,135	2,412	2,723	112	57	55	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	1	1	...	578	307	281	1,572	795	777	23	12	11	9 517	5,351	4,166	112	57	55	288	173	215

races of Burma (Indigenous and Cognate races).

Burmese Kwaymee.			Burmese Malay.			Burmese Mro.			Burmese Shan.			Burmese Talaing.			Burmese Toungthoo.			Burmese Yaw.			Burmese Yebain.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	93	48	45	175	92	83	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	7	8	5	3	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	38	36	23	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	93	48	45	264	138	126	33	16	17	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	75	134	1,873	895	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11,611	5,983	5,628	42,498	21,886	20,612	117	17	100	1	1	...	160	94	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	446	417	257	120	137	...	..	...	...	...	...	92	41	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	168	80	79	31	16	15	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,851	6,593	6,258	44,659	22,017	21,742	117	17	100	1	1	..	252	135	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	257	236	40,016	20,327	19,689	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...
...		...	4	2	2	...	...	...	2,182	1,295	887	11,613	5,827	5,786	...	...	...	12	5	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	8	5	...	...	...	1,045	484	561	9,009	4,435	4,634	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	45	36	15	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17	10	7	...	...	...	3,801	2,081	1,720	65,713	30,598	30,115	..	...	..	19	9	10	...	..	...
...	...	...	17	10	7	...	...	..	16,652	8,674	7,978	105,372	53,515	51,857	117	17	100	20	10	10	252	135	117
...	...	...	24	15	9	...	...	...	217	107	110	6,992	3,238	3,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	2,441	1,379	1,062	34,855	17,805	17,050	202	127	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	75	32	43	...	...	...	26	20	6	2,496	1,247	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	144	85	59	12	7	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,712	2,011	1,701	27,738	15,140	12,598	748	389	359	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	413	344	419	220	199	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	64	32	22	15	7	3	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	105	51	54	...	...	...	7,303	4,079	3,314	72,534	37,672	34,862	959	521	435	..	..	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	122	61	61	93	48	45	24,300	12,891	11,418	177,939	91,203	86,736	1,076	541	535	24	13	11	252	135	117

races of Burma (Indigenous and Cognate races)—(continued).

Chin Shan.			Shan Chinese.			Shan Karen.			Shan Karennee.			Shan Malay.			Shan Yaw.			Toungthoo Karen.			Toungthoo Karennee.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	7	2	247	131	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	66	54	32	234	143	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	109	73	37	484	276	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	3	2	53	31	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	418	320	98	136	92	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	7	5	2	125	64	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	434	332	102	314	187	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	2	543	404	139	798	463	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	189	185	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	395	244	151	226	156	70	50	23	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	378	340	29	19	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	39	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	269	163	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19	10	9	108	61	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677	486	191	...	...	...
...	...	...	16	9	7	97	45	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,096	541	555	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	9	6	3	6	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	695	497	198	525	339	186	56	28	30	13	6	7	374	189	185	2,486	1,410	1,076	29	19	10
20	7	3	1,238	904	334	1,323	802	521	56	28	30	13	6	7	379	193	186	2,486	1,410	1,076	29	19	10

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VIIIA.—*Statement showing the Mixed*

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		CHAW KWAYMEE.			KWAYMEE MRO.			CHINESE KAREN.			CHINESE MALAY.			MALAY SALONE.			MANIPOOR BURMESE.			MANIPURI SHAN.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	39	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	26	21	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
	Total...	10	7	3	39	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	30	25	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	413	221	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	22	10	4	2	2
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5	...	...	...
	Prome... ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	6	...	...	...
	Total .	.	...	...	...	..	...	414	221	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	34	21	4	2	2
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	15	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	88	77	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	45	59	2	2	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...
	Total...	..	...	..	...	..	...	42	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	150	153	2	2	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		...	..	...	...	...	...	456	244	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	184	174	6	4	2
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	34	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	61	29	32	25	17	8	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	.	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	16	19	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...		...	97	46	51	25	17	8	12	6	6	36	17	19	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		10	7	3	39	21	18	553	290	263	25	17	8	12	6	6	449	231	218	6	4	2

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VIIIA.—*Statement showing the Mixed*

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		HINDUSTANI PANTHAY.			HINDUSTANI SHAN.			HINDUSTANI TALAING.			HINDUSTANI TOUNGTHOO.			GUZERATI BURMESE.			PERSIAN BURMESE.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	56	30	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total...	...	...	...	56	30	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	17	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	3	1	2	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	6	2	4	23	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions		...	...	...	62	32	30	24	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	125	62	63	144	70	74	9	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	1	1	...	18	8	10	30	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	43	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	1	...	186	94	92	174	85	89	9	6	3	2	2	...	3	1	2
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		1	1	...	248	126	122	199	103	96	9	6	3	2	2	...	7	2	5

races of Burma (Indigenous and Cognate races)—(continued).

Manipuri Talaing.			Manipuri Karen.			Total of half-breeds of Indigenous and cognate races.			Bengali Burmese.			Bengali Talaing.			Hindustani Burmese.			Hindustani Karen.			Hindustani Malay.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	215	107	108	135	84	51	...	...	...	823	459	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	281	149	132	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	83	46	37	34	20	14	...	...	..	676	279	397	..	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	203	102	101	77	40	37	..	...	...	384	213	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	782	404	378	246	144	102	.	...	...	1,883	951	932	.	.	.	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	1,586	1,514	3	2	1	..	..	..	147	67	80	..	..	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	59,232	31,244	27,988	...	...	...	...	.	.	604	400	204	3	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407	715	692	1	1	...	...	...	.	102	79	23	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	—	...	324	174	150	8	5	3	..	..	.	374	182	192	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	64,068	33,719	30,344	12	8	4	..	..	.	1,317	788	529	3	1	2	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	41,138	20,926	20,212	...	...	...	...	..	..	258	119	139	38	20	18	..	..	..
5	4	1	...	...	...	18,116	9,460	8,656	30	20	10	...	..	..	916	412	504	89	23	16	...	...	...
7	3	4	...	...	...	12,107	5,916	6,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	300	296	.	..	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	306	160	146	...	...	...	..	.	...	542	240	302	..	...		...	...	...
13	8	5	...	...	...	71,067	36,462	35,205	30	20	10	...	..	..	2,312	1,071	1,241	77	43	34	1	1	...
13	8	5	...	...	...	135,730	70,181	65,549	51	37	14	...	.	...	3,629	1,859	1,770	80	44	36	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,838	3,070	4,158	4	3	1	...	...	...	364	165	199	...	...	..	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	43,550	22,669	20,881	40	21	19	4	2	2	801	493	308	260	140	120	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,405	1,817	1,588	...	...	...	..	...	.	570	267	303	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	756	521	...	...	...	...	..	...	948	507	441	1	...	1	...	.	...
4	4	...	3	1	2	35,097	18,835	16,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	110	82	7	5	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,612	1,352	1,260	21	10	11	6	3	3	581	294	287	...	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	143	96	47	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	3	1	2	93,972	49,195	44,777	65	34	31	10	5	5	3,456	1,776	1,680	268	145	123	...	...	...
17	12	5	3	1	2	230,484	119,780	110,704	362	215	147	10	5	5	8,008	4,586	4,382	348	189	159	1	1	...

races of Burma (Indigenous and Indian races)—(continued).

Surati Burmese.			Tamil Burmese.			Tamil Karen.			Tamil Talaing.			Telugu Burmese.			Total of Indigenous and Indian Races.	English Burmese.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	958	543	415	12	8	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	299	412	5	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	253	208	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,130	1,095	1,035	18	11	7
...	...	...	33	20	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	90	95	112	60	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	761	496	265	44	34	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	80	28	17	13	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	187	196	19	11	8
...	...	...	33	20	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	1,432	853	579	192	118	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	334	165	169	50	39	11
...	...	...	50	12	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,044	476	568	34	20	14
...	...	...	6	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	311	303	6	2	4
23	7	16	196	167	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	765	405	360	23	13	10
23	7	16	229	179	79	20	12	8	1	...	1	2	1	1	2,757	1,357	1,400	113	74	39
23	7	16	285	193	92	20	12	8	1	...	1	9	6	3	4,189	2,210	1,979	305	192	113
12	4	8	33	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	191	226	226	124	104
...	...	...	24	10	14	...	...	...	11	8	3	...	...	...	1,418	752	666	33	18	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	267	303	52	35	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	507	442	31	17	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	139	109	21	14	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	358	341	13	11	2
...	...	...	47	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,301	2,214	2,087	330	220	110
12	4	8	104	53	51	...	...	...	11	8	3	...	...	...						
35	11	24	389	246	143	20	12	8	12	8	4	9	6	3	10,620	5,519	5,101	703	1,189	920

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. VIIIA.—*Statement showing the Mixed*

	Province or District.	English Karen.			English Malay.			French Burmese.			Greek Burmese.			Spanish Burmese.			Spanish Talaing.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome... ..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	4	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	4	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	4	8	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	4	8	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	4	3	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	12	4	8	2	1	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. IX.—*Statement showing the Distribution of*

	Province or District.	Arakanese.			Burmese.			Tavoy.			Choungtha.			Yebbein.			Yaw.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	205,631	108,112	97,522	19,012	9,994	9,018	2	1	1	1,071	679	702	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	266	153	113	406	227	179	...	...	...	670	335	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	118,044	58,464	60,480	14,007	7,688	7,319	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	7
	Sandoway ...	33,715	17,114	16,571	24,346	12,358	11,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	358,559	183,873	174,686	58,671	30,107	28,504	4	3	1	2,341	1,214	1,127	...	...	...	11	4	7
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	1,086	978	1,008	61,103	33,030	28,073	47	41	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	181	98	83	324,544	182,333	142,211	28	21	7	...	...	...	49	27	22	15	15	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	21	14	7	255,330	130,303	125,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	142	136	...	...	...
	Promo	192	128	64	301,214	149,978	151,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2,380	1,218	1,162	942,191	495,644	446,547	75	62	13	...	...	...	327	169	158	15	15	...
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	18	15	3	181,763	96,788	84,975	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
	Bassein ...	1,909	1,077	832	275,530	140,628	134,901	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
	Henzada ...	31	21	10	268,900	134,811	134,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Thayetmyo ...	21	16	5	145,948	73,373	72,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1,979	1,129	850	872,249	445,110	427,139	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	4,359	2,347	2,012	1,814,440	940,754	873,686	78	64	14	...	...	...	327	169	158	23	20	3
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town...	6	3	3	26,211	13,024	13,187	23	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	4	4	...	68,925	36,683	32,242	1,115	582	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	4	3	1	75,181	36,461	38,720	78	43	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui... ...	1	1	...	37,456	18,751	18,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	11	7	4	80,195	46,494	33,701	42	25	17	...	...	...	109	48	61	7	3	4
	Toungoo ...	44	21	23	83,440	43,288	40,152	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	606	416	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	70	39	31	372,014	195,117	176,897	1,261	665	596	...	...	...	109	48	61	7	3	4
	Total for the Province	362,988	186,259	176,729	2,945,193	1,166,088	1,079,087	1,343	728	611	2,341	1,214	1,127	436	217	219	41	27	14

races of Burma (*European and Eastern races*)—(concluded).

English Manipuri.			English Armenian.			English Bengali.			English Marathi.			English Tamil.			English Hindustani.			Total European and Eastern Races.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	7
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	5	3	2	124	66	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	34	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	14	4
...	...	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13	12
...	...	...	8	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	5	3	2	211	127	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	42	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	35	20	15
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	29	13	16
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	...	1	125	78	47
1	1	...	8	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	3	6	6	3	3	336	205	131
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	245	132	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	22	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	36	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	17	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	...	1	1	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	406	233	173
1	1	...	9	3	6	8	4	4	1	...	1	12	5	7	6	3	3	762	451	311

Population according to Language.—Languages of Burma and Eastern Asia.

Total of Burmese. (six preceding columns).			Sak.			Chin.			Karen.			Karennee.			Toungthoo.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
226,319	118,986	107,333	69	30	39	5,707	2,966	2,741	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,342	715	627	...	...	...	980	490	490	...	...	...	1,307	680	627	...	...	...
123,864	60,058	67,806	...	...	...	11,017	5,991	5,026	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
56,061	29,502	26,559	...	...	...	5,045	2,638	2,407	107	45	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
419,586	215,261	204,325	69	30	39	23,340	12,085	11,264	112	49	63	1,307	680	627	...	...	...
63,136	34,049	29,087	...	...	...	1	1	...	107	120	47	4	4	...	...	...	...
324,817	162,494	162,323	...	...	...	7	4	3	50,702	24,974	25,728	138	138	...	1,000	500	500
265,689	130,459	125,170	...	...	...	113	75	38	17,437	8,930	8,507	2	2	...	14	14	...
301,406	150,106	151,300	...	...	...	10,662	5,335	5,327	3,021	1,449	1,572	...	...	...	5	4	1
944,988	497,108	447,880	...	...	...	10,783	5,415	5,368	71,237	35,473	35,854	144	144	...	1,109	608	501
181,795	96,806	84,979	...	...	...	5	3	2	90,009	45,765	44,244	193	183	10	...	...	...
277,458	141,719	135,734	...	...	...	907	499	398	96,006	49,483	46,525	2	2	...	12	12	...
269,088	134,388	134,700	...	...	...	3,652	1,859	1,793	38,268	19,221	18,962	1	1	...	...	...	...
145,969	73,389	72,580	...	...	...	16,416	8,343	8,073	440	247	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
874,239	446,346	427,893	...	...	...	20,980	10,014	10,966	224,740	114,816	109,924	196	186	10	12	12	...
1,819,227	943,454	875,873	...	...	...	31,763	16,099	15,664	296,067	150,289	145,778	340	330	10	1,121	620	501
22,940	13,039	13,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	197	14	12	12	...	28	27	1
70,044	37,269	32,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,736	47,435	45,303	1,305	1,298	278	27,771	14,441	13,330
75,288	38,507	36,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,553	4,370	4,183	4	2	2	10	10	...
37,497	18,792	18,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,208	4,695	4,513	2	2	...	14	14	...
80,364	45,977	33,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,400	26,301	26,099	134	113	21	5,715	3,084	2,631
88,497	43,312	40,175	...	...	...	3	2	1	27,280	14,442	12,188	244	186	58	726	310	416
668	416	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,888	15,280	12,737	280	118	162	169	169	97
296,284	156,982	137,252	69	30	39	3	2	1	218,216	111,979	107,097	2,158	1,661	491	34,423	17,903	16,468
4,235,511	2,100,436	1,837,787	...	...	...	55,015	28,116	26,899	514,283	262,317	252,973	2,780	2,271	1,126	35,854	18,523	17,331

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. IX.—*Statement showing the Distribution of Population*

	Province or District.	Talaing.			Kachin.			Chaw.			Kwaymee.			Koon.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,030	2,874	2,756	11	11	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	309	278	8,143	4,113	4,030	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	9	2	7	...	...	...	587	309	278	13,773	6,987	6,786	11	11	...
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	1,812	931	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	25,986	13,869	12,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	79	36	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	27,887	14,841	13,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa	8,575	4,501	4,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	3,048	2,032	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	2,950	1,463	1,487	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	15,479	7,998	7,481	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	43,366	22,839	20,527	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	2,710	1,247	1,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst	85,616	43,962	41,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	275	143	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	22,282	8,101	14,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	291	140	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	111,178	53,596	57,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	154,553	76,437	78,116	1	...	1	587	309	278	13,773	6,987	6,786	11	11	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. IX.—*Statement showing the Distribution of*

	Province or District.	Tipperah.			Chinese.			Panthay.			Malay.			Salone.			Arabic.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	...	...	...	209	206	3	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
	Northern Arakan	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	18	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	11	7	4	303	296	5	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	3,752	3,480	272	...	...	...	105	74	31	...	...	...	48	31	17
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	2,013	1,541	472	...	...	...	13	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	298	286	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	...	...	...	371	359	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	6,434	5,666	768	1	1	...	118	85	33	...	...	...	48	31	17
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa	...	...	...	529	510	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	744	720	24	...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	4	4	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	445	329	116	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	146	129	17	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	1,864	1,688	176	...	...	...	15	11	4	...	...	...	4	4	...
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	...	...	...	8,298	7,354	944	1	1	...	133	96	37	...	...	...	52	35	17
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	...	...	...	1,301	1,084	217	...	...	...	34	24	10	...	...	...	3	3	...
	Amherst	...	...	...	1,388	1,149	239	...	...	...	72	42	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	301	284	17	...	...	...	26	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	954	935	19	...	...	...	1,459	776	683	864	433	431	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	280	236	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	137	133	4	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	4,361	3,821	540	9	5	4	1,591	864	727	864	433	431	4	4	...
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	11	7	4	12,962	11,473	1,489	10	6	4	1,732	968	764	864	433	431	56	39	17

according to Language.—Languages of Burma and Eastern Asia—(continued).

Mro.			Shandoo.			Dainet.			Shan.			Manipuri.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
9,176	4,694	4,482	...	...	...	1,995	1,057	938	144	80	58	110	71	39
1,844	939	905	71	40	31	...	...	...	6	5	1	14	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	99	7	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	42	17	1	1	...
11,020	5,633	5,387	71	40	31	1,995	1,057	938	315	226	81	126	80	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,556	772	784	334	189	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,282	5,933	5,349	77	32	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,608	890	718	13	10	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,602	1,925	1,677	963	439	524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,018	9,520	8,528	1,587	670	717
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	789	477	312	80	42	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	814	411	31	19	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,060	912	148	820	377	443
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	645	456	189	22	14	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	4,319	2,639	1,680	953	452	501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,367	12,150	10,208	2,310	1,122	1,218
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	440	183	2	2	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,849	4,917	3,932	21	19	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	62	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,936	3,163	2,773	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,135	3,792	4,343	34	22	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,109	6,654	5,515	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	862	397	..	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,041	19,890	17,151	58	44	14
11,021	5,634	5,387	71	40	31	1,995	1,057	938	59,723	32,281	27,442	2,524	1,246	1,278

Population according to Languages.—Languages of India and Western Asia.

Armenian.			Bengali.			Canarese.			Goanese.			Guzerati.			Hindustani.			Laccadive Islands.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
314	174	140	84,592	55,437	29,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,200	14,464	8,736	9	9	...
...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	72	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,062	1,206	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	1,046	494	...	...	...
...	...	...	399	278	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	145	118	...	...	...
314	174	140	87,006	56,944	30,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,085	15,727	9,358	9	9	...
137	85	52	7,444	6,823	621	3	1	2	...	...	...	183	144	39	12,176	9,705	2,381	...	...	...
...	...	...	309	252	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	8,193	6,457	1,736	...	...	...
...	...	...	102	99	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864	1,683	181	...	...	...
5	3	2	158	155	3		...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1,552	1,183	369	...	...	...
142	88	54	8,013	7,329	684	3	1	2	...	...	...	188	148	40	23,785	19,118	4,667	...	...	...
...	...	...	187	183	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	1,298	187	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,200	1,097	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,098	4,079	1,019	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	3	1,032	835	197	...	...	...
...	...	...	279	255	24	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,476	1,222	254	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,736	1,505	231	2	2	...	...	...	...	13	10	3	9,091	7,434	1,657	...	...	...
142	88	54	9,749	8,834	915	5	3	2	...	...	...	201	158	43	32,876	26,552	6,324	...	...	...
3	2	1	2,057	1,920	137	...	...	...	4	4	...	5	5	...	5,012	3,579	1,433	...	...	...
...	...	...	490	460	30	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	6,479	4,606	1,873	...	...	...
...	...	...	49	46	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	193	67	...	...	...
...	...	...	33	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	261	90	...	...	...
...	...	...	95	79	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,986	1,314	172	...	...	...
7	5	2	74	64	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,803	1,225	578	...	...	...
...	...	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	5	...	...	...
10	7	3	2,903	2,543	360	...	...	...	10	7	3	5	5	...	15,029	11,011	4,018	...	...	...
152	95	57	12,652	11,377	1,275	5	3	2	10	7	3	206	163	43	72,900	53,563	19,709	9	9	...

Final Census Form No. IX.—*Statement showing the Distribution of Population*

	Province or District.	Malayalam.			Marathi.			Nepali.			Ooria.			Panjabi.			Persian.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	...	...	...	11	11	...	5	5	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	6	4	2
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	53	19	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	11	11	...	77	58	19	41	41	...	4	3	1	6	4	2
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	1	1	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	89	65	24	10	5	5	130	87	43
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	188	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
	Tharrawaddy	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	249	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	7	2	5
	Total	4	4	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	531	506	25	10	5	5	141	91	50
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Bassein	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	87	1	...	...	...	9	5	4
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	4	..	5	5	...	...	...	...	88	87	1	...	...	...	11	6	5
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	8	8	...	13	10	3	...	...	...	619	593	26	10	5	5	152	97	55
	Moulmein Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	34	27	...	...	...	37	28	9
Tenasserim.	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	102	23	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	19	16	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	7	5	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	17	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	202	146	56	...	...	...	40	31	9
	Total for the Province	28	25	3	24	21	3	78	59	19	862	780	82	14	8	6	198	132	66

Final Census Form No. IX.—*Statement showing the Distribution of*

	Province or District.	Finnish.			French.			Gaelic.			German.			Greek.			Italian.			Maltese.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab	...	...	...	11	8	3	1	1	...	68	63	5	6	6	...	68	68	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	13	8	5	1	1	...	68	63	5	17	15	2	68	68	...	...	...	...
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	5	5	...	53	49	4	...	...	...	138	120	18	12	12	...	235	215	20	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	5	...	60	53	7	...	...	...	145	126	19	12	12	...	237	217	20	...	...	...
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	96	95	1	1	1	...	41	41	...	15	15	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	16	16	...	1	1	...	97	96	1	1	1	...	41	41	...	15	15	...
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	5	5	...	76	69	7	1	1	...	242	222	20	13	13	...	278	258	20	15	15	...
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	...	...	...	15	11	4	2	2	...	25	21	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	22	14	8	2	2	...	29	25	4	...	...	...	7	7	...	2	2	...
	Total for the Province	5	5	...	111	91	20	4	4	...	339	310	29	20	22	2	333	308	20	24	24	...

according to Language.—Languages of India, Western Asia, and Europe.—(concluded).

Singhalese.			Surattee.			Tamil.			Telugoo.			African.			Hebrew.			Danish.			English.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	640	628	12	538	529	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	627	496	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2
...	...	...	4	4	...	17	14	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	42	32	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	20	12	8
...	...	...	4	4	...	668	650	18	556	547	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	697	546	151
1	1	...	108	78	30	18,730	14,838	3,892	18,450	15,649	2,801	1	1	...	131	70	61	...	..	...	4,814	3,416	1,398
...	...	...	...	...	...	797	602	195	1,836	1,711	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	302	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	134	121	13	509	484	25	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	97	69	28
...	...	...	5	5	..	410	351	59	47	39	8	...	...	...	7	4	3	3	3	...	95	55	40
1	1	...	113	83	30	20,071	15,912	4,159	20,842	17,883	2,959	1	1	..	138	74	64	3	3	...	5,253	3,749	1,511
...	...	...	3	3	...	102	143	19	217	197	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	32	4
...	...	...	3	3	...	154	141	13	1,807	1,608	199	...	...	...	3	3	...	6	6	...	405	338	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	64	43	21	40	43	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	34	22
...	..	...	28	23	5	1,535	1,021	514	823	680	143	..	.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1,763	1,504	248
...	...	...	34	29	5	1,915	1,348	567	2,806	2,588	308	.	...	...	5	5	...	6	6	...	2,309	1,968	341
1	1	...	147	112	35	21,986	17,260	4,726	23,738	20,471	3,267	1	1	...	143	79	64	9	9	...	7,562	5,710	1,852
...	...	...	27	25	2	6,957	5,442	1,515	6,510	5,130	1,380	3	2	1	26	15	11	4	4	...	1,093	612	483
...	...	...	2	1	1	4,208	3,174	1,034	1,717	1,437	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	30	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	107	86	21	47	41	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	46	2	154	147	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	30	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	178	139	39	186	141	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	37	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	904	684	220	807	695	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	584	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
...	...	...	29	26	3	12,404	9,573	2,831	9,421	7,591	1,830	3	2	1	26	15	11	4	4	...	1,967	1,312	655
1	1	...	180	142	38	35,058	27,483	7,575	33,715	28,609	5,106	4	3	1	171	96	75	13	13	..	10,226	7,568	2,658

Population according to Languages.—Languages of Europe.

Netherlandish.			Norwegian.			Portuguese.			Russian.			Spanish.			Swedish.			Turkish.			Welsh.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
4	4	...	81	81	....	16	16	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	81	81	...	16	16	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
3	2	1	114	114	...	90	79	11	8	6	2	16	16	...	90	90	..	...	...	...	81	81	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	114	114	...	92	81	11	8	6	2	16	16	...	90	90	...	1	1	...	89	89	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	...	61	61	...	6	6	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	...	61	61	...	16	16	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
28	28	1	175	175	...	108	97	11	11	9	2	19	19	...	121	121	...	1	1	...	96	96	...
2	2	1	...	...	...	32	17	15	1	1	...	2	2	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	35	35	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	36	21	15	1	1	...	2	2	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	40	40	...
[illegible]																							

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. X.—*Statement showing the distribution of the population according to birthplace.*

Where born.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
A.—INSIDE ASIA.			
(a) *Inside the Indian Empire—*			
I.—Within the province	3,195,026	1,612,824	1,582,204
II.—In other provinces—			
Andaman Islands	20	10	10
Assam	17	14	3
Bengal	10,861	79,746	23,115
Bombay	2,046	1,801	245
Chandernagore	3	3	...
Central India	36	28	8
Central Provinces	310	256	54
Diu	27	27	...
Goa	81	81	...
Guzarat	4	4	...
India	33	31	2
Madras	74,430	62,348	12,082
Nepal	60	50	10
Nizam's Dominion	489	449	40
North-Western Provinces	3,211	2,965	246
Oudh	214	197	17
Punjab	169	153	16
Pondicherry	18	16	2
Rajpootana	19	14	5
Total of A (*a*) II ...	164,748	148,868	35,866
(b) *Outside the Indian Empire—*			
Afghanistan	24	19	5
Arabia	77	70	7
Armenia	2	2	...
Asia	1	1	...
Ceylon	82	76	6
China	11,314	10,449	865
East Indies	4	4	...
Japan	11	5	6
Karennee	2,173	1,743	430
Laccadive Islands	9	9	...
Malay Peninsula	17	14	3
Manipur	56	40	16
Nicobar Islands	1	1	...
Persia	69	58	11
Philippine Islands	5	4	1
Straits Settlements	1,140	953	187
Shan States	16,490	10,257	6,233
Siam	2,509	1,544	965
Upper Burma	316,018	197,723	118,295
Total of A (*b*) ...	350,003	222,872	127,130
B.—OUTSIDE ASIA.			
1.—Europe—			
At sea	6	6	...
Austria	52	43	9
Belgium	12	7	5
Denmark	44	44	...
France	85	70	15
Greece	19	18	1
Germany	337	308	29
Holland	21	20	1
Italy	388	364	24
Malta	35	35	...
Norway	260	259	1
Portugal	7	7	...
Russia	26	20	6
Spain	12	12	...
Sweden	148	147	1
Switzerland	3	3	...
Turkey	13	10	3
United Kingdom—			
England	4,175	3,892	283
Ireland	607	516	91
Scotland	461	421	40
Wales	103	102	1
Total of (B) I ...	6,814	6,304	510
2.—Africa—			
Africa	7	5	2
Algiers	1	1	...
Cape Colony	1	1	...
Egypt	6	4	2
Mauritius	3	3	...
3.—America—			
Canada, Dominion of	3	3	...
United States	135	90	45
West Indies	5	2	3
4.—Australasia—			
Australia	9	6	3
New Zealand	6	5	1
Unknown	3	2	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,726,571	1,991,003	1,735,568

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XI.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the people according to Birth-*

WITHIN THE

	Province or District.	Akyab.			Amherst.			Bassein.			Hanthawaddy.			Henzada.			Kyouk
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
Arakan.	Akyab ...	274,775	143,559	131,216	..	...	...	40	30	19	22	10	12	20	15	5	11,999
	Northern Arakan...	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	1,483	851	632	..	...	...	61	44	17	2	2	...	238	102	136	141,607
	Sandoway ..	615	335	280	...	...	...	1,127	645	482	311	166	145	213	122	91	5,001
	Total	276,877	144,746	132,131	...	...	...	1,230	721	518	335	178	157	471	239	232	158,607
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	225	170	55	57	31	23	712	457	255	1,782	1,153	629	1,080	736	344	4
	Hanthawaddy	98	56	42	183	101	82	598	358	240	291,481	148,988	142,493	1,930	1,006	836	24
	Tharrawaddy	31	25	9	2	2	...	217	135	82	469	245	224	2,702	1,490	1,208	5
	Prome ..	614	311	273	1	1	...	480	264	222	133	82	51	1,988	678	610	5
	Total .	981	562	389	243	136	105	1,983	1,214	769	293,865	150,468	143,397	7,006	4,011	2,995	38
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	32	20	12	2	2	...	8,305	4,431	3,874	2,909	1,552	1,357	6,011	3,369	2,642	9
	Bassein ...	480	302	178	9	4	5	343,705	171,041	171,624	271	165	106	4,504	2,853	1,741	915
	Henzada	150	88	68	7	6	1	6,543	3,320	3,214	1,020	834	786	259,248	126,012	133,236	28
	Thayetmyo ...	919	473	446	2	...	2	279	186	93	49	27	22	252	155	97	112
	Total .	1,587	883	704	20	12	8	358,052	179,887	179,065	4,849	2,578	2,271	270,105	133,289	136,816	1,064
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	2,568	1,475	1,093	263	150	113	360,035	181,101	179,834	298,714	153,046	145,668	277,111	137,300	139,811	1,102
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town...	59	24	35	163	98	65	88	50	38	450	236	218	98	87	11	...
	Amherst	27	21	6	215,883	124,460	121,421	65	44	21	982	557	425	77	52	25	2
	Tavoy .	...	..	...	17	10	7	20	15	5	8	7	1	19	14	5	14
	Mergui ..	9	9	...	13	12	1	10	6	4	4	3	1	2	1	1	7
	Shwaygyin ...	12	12	...	179	87	92	28	23	5	2,180	1,500	680	80	52	28	2
	Toungoo ..	7	6	1	8	3	5	105	73	32	221	142	79	13	6	7	3
	Salween ...	3	3	...	788	441	347	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...
	Total .	117	75	42	217,051	125,110	121,941	316	211	105	3,853	2,449	1,404	291	213	78	28
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	279,562	146,296	133,266	247,314	125,260	122,054	362,490	182,033	180,457	302,902	155,673	147,229	277,873	137,752	140,121	159,797

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XI.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the people according to Birth-place*

WITHIN THE PROVINCE.

	Province or District.	Shwaygyin.			Tavoy.			Tharrawaddy.			Thayetmyo.			Thonegwa.			Toungoo.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
Arakan.	Akyab ...	3	1	2	2	1	1	7	2	5	44	22	22	1	...	1	10	7	3
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Kyoukpyoo ..	...	...	...	15	15	...	3	1	2	527	292	235	5	3	2	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	2	732	390	342	5	3	2	1	1	...
	Total...	5	1	4	18	17	1	13	4	9	1,303	704	600	11	6	5	12	9	3
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ..	235	173	62	457	289	168	611	422	189	227	150	87	843	550	293	362	205	157
	Hanthawaddy ...	1,231	727	504	131	70	51	2,986	1,946	1,040	341	207	134	3,151	1,848	1,303	602	402	200
	Tharrawaddy ...	154	79	75	13	10	3	239,107	115,321	116,786	2,928	1,692	1,136	75	46	29	505	338	167
	Prome	28	19	9	36	24	12	3,846	2,001	1,845	9,777	5,318	4,459	299	161	138	388	198	190
	Total...	1,668	998	670	637	393	234	236,850	118,990	119,860	13,183	7,367	5,816	4,368	2,605	1,763	1,907	1,143	744
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	80	50	30	29	17	12	893	552	341	615	358	257	200,538	100,437	100,101	77	58	19
	Bassein ...	48	24	24	36	24	12	652	489	163	355	201	154	3,014	1,597	1,417	120	74	46
	Henzada ...	28	13	15	10	6	4	5,104	2,557	2,547	957	553	394	1,031	287	744	21	12	9
	Thayetmyo .	34	15	19	3	1	2	71	46	25	130,153	64,454	65,699	90	45	45	167	97	70
	Total...	190	102	88	78	48	30	6,720	3,644	3,076	132,080	65,576	66,504	205,273	102,366	102,307	385	241	144
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...	1,858	1,100	758	705	441	264	245,570	122,634	122,936	145,263	72,943	72,320	209,641	105,072	104,070	2,292	1,384	908
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ...	207	148	59	709	326	383	61	51	10	37	29	8	85	81	4	97	61	36
	Amherst ...	4,367	2,421	1,946	1,940	1,053	887	6	4	2	22	15	7	34	19	15	329	163	166
	Tavoy	7	4	3	83,090	40,336	42,760	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	...	2	3	3	...
	Mergui	10	4	6	1,635	1,011	624	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	2	...
	Shwaygyin ...	150,337	75,827	74,510	65	44	21	178	107	71	13	10	3	518	310	208	1,213	1,021	192
	Toungoo ...	2,592	1,413	1,179	12	8	4	133	87	46	67	45	22	23	14	9	38,220	20,330	17,890
	Salween ...	504	308	196	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	23	14	9
	Total...	158,024	80,125	77,899	87,459	42,780	44,679	383	253	130	143	101	42	615	375	240	40,884	21,594	19,290
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	159,987	81,226	78,661	88,182	43,226	44,944	245,966	122,891	123,075	146,729	73,748	72,981	210,897	105,822	104,825	43,384	23,128	20,256

place by Districts within the Province, and outside the Province according to Province or Country.
PROVINCE.

PTOO.		MERGUI.			MOULMEIN TOWN.			NORTHERN ARAKAN.			PROME.			RANGOON TOWN.			SANDOWAY.			SALWEEN.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
6,945	5,054	4	2	2	39	17	22	793	413	380	95	57	38	164	96	68	255	162	93	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,198	6,725	6,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69,606	71,971	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	116	73	43	16	12	4	576	360	236	...	...	...
2,846	2,158	1	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1,229	675	547	7	4	3	53,042	26,806	27,044	...	...	...
79,487	79,180	5	3	2	47	24	23	13,991	7,138	6,853	1,433	805	628	187	112	75	54,773	27,410	27,363	...	...	...
3	1	186	119	67	2,516	1,293	1,223	17	13	4	1,537	954	583	48,856	23,620	25,236	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	5	33	22	11	1,198	664	534	7	3	4	2,468	1,454	1,014	24,842	13,035	11,807	33	27	6	1	...	1
3	2	2	2	...	135	97	38	...	...	...	13,432	7,421	6,011	1,095	639	456	16	8	8	...	...	...
3	2	3	2	1	181	107	74	...	...	...	276,752	135,181	141,571	851	432	419	445	232	213	...	...	...
26	10	224	145	79	4,030	2,161	1,869	24	16	8	294,180	144,960	149,220	75,644	37,620	38,018	494	267	227	1	...	1
2	...	3	3	...	307	182	125	...	...	...	3,677	2,145	1,532	8,148	4,488	3,660	15	9	6	2	1	1
560	355	1	1	...	124	89	35	3	...	3	2,196	1,303	893	1,318	690	628	1,109	625	484	...	...	...
17	11	2	2	...	68	44	24	...	...	...	4,473	2,490	1,983	928	517	411	994	525	469	9	6	3
64	48	1	1	...	30	21	15	...	...	...	2,573	1,389	1,184	469	240	229	152	83	69	...	...	...
650	414	7	7	...	535	336	199	3	...	3	12,919	7,327	5,592	10,863	5,935	4,928	2,270	1,242	1,028	11	7	4
678	494	231	152	79	4,505	2,497	2,008	27	16	11	307,108	152,287	154,821	86,507	43,561	42,946	2,764	1,509	1,255	12	7	5
...	...	234	156	78	28,308	13,496	14,812	...	...	...	203	135	68	2,109	1,059	1,050	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	...	131	83	48	19,201	10,070	9,131	...	...	...	502	325	177	2,041	1,547	1,094	...	...	...	566	287	279
14	...	263	162	101	204	101	103	...	...	...	39	31	8	114	89	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	50,735	25,259	25,476	98	70	28	...	...	...	10	9	1	58	41	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	16	10	6	1,637	978	659	...	...	...	246	170	76	2,156	1,243	913	18	14	4	48	17	31
3	...	2	2	...	133	99	34	7	4	3	1,470	824	646	479	267	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	10	15	210	138	72	...	...	...	7	6	1	15	11	4	959	511	448	25,702	12,782	12,920
26	2	51,406	25,692	25,724	49,851	25,012	24,839	7	4	3	2,477	1,500	977	7,572	4,257	3,315	978	526	452	26,310	13,086	13,230
80,191	79,606	51,642	25,837	25,805	54,463	27,533	26,930	14,025	7,158	6,867	311,018	154,592	156,426	94,266	47,930	46,336	58,515	29,445	29,070	26,328	13,093	13,235

by Districts within the Province, and outside the Province according to Province or Country.—(continued).
INDIA.

ANDAMANS.			ASSAM.			BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			CHANDERNAGORE.			CENTRAL INDIA.			CENTRAL PROVINCES.			DIU.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
...	...	...	2	2	...	67,053	47,964	19,089	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...
...	...	...	6	6	...	275	175	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	958	188	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	335	277	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	8	...	68,809	49,374	19,435	8	5	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	27	27	...
15	7	8	...	...	...	11,969	10,701	1,198	1,529	1,325	197	...	...	...	16	10	6	167	136	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	3,993	3,356	637	117	117	...	3	3	...	10	9	1	97	97	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338	1,245	93	15	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	869	761	108	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	...	...
15	7	8	1	1	...	18,099	16,133	1,966	1,660	1,461	199	3	3	...	26	19	7	211	176	35	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	1,090	64	40	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	3,992	3,841	151	8	8	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	35	34	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	610	541	69	21	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	973	869	104	52	48	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	1	6,129	5,741	388	121	105	16	...	...	...	7	7	...	41	40	1	...	...	...
15	7	8	3	2	1	94,228	21,874	2,354	1,781	1,566	215	3	3	...	33	26	7	252	216	36	...	...	...
3	1	2	...	...	...	4,056	3,519	537	149	135	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	1	...	3,954	3,961	593	31	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	1	...	...	...
1	1	...	4	2	2	105	99	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	145	125	20	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	774	674	100	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	669	577	76	50	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	197	193	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	25	17	...	...	...
[illegible]																							
[illegible]																							

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XI.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the people according to Birth-place* IN

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		GOA.			GUZERAT.			INDIA.			MADRAS.			NEPAUL.			NIZAM'S DOMINION.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,759	1,735	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	58	48	10	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	51	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,854	1,823	31	59	49	10	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	40	40	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	38,763	32,163	6,600	1	1	...	76	63	13
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,027	4,264	663	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	965	55	...	...	...	23	23	...
	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	613	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	40	40	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	45,398	38,005	7,393	1	1	...	99	86	13
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	529	480	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,666	2,430	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	244	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	33	31	2	2,653	2,062	591	...	...	...	5	5	...
	Total ...	6	6	...	1	1	...	33	31	2	6,132	5,216	916	...	...	...	5	5	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Division		45	45	...	4	4	...	33	31	2	51,530	43,221	8,309	1	1	...	104	91	13
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,472	10,139	2,333	...	...	...	342	321	21
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,535	4,527	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	180	20	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Mergui...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	242	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	559	59	...	...	...	4	4	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,967	1,655	312	...	...	...	38	32	6
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,046	17,304	3,742	...	...	...	385	358	27
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		81	81	...	4	4	...	33	31	2	74,130	62,348	12,082	60	50	10	489	449	40

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XI.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the people according to Birth-place* ASIA OUT

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		ASIA.			CEYLON.			CHINA.			EAST INDIES.			JAPAN.			KARENNER.			JACCADIVE ISLANDS.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	222	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	9	...
	Northern Arakan..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	247	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	9	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	...	...	...	27	23	4	3,250	3,121	129	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	12	12	...	1,491	1,338	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	5	4	1	337	326	11	...	...	...	5	2	3	143	93	50	...	...	...
	Prome ...	...	...	...	3	3	...	304	299	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	47	42	5	5,382	5,084	298	...	...	...	6	3	3	170	120	50	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	476	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	135	95	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	7	7	...	813	772	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	3	3	...	214	211	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	119	116	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	11	11	...	1,630	1,575	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	136	95	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		...	...	...	58	53	5	7,012	6,659	353	...	...	...	6	3	3	401	256	145	...	...	...
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	4	4	...	826	790	36	2	2	...	1	1	...	201	200	1	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1,199	967	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	999	869	70	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	303	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,209	1,062	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	349	278	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	68	7	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	14	13	1	146	143	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	210	165	45	...	...	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	195	138	...	...	...
	Total...	1	1	...	24	23	1	4,040	3,543	497	2	2	...	4	1	3	1,772	1,497	256	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		1	1	...	93	76	6	11,314	10,449	865	4	4	...	11	5	6	2,173	1,753	420	9	9	...

by Districts within the Province, and outside the Province according to Province or Country.—(continued).

DIA. ASIA OUTSIDE INDIA.

North-Western Provinces.			Oudh.			Punjab.			Pondicherry.			Rajpootana.			Afghanistan.			Arabia.			Armenia.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
246	235	11	2	2	...	20	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
10	7	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
4	4	...	...	...	...	44	44	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
260	246	14	2	2	...	69	63	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	.	3	3	..	...	...	..
968	837	131	438	420	18	27	25	2	8	6	2	13	10	3	12	9	3	23	16	7	2	2	..
308	301	7	389	386	3	25	25	...	2	2	...	5	3	2	...	...	..	3	3	..	...	...	...
351	334	17	57	53	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	36	36	..	...	...	...
28	27	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	
1,655	1,499	156	884	850	25	52	50	2	10	8	2	18	13	5	12	9	3	62	55	7	2	2	.
8	8	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	5.	..		...	...	
728	726	2	2	2	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	..	...	...	..
14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	..
102	94	8	4	3	1	23	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	2	2	..	...	...	..
852	842	10	9	8	1	30	28	2	...	..	.	...	..	.	3	2	1	1	1	.	..	..	.
2,507	2,341	166	893	867	26	82	78	4	10	8	2	18	13	5	15	11	4	66	59	7	2	2	
266	228	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	..
50	35	15	12	11	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	..
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...
31	30	1	...	...	...	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
69	67	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
444	378	66	19	18	1	18	12	6	5	3	...	1	1	...	5	4	1	8	8	.	...	...	
3,211	2,965	246	914	887	27	160	153	16	18	16	2	19	14	5	24	19	5	77	70	7	2	2	...

by Districts within the Province, and outside the Province according to Province or Country.—(continued).

SIDE INDIA.

Malay Peninsula.			Manipur.			Mauritius.			Nicobar Islands.			Persia.			Philippine Islands.			Straits Settlements.			Shan States.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
...	...	...	49	36	13	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	99	38	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	30	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	22	20	2
...	...	...	49	36	13	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	16	16	...	126	91	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	49	38	...	...	...	...	400	316	84	680	900	380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	2	2	...	63	44	19	4,348	2,340	1,908
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	18	85	61	24
...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	310	197	113
...	...	...	5	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	50	48	11	2	2	...	490	369	121	5,332	2,007	2,425
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	152	101	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	3	94	70	24
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	9	...	303	181	122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	145	95	50
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	43	40	3	694	447	247
...	...	...	6	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	50	48	11	3	3	...	533	409	124	6,026	3,354	2,672
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	201	160	41	242	197	45
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	80	42	8	5,602	2,727	1,998
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	5	87	53	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	210	109	903	576	329
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	901	588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	812	432
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	343	167
12	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	2	1	1	891	428	163	10,959	6,512	3,935
12	11	1	56	40	16	3	3	...	1	1	...	59	48	11	5	4	1	1,140	689	287	16,466	10,000	6,466

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XI.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the people according to Birth-place by*

ASIA OUTSIDE INDIA.

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT		SIAM.			UPPER BURMA.			AT SEA.			AUSTRIA.			BELGIUM.			DENMARK.			FRANCE.			GERMANY.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	1,195	770	425	...	...	...	7	7	...	3	1	2	11	11	...	10	8	2	64	59	5
	Northern Arakan	2	2	...	922	483	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	3,284	1,923	1,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	406	265	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2	2	...	5,807	3,441	2,366	...	...	...	7	7	...	4	2	2	11	11	...	10	8	2	64	59	5
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	42	18	24	12,938	8,936	4,002	1	1	...	33	24	9	1	1	...	22	22	...	42	38	4	144	127	17
	Hanthawaddy ...	49	31	18	81,341	56,266	25,075	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
	Tharrawaddy ...	421	213	208	20,371	12,444	7,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Prome... ...	179	91	88	24,823	14,404	10,418	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	1	1	3	3	...
	Total...	691	353	338	139,472	92,050	47,472	3	3	...	34	25	9	1	1	...	26	26	...	47	42	5	148	130	18
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	19	17	2	49,604	30,007	19,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
	Bassein ...	44	29	15	21,990	14,080	7,910	...	...	...	8	8	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	2	2	...	69	67	2
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	34,769	19,532	15,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	28,671	15,267	13,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	5	5	...
	Total...	63	46	17	135,024	78,946	56,078	...	...	...	8	8	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	12	12	...	95	93	2
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		754	399	355	274,496	170,996	103,550	3	3	...	42	33	9	2	1	1	29	29	...	59	54	5	243	223	20
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	59	42	17	961	760	201	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	4	...	9	5	4	25	21	4
	Amherst ...	480	368	112	6,503	5,175	1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	187	117	70	175	141	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mergui... ...	930	537	393	102	84	18	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	30	26	3	8,136	5,613	2,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Toungoo ...	8	8	...	19,294	11,197	8,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	5	1	4	4	4	...
	Salween ...	50	35	15	524	366	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1,753	1,143	610	35,715	23,336	12,379	3	3	...	3	3	...	6	4	2	4	4	...	16	8	8	30	26	4
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		2,509	1,544	965	316,018	197,723	118,295	6	6	...	52	43	9	12	7	5	44	44	...	85	70	15	337	308	29

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XI.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the people according to Birth-place by*

EUROPE.

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.		SWITZERLAND.			TURKEY.			ENGLAND.			IRELAND.			SCOTLAND.			WALES.			AFRICA.		
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	306	293	13	28	24	4	57	55	2	24	24	...	2	2	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	1	...	...	...	...	320	305	15	29	25	4	61	58	3	24	24	...	2	2	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1,456	1,412	134	274	236	38	240	221	19	65	65	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	93	2	25	24	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	6	3	2	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Total...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1,573	1,527	146	304	264	40	253	232	21	65	65	...	2	2	...
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	262	255	7	16	14	2	29	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,145	70	213	174	39	49	43	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,497	1,418	79	229	188	41	80	72	8	6	6	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		2	2	...	...	1	...	3,170	2,945	225	533	452	81	333	304	29	71	71	...	2	2	...
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...	...	...	...	12	9	3	177	169	8	17	16	1	56	45	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	450	32	26	18	8	11	11	...	6	3	3	2	2	...
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	12	9	3	665	642	43	48	39	9	67	59	8	6	3	3	2	2	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		3	3	...	13	10	3	4,175	3,892	283	907	815	91	481	434	47	229	210	19	6	6	...

Districts within the Province, and outside the Province according to Province or Country—(continued).

EUROPE.

Greece.			Holland.			Italy.			Malta.			Norway.			Portugal.			Russia.			Spain.			Sweden.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
7	7	...	2	2	...	80	79	1	11	11	...	79	79	...	2	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	12	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
8	7	1	2	2	...	80	79	1	11	11	...	79	79	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	13	...
10	10	...	10	9	1	250	227	23	3	3	...	119	118	1	3	3	...	21	15	6	3	3	...	83	82	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	...	10	9	1	251	228	23	3	3	...	119	118	1	3	3	...	21	15	6	10	10	...	83	82	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	9	...	41	41	...	12	12	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	33	33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	9	9	...	49	49	...	12	12	...	62	62	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	34	34	..
10	10	...	19	18	1	300	277	23	15	15	...	181	180	1	5	5	...	24	18	6	11	11	...	117	116	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	17	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	18	18	...
19	18	1	21	20	1	388	364	24	35	35	...	200	250	1	7	7	...	26	20	6	12	12	...	148	147	1

Districts within the Province, and outside the Province according to Province or Country—(concluded).

AFRICA. AMERICA. AUSTRALIA.

Algiers.			Cape Colony.			Egypt.			Canada, Dominion of.			United States.			West Indies.			Australia.			New Zealand.			Unknown Places.		
Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	2	2	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	59	42	17	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	65	45	20	1	1	...	3	2	1	5	5	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	20	16	4	3	...	3	5	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	2	2	...	85	61	24	4	1	3	8	5	3	6	5	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	31	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	2	...	6	4	2	2	2	...	126	92	34	5	2	3	9	6	3	6	5	1	2	0	2

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation.*

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.		No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
			Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.																									
ORDER 1.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY OR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.																									
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	Superior officers* ...	1	8	5	13	2	9	4	23	2	9	11	14	9	5	14	3	8	11	8	10	18	7	6	13
	Inferior do. (including clerks) ...	2	217	288	505	3	113	47	371	12	384	396	552	56	237	293	8	63	71	113	443	556	92	121	213
	Menial servants ...	3	13	16	29	...	4	...	43	2	138	140	113	18	...	18	1	...	1	14	...	14	9	6	15
	Village Kyaydangyees...	4	2	150	152	...	109	10	...	1	93	94	55	...	25	25	1	67	68	2	47	49	4	15	19
MUNICIPAL...	Superior officers ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Inferior do. ...	6	3	7	10	...	...	2	51	3	64	67	16	17	4	21	5	2	7	4	4	8	4	31	35
	Menial servants ...	7	...	...	...	...	8	1	22	4	6	10	4	78	2	80	19	16	35	31	...	31	12	6	18
POLICE ...	Superior officers ...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	1
	Inferior do. ...	9	202	150	352	208	373	241	586	30	390	420	228	194	300	494	35	158	193	163	283	446	142	145	287
	Menial servants ...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yazawootgoungs ...	11	1	90	91	...	40	14	...	...	29	29	15	2	28	30	...	15	15	...	23	23	2	28	30
PRISONS ...	Superior officers ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inferior do. ...	13	12	1	13	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	4
	Menial servants ...	14	2	...	2	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	2	2	14	10	24	7	44	51
DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.	Superior officers ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	...	20	...	20	1	1	2
	Inferior do. ...	16	1	8	9	...	...	...	17	13	28	41	5	4	6	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Menial servants ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
FORESTS ...	Superior officers ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Inferior do. ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	38	3	10	13	1	...	1	1	7	8	6	2	8
	Menial servants ...	20	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	20	22	2	...	2	...	8	8	...	...	...
EDUCATIONAL.	Superior officers ...	21	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
	Inferior do. ...	22	4	...	4	...	...	7	2	1	26	27	3	6	18	24	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
	Menial servants ...	23	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
MEDICAL ...	Superior officers ...	24	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	2
	Inferior do. ...	25	5	...	5	2	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	6	...	6	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	1	4
	Menial servants ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TELEGRAPH...	Superior officers ...	27	5	...	5	...	4	1	36	...	56	56	...	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Inferior do. ...	28	16	...	16	...	...	...	27	...	9	9	4	4	11	15	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
	Menial servants ...	29	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
POSTAL ...	Superior officers ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Inferior do. ...	31	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	1	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	17	19	1	...	1
	Menial servants ...	32	6	3	9	...	5	...	5	9	8	17	...	4	2	6	...	7	7	2	2	4	4	1	5

* The term Superior officers is applied so far as possible only to Gazetted Officers.

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.																						
Order 1.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THIS COUNTRY OR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.																						
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. Superior officers	1	4	7	11	6	17	3	2	5	1	4	5	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	82	111	193
Inferior do. (including clerks)	2	27	66	93	135	128	28	73	111	11	40	51	20	79	99	43	45	88	11	1,143	2,693	3,836
Menial servants	3	3	...	3	2	37	13	17	30	...	13	13	7	13	20	2	3	5	2	127	362	489
Village Kyaydangyees	4	2	9	11	...	139	...	26	26	2	12	14	1	54	55	...	117	117	3	15	931	946
MUNICIPAL... Superior officers	5	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6
Inferior do.	6	6	5	11	34	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	4	5	11	...	11	...	142	145	287
Menial servants	7	11	...	11	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	6	...	6	4	5	9	...	189	49	238
Superior officers	8	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	8	9	17
POLICE ... Inferior do.	9	142	582	724	158	495	121	101	222	116	159	275	57	304	361	127	382	509	239	2,073	4,738	6,811
Menial servants	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	8	3	11
Yanawootgoungs	11	...	89	89	...	48	...	12	12	...	15	15	...	38	38	...	...	...	7	5	441	446
JUDICIAL ... Superior officers	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Inferior do.	13	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	14	...	27	23	50
Menial servants	14	19	...	19	8	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	59	124
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. Superior officers	15	5	1	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5	46
Inferior do.	16	...	4	4	4	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	3	3	2	2	4	...	48	59	107
Menial servants	17	...	...	...	...	...	6	222	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	21	227	248
Superior officers	18	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	9
POSTAGE ... Inferior do.	19	3	...	3	...	160	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	2	11	13	1	19	239	258
Menial servants	20	...	...	...	4	305	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11	338	349
Superior officers	21	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	19	4	23
EDUCATION... Inferior do.	22	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	19	57	76
Menial servants	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Superior officers	24	5	...	5	7	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	33	1	34
MEDICAL ... Inferior do.	25	3	...	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	37	11	48
Menial servants	26	17	2	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	28	3	31
Superior officers	27	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	55	63	118
TELEGRAPH... Inferior do.	28	3	...	3	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	55	28	83
Menial servants	29	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	10	16	26
Superior officers	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
PORTAL ... Inferior do.	31	2	...	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	22	24	46
Menial servants	32	..	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	6	...	6	...	42	31	73

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—continued.																								
ORDER 1.—continued.																								
CUSTOMS AND PORT. Superior officers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
CUSTOMS AND PORT. Inferior do.	2	18	...	18	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	27	31	...	...	...
CUSTOMS AND PORT. Menial servants	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	4	27	...	27	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Government inferior officers	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Government Menials	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	5	9	243	7	...	7	...	11	11	95	174	269	18	9	27
Pensioners	7	10	5	15	...	12	12	19	1	4	5	6	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of order 1 of Class I...		560	727	1,287	216	681	345	1,696	86	1,259	1,345	1,309	435	681	1,116	82	355	437	489	1,070	1,559	329	421	750
ORDER 2.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY. *Sub-order 1.—Army.*																								
Officers	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Commissioned officers ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	...	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Soldiers	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251	...	102	102	4	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Band, Armourers, &c.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coolies, &c.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,882	...	113	113	6	4	5	9	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1
ORDER 3.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE, WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES.																								
Sub-order 1.—Clergymen, Ministers, and church officers, persons in monastic orders and others connected with religion.																								
Buddhist priest (Ponegyee) ...	13	68	202	270	...	209	36	660	21	824	845	210	192	566	758	58	454	512	62	302	364	96	519	615
Probationers (Ocpasins)	14	...	10	10	...	6	1	...	4	96	100	111	28	10	38	...	19	19	6	15	21	21	42	63
Novice (Moungyin)	15	4	21	25	...	14	10	9	6	137	143	28	123	214	337	14	37	51	9	55	64	44	138	182
Friar (Pothoodaw)	16	4	48	52	...	3	1	1	2	4	6	1	10	4	14	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	4	4
Chinese priest	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church of England Minister ...	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	4	4	...	1	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—continued.																						
ORDER 1.—continued.																						
Servants and Peons	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
	2	5	4	9	21	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	94	32	126
	3	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	17
	4	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	11	417
Police, Inferior officers	5	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Miscellaneous Government Menials	6	17	4	21	10	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	32	13	45	...	199	459	658
	7	3	2	5	35	4	17	9	26	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	93	60	153
												150			510	622	259	596	855	267	5,187	11,243	16,430
MEMBERS OF THE COUNTRY.																						
Sub-order 1.—Army.																						
	8	40	1	41	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	24	...	24	1	168	6	174
Commissioned officers	9	185	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	73	1	74	1	598	14	612
	10	1,712	...	1,712	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	114	560	3	863	...	5,256	114	5,370
Armourers, &c.	11	6	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	94	3	97
&c.	12	3	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	63	4	67
Total of sub-order 1...		1,896	7	1,903	318	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	118	...	118	960	4	964	2	6,179	141	6,320
ORDER 2.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE, WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES.																						
Sub-order 1.—*Clergymen, Ministers, and church officers, persons in monastic orders and others connected with religion.*																						
Buddhist priest (Poneygyee)	13	58	301	354	139	635	69	155	224	17	40	57	36	321	357	42	209	251	2	1,513	4,985	6,498
Novices (Moungyin)	14	3	12	15	40	65	...	34	34	22	24	46	...	11	11	14	32	46	...	138	488	626
Priest (Pothoodaw)	15	39	42	81	11	138	28	36	64	6	4	10	40	89	129	14	76	90	...	347	1,039	1,386
Mahomedan priest	16	4	...	4	...	10	3	6	9	...	...	...	2	12	14	...	...	...	...	27	98	125
Church of England Minister	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	18	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	17	34

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS 1.—continued.																								
Sub-order 1.—continued.																								
Protestant dissenting ministers, *e.g.* Baptist, Presbyterian, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic priest, including Bishops, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
Other Christian Ministers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missionary	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	1	3	2	...	2
Preachers and Bible-readers (Christian)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	1	2	6	3	9	2	13	15	2	59	61	2	3	5
Buddhist preachers	8	12	161	49	...	6	9	...	1	52	53	44	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	6	34	40
Church, chapel-officer	9	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Grave-digger	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Officers, persons employed in religious institutions	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persons engaged in attending temples, pagodas, and zayats	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	2	...	2	...	5	5	9	3	12
Monastery clerks	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	14	12	25	37	...	7	...	19	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	1	...	1	2	...	2
Total of sub-order 1...	...	175	503	678	8	260	66	5	...	147	147	14	39	89	78	4	13	17	1	39	40	8	69	77
Sub-order 2.—*Lawyers and persons connected with law.*								750	38	1,269	1,307	411	432	849	1,281	87	546	633	92	472	564	192	818	1,010
Advocate	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	24	29	11	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attorney	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrister	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawyer's clerk	18	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	9	9	...	2	...	2	3	6	9	1	16	17	...	...	...
Petition-writer	19	3	20	23	...	...	...	50	5	22	27	22	28	10	38	6	35	41	6	3	9	21	24	45
Pleader	20	20	14	34	...	7	4	3	4	4	8	28	7	4	11	7	22	29	28	58	86	56	16	72
Stamp-vendor	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	6	7	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 2...	...	33	34	67	...	7	11	91	14	59	73	58	44	14	58	17	69	86	35	78	113	77	40	117

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—continued.																						
Sub-order 1.—continued.																						
Protestant dissenting ministers, *e. g.*, Baptist, Presbyterian, &c. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	4	2	6
Roman Catholic priest including Bishops, &c.	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	3	16
Other Christian Ministers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Missionary	4	...	50	50	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	38	59	97
Evangelist ... ... (Christian)	5	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	52	57	...	44	136	180
Medical physician	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	37	198	235
Cemetery-keepers	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Church, chapel-officer	8	3	1	4	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	205	281	...	60	...	60
Grave-digger	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	125	216
Officers, persons employed in religious institutions	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Persons engaged in attending temples, pagodas, and zayats	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Monastery clerks	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	...	53	11	64
	13	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	14	22	11	33	10	27	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	12	12	...	40	22	62
Total of sub-order 1...	...	145	418	563	262	897	101	245	346	48	74	122	81	453	534	92	392	484	2	2,495	7,678	10,173
Sub-order 2.—*Lawyers and persons connected with law.*																						
Advocate	15	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	35	91
Attorney	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Barrister	17	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Lawyer's clerk	18	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	31	50
Petition-writer	19	36	12	48	24	6	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	171	368
Pleader	20	6	1	7	...	16	8	5	13	8	5	13	7	10	17	14	7	21	...	163	197	360
Stamp-vendor	21	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	8	17	...	10	10	20
																...	15	...	...			
Total of sub-order 2...	...	46	14	60	48	22	12	8	20	8	5	13	8	10	18	23	15	38	...	456	444	900

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation.*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—continued.																								
Sub-order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, and Persons engaged in occupations connected with Medicine.																								
Apothecary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemist	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country drugs and medicine-seller ...	3	80	12	92	...	2	1	65	...	8	8	3	18	1	19	15	24	39	9	43	52	21	72	93
Dentist	4	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Druggist	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	9	...	9	20	22	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical assistant	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practitioner	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physician and Surgeon	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shampooer	11	2	2	4	...	1	2	30	...	22	25	2	39	7	46	18	6	24	8	70	78	14	16	30
Total of sub-order 3...	...	192	621	813	...	284	229	279	34	794	828	471	252	473	725	105	380	485	125	1,036	1,161	167	742	909
Sub-order 4.—Authors and Literary persons.																								
Author and Editor	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpreter	13	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journalist	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newspaper Editor, and Reporter ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Student	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Translator	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Poet (Burmese)...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 4...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male popopulation according to Occupation.*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	TRAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—continued.																						
Sub-order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, and Persons engaged in occupations connected with Medicine.																						
Apothecary	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	16	5	21
Chemist	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Country drugs and medicine-seller ...	3	15	11	26	2	42	10	...	10	...	...	...	11	21	32	...	2	2	...	246	242	488
Druggist	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Physician	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	81	23	104
Medical assistant, native doctor ...	8	61	231	292	107	476	65	121	186	34	44	78	33	334	367	76	265	341	...	1,041	6,179	7,220
Ointment-seller	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Physician and Surgeon ...	10	3	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Shampooer	11	6	5	11	3	3	3	1	4	5	4	9	...	12	12	4	6	10	5	172	164	336
Total of sub-order 3...	...	87	247	334	123	521	78	122	200	40	48	88	45	367	412	99	273	372	12	1,626	6,620	8,246
Sub-order 4.—Authors and Literary persons.																						
Author and Editor	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Interpreter	13	...	...	...	9	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4	44
Journalist	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Newspaper Editor, Reporter ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Student	16	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	244
Translator	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Poet (Burmese)... ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total of sub-order 4...	...	...	...	...	29	...	3	2	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	294	4	

APPENDIX

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	Akyab.			N. Arakan.	Kyoukpyoo.	Sandoway.	Rangoon.	Hanthawaddy.			Thahawaddy.	Prome.			Thonegwa.			Bassein.			Henzada.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I—continued.																								
ORDER 3—continued.																								
Sub-order 5.—Artists.																								
Drawing-master	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter (artist)	2	5	23	28	...	84	2	233	4	71	74	18	6	...	6	33	20	53	55	192	247	33	133	166
Photographer	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sculptor	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Tattooer	5	...	...	...	...	16	19	7	4	71	75	29	21	12	33	3	50	53	23	131	154	7	68	75
[illegible]																								
Sub-order 6.—Musicians.																								
Musician	6	34	53	87	...	8	...	231	15	81	96	231	109	179	288	50	93	143	71	76	147	130	49	179
Singer	7	1	1	2	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Street-musician singer	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30
Total of sub-order 6...	...	35	55	90	...	16	...	231	15	94	109	251	109	179	288	50	93	143	71	76	147	130	70	209
Sub-order 7.—Actors.																								
Actor and Performer	9	...	1	1	...	80	5	112	9	136	145	68	...	...	...	8	33	41	15	185	200	5	131	136
Billiard and racquet markers, and jockeys	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Conjuror	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Dancer	12	7	94	101	...	...	30	26	...	4	4	79	33	...	33	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...
Juggler	13	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Proprietor of country theatre ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snake-charmer	15	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	2
Puppet-showman	16	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	1	92	93	107	40	115	155	29	100	129	31	22	53	85	156	241
Theatrical performer	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 7...	...	8	97	105	...	82	45	202	10	235	245	255	78	117	195	37	133	170	66	208	274	90	293	383

APPENDICES.

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I—continued.																						
ORDER 3—continued.																						
Sub-order 5.—Artists.																						
Drawing-master	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Painter (artist)	2	25	47	72	60	13	7	1	8	6	7	13	13	30	43	2	...	2	...	482	591	1,073
Photographer	3	8	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	2	11
Sculptor	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	16	26
Tailoor ...	5	2	17	19	7	105	2	14	16	1	17	24	15	41	43	2	27	29	2	81	617	698
						123	10	31	41	7				71				33	2	583	1,226	1,809
Sub-order 6.—Musicians.																						
Musician	6	89	99	188	29	67	25	6	31	22	10	32	24	70	94	...	22	22	...	829	1,044	1,873
Singer	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	11	12
Street-musician singer	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	63
Total of sub-order 6...	...	89	99	188	29	67	25	6	31	22	10	32	24	71	95	...	22	22	...	839	1,109	1,948
Sub-order 7.—Actors.																						
Actor and Performer	9	28	52	80	34	48	36	...	36	4	5	9	8	91	99	32	26	58	1	288	865	1,153
Billiard and racquet markers, and jockeys	10	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
Conjuror	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Dancer	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	208	289
Juggler	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
Proprietor of country theatre ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	9	10
Snake-charmer	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	3	11	14
Puppet-showman	16	5	58	63	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	213	746	959
Theatrical performer	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	11	34	45	...	28	...	28
Total of sub-order 7...	...	37	111	148	38	60	37	...	37	4	5	9	8	145	153	41	64	105	1	656	1,851	2,507

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—concluded.																								
Sub-order 8.—Teachers.																								
Schoolmaster (not Government) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	141	141	73	17	37	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teacher (ditto) ...	2	37	63	100	...	53	2	90	7	53	59	35	10	19	29	16	142	158	56	235	291	39	141	180
Total of sub-order 8...		37	63	100	...	53	2	161	6	194	200	108	27	56	83	16	142	158	56	235	291	39	141	180
Sub-order 9.—Scientific persons.																								
Physician and	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artist unspecified (not Government)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...
Scientific persons (ditto)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	17	13	30	...	...	...
Mechanical engineer	7	64	...	64	2	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	17	13	30	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 9...		64	...	64	2	...	...	155	1	...	1	8	1	4	5	8	4	12	51	13	64	...	...	...
Total of order 3...		579	1,396	1,975	5	752	374	2,344	126	2,787	2,913	1,611	976	1,704	2,680	357	1,437	1,794	577	2,441	3,018	744	2,305	3,049
GRAND TOTAL CLASS I...		1,139	2,123	3,262	221	1,433	719	6,922	212	4,159	4,371	2,926	1,415	2,390	3,805	439	1,794	2,233	1,066	3,512	4,578	1,073	2,727	3,800
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.																								
ORDER 5.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL SERVICES FOR MAN.																								
Sub-order 1.—Engaged in boarding and lodging.																								
Coffeehouse-keeper	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eatinghouse keeper	9	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	12	72	84	4	35	4	39	5	1	6	19	...	19	14	2	16
Hotel-keeper and manager ...	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Publichouse-keeper and bar-keeper ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stall-keeper	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1...		2	...	2	...	18	...	611	14	74	88	4	35	4	39	5	1	6	19	...	19	14	2	16

APPENDICES

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—concluded.																						
Sub-order 8.—Teachers.																						
School master (not Government) ...	1	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	84	144	...	239	335	574
Teacher (ditto) ...	2	15	38	53	...	95	16	8	24	24	...	24	11	36	47	6	7	13	1	326	928	1,254
Total of sub-order 8...		15	38	53	91	95	16	8	24	24	...	24	11	36	47	66	91	157	1	565	1,263	1,828
Sub-order 9.—Scientific persons.																						
Draftsman	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	8	25
Engineer, civil	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	34	1	35
Ditto unspecified (not Government)	5	8	...	8	...	1	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	7	54
Scientific persons	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Mechanical engineer	7	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	19	257
Total of sub-order 9...		8	...	8	39	1	2	2	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	387	35	372
Total of order 3...		457	991	1,448	726	1,786	284	424	708	156	161	317	192	1,154	1,346	333	884	1,217	18	7,851	20,230	28,081
GRAND TOTAL CLASS I...		2,653	1,726	4,379	1,506	3,140	505	903	1,408	313	406	719	422	1,664	2,086	1,552	1,484	3,836	287	19,217	31,614	50,831
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.																						
ORDER 5.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL SERVICES FOR MAN.																						
Sub-order 1.—Engaged in boarding and lodging.																						
Coffeehouse-keeper	8	14	...	14	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5	52
Eatinghouse-keeper	9	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	21	34	...	103	123	226
Hotel-keeper and manager ...	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
Publichouse-keeper and bar-keeper ...	11	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
Stall-keeper	12	...	...	...	175	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	8	724
Total of sub-order 1...		19	1	20	189	3	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	21	34	...	921	136	1,057

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS—continued.																								
Sub-order 2.—Attendants, domestic servants, &c.																								
Ayah and Nurse	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bearer	2	279	...	279	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	2
Bheesty	3	18	...	18	...	...	...	291	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boy	4	39	...	39	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	...	4
Butler and Waiter	5	43	7	50	1	5	3	431	3	12	15	9	2	6	8	7	8	15	35	4	39	5	2	7
Coachman	6	112	...	112	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook	7	259	15	274	3	27	3	1,442	7	147	154	38	77	18	95	14	17	31	94	35	129	27	11	38
Gardener	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	492	492	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gate-keeper (not Government) ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groom	10	48	48	96	...	3	...	80	4	14	18	28	42	9	51	1	...	1	50	95	145	13	8	21
Office peon (not Government) ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	53	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punkah-puller	12	18	...	18	...	3	...	91	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1
Servants (domestic)	13	669	4,938	5,607	7	141	...	967	2	209	211	27	39	31	70	24	32	56	139	234	373	7	1	8
Servants in religious or charitable institutions	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-keeper	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	...	8	8	4	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweeper	16	85	...	85	2	2	...	367	2	11	13	18	13	4	17	14	...	14	16	46	62	...	...	...
Waterman	17	144	2	146	4	...	32	524	45	67	112	6	157	...	157	15	10	25	74	1	75	12	3	15
Washerman	18	118	16	134	2	12	3	742	3	73	76	27	29	24	53	12	16	28	10	45	55	17	7	24
Total of sub-order 2...		1,777	5,028	6,805	19	196	41	6,054	68	1,069	1,137	286	364	105	469	90	88	178	421	463	884	88	32	120
Total of order 5 and of Class II...		1,779	5,028	6,807	19	214	41	6,665	82	1,143	1,225	290	399	109	508	95	89	184	440	463	903	102	34	136

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation.*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS—continued.																						
Sub-order 2.—Attendants, domestic servants, &c.																						
Ayah and Nurse	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Barber	2	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	3	494
Butler	3	7	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52	...	380	6	386
Cook	4	7	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	90	5	95
Coolie and Waiter ...	5	66	3	69	71	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	57	...	57	3	723	65	788
Coachman	6	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	304	31	335
Cook	7	137	7	144	319	45	4	7	11	13	11	24	6	14	20	94	8	102	3	2,493	409	2,902
Gardener	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	493	503
Gati-keeper (not Government)	9	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	48	60	108
Groom	10	91	4	95	...	2	12	...	12	...	...	...	3	5	8	54	12	66	...	348	228	576
Office peon (not Government)	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	61	64
Punkah-puller	12	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	124	7	131
Servants (domestic) ...	13	167	7	174	222	11	3	...	3	18	45	63	7	23	30	45	69	114	...	2,309	5,775	8,084
Servants in religious or charitable institutions	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	21
House-keeper	15	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	792	26	818
Sweeper	16	53	1	54	65	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	3	44	...	44	...	617	84	701
Watorman	17	111	21	132	124	23	2	3	5	4	2	6	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1,218	175	1,393
Washerman	18	207	3	210	209	43	5	20	25	8	...	8	9	9	18	64	7	71	...	1,433	307	1,740
Total of sub-order 2...		861	47	908	1,109	125	35	30	65	46	68	114	28	52	80	449	98	547	9	11,390	7,756	19,146
Total of order 5 and of Class II...		880	48	928	1,298	128	35	38	73	46	68	114	28	52	80	462	119	581	9	12,311	7,892	20,208

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.																								
ORDER 6.—PERSONS WHO BUY AND SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES, OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Mercantile men.																								
Accountant and clerk (mercantile office)	1	66	...	66	...	82	...	1,303	...	3	3	127	52	68	120	32	70	102	145	105	250	21	43	64
Auctioneer, house-agent, appraiser ...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banker, bank agent, cashier, clerk ...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	2	14	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Manager assistant	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	...	2	1	...	1
Agent	5	20	...	20	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1
Commission agent and commission-merchant	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Broker	7	377	1	378	...	1	12	537	3	87	90	125	256	50	306	180	50	230	104	92	196	84	165	249
Paddy-broker	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	95	64	159	1	29	30
Rice-broker	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...
Ngapee-broker	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchant	11	75	807	882	...	651	83	1,676	7	1,054	1,061	649	58	103	161	122	1,518	1,640	48	565	613	82	134	216
Export and import merchant ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy merchant and trader ...	13	134	975	1,109	...	76	28	214	19	1,091	1,110	446	28	148	176	186	890	1,026	60	2,705	2,765	205	1,093	1,298
Rice merchant and trader	14	311	43	354	...	145	...	342	...	135	135	...	87	16	103	...	6	6	30	96	126	197	162	359
Ricemill-owner	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money-lender	16	19	20	39	...	21	11	119	2	186	188	1	32	6	38	10	20	30	5	109	114	9	59	68
Money-changer...	17	51	...	51	...	2	1	40	...	5	5	1	12	16	28	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	4	10
Total of sub-order 1...	...	1,057	1,848	2,905	...	981	185	4,725	31	2,561	2,592	1,354	540	407	947	484	2,568	3,052	493	3,743	4,236	606	1,690	2,296
Sub-order 2.—Other general dealers.																								
Bazaar seller	18	39	1,231	1,270	3	171	48	1,009	6	...	6	1,204	78	477	550	49	2,008	2,057	106	2,209	2,315	35	293	328
General dealer	19	...	13	13	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Hawker and pedlar	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty-dealer	21	17	25	42	...	...	...	216	...	109	109	...	21	277	298	15	...	15	...	123	123	127	89	216
Shop-keeper (undefined)	22	9	104	113	...	...	...	248	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	6	...	6	17	27	44	...	...	...
Petty traders, boat	23	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods seller	24	62	309	371	4	103	47	32	78	1,242	1,320	78	220	418	638	162	6	168	14	56	70	81	1,035	1,116
Match-seller	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shop-keeper and bazaar cooly ...	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	53	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	14	14
Total of sub-order 2...	...	127	1,683	1,810	7	275	95	1,636	84	1,384	1,468	1,287	318	1,179	1,497	232	2,043	2,275	187	2,417	2,554	246	1,432	1,678
Total of order 6...	...	1,184	3,531	4,715	7	1,256	280	6,361	115	3,945	4,060	2,641	858	1,586	2,444	716	4,611	5,327	680	6,160	6,790	852	3,122	3,974

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued.																						
ORDER 6.—PERSONS WHO BUY AND SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES, OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Mercantile men.																						
Accountant and clerk (mercantile office)	1	41	15	56	273	89	10	1	11	26	...	26	16	1	17	65	...	65	...	2,050	604	2,654
Auctioneer, house agent, appraiser ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	8
Banker, bank agent, cashier, clerk ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	46	2	48
Manager, assistant	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	9	52
Agent	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5	32
Commission agent and commission merchant	6	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Banker	7	98	49	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	1,686	639	2,325
Paddy-broker	8	...	...	...	39	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	20	66	...	...	...	...	600	152	752
Rice-broker	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
Shipping-broker	10	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2	62
Merchant	11	24	...	24	365	541	26	45	71	80	221	301	24	267	291	85	155	240	121	2,672	6,914	9,586
Export and import merchant ...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	15
Paddy-merchant and trader ...	13	2	10	12	133	327	8	16	24	45	18	63	16	249	265	5	62	67	9	1,005	8,143	9,148
Rice merchant and trader	14	63	9	72	24	105	...	...	...	17	...	17	5	120	125	42	48	90	3	1,118	888	2,006
Steamer-owner	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Money-lender	16	10	17	27	107	36	3	8	11	4	4	8	10	2	12	15	2	17	...	345	502	847
Money-changer	17	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	...	12	...	125	30	155
Total of sub-order 1...		240	101	341	1,010	1,149	47	70	117	172	245	417	118	659	777	274	267	541	133	9,797	17,911	27,708
Sub-order 2.—Other general dealers.																						
Bazaar seller	18	94	117	211	255	544	5	3	8	20	6	26	7	281	288	45	160	205	7	1,743	8,762	10,505
General dealer	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	34
Hawker, and pedlar	20	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	25	44	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	45	150
Petty dealer	21	96	123	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	18	...	495	761	1,256
Shop-keeper (undefined)	22	1	...	1	88	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	374	134	508
Petty trader, boat	23	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	22	109	59	168
Miscellaneous goods seller	24	77	112	189	28	470	12	16	28	...	...	...	41	406	447	10	98	108	4	817	4,404	5,221
Match-seller	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Shopkeeper, and bazaar cooly ...	26	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	48	106
Total of sub-order 2...		268	352	620	485	1,015	17	19	36	49	50	99	48	687	735	73	273	346	33	3,720	14,231	17,951
Total of order 6...		508	453	961	1,495	2,164	64	89	153	221	295	516	166	1,346	1,512	347	540	887	166	13,517	32,142	45,659

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued.																								
ORDER 7.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS, AND MESSAGES.																								
Sub-order 1.—Carriers on Railways.																								
Railway attendant	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. clerks and accountants ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	...	15	15	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. cooly, flagman, and trollyman	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	3	3	41	24	18	42	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. engine-driver and stoker ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	35	35	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. guard shunter, and pointsman	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	38	...	43	43	16	2	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Do. station-master	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	25	25	15	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. foreman, inspector, &c. ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1...		1	...	1	2	...	...	248	...	123	123	75	32	25	57	...	4	4	5	...	5	...	...	...
Sub-order 2.—Carriers on roads.																								
Cart-owner	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	19	2	3	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3
Cart-cooly driver	9	71	15	86	...	...	...	846	77	2,000	2,077	1,275	463	201	664	37	104	141	125	66	191	263	972	1,235
Hackcarriage-owner	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. driver	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	524	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 2...		73	15	88	...	2	...	1,522	77	2,000	2,077	1,294	480	204	684	37	104	141	142	66	208	263	975	1,238
Sub-order 3.—Carriers on canals and rivers.																								
Boat-owner	12	362	76	438	4	125	38	360	27	1,780	1,807	432	112	207	319	193	508	701	141	373	514	183	406	589
Boatman	13	2,235	1,004	3,239	18	1,117	239	5,267	141	3,716	3,857	855	538	513	1,051	1,879	2,887	4,766	1,746	2,511	4,257	801	2,209	3,010
Sampan-wallah	14	56	...	56	...	2	...	342	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	1	...	1
Ferryman	15	17	63	80	...	13	6	33	15	36	51	26	41	3	44	...	3	3	23	21	44	7	39	46
Bathsman	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	31	76	107	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 3...		2,670	1,143	3,813	22	1,258	283	6,027	214	5,618	5,832	1,326	691	723	1,414	2,072	3,398	5,470	1,926	2,905	4,831	992	2,655	3,647

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued.																						
ORDER 7.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS, AND MESSAGES.																						
Sub-order 1.—Carriers on Railways.																						
Railway attendant	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
Do. clerks and accountants ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	28
Do. cooly, flagman, and trollyman	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	64	165
Do. engine-driver and stoker ...	4	2	2	4	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	137	40	177
Do. guard, shunter, and pointsman	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	47	62	109
Do. station-master	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	42	48
Do. foreman, inspector, &c. ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	30
Total of sub-order 1...		2	2	4	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	342	231	573
Sub-order 2.—Carriers on roads.																						
Cart-owner	8	...	...	...	41	1	4	29	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	55	137
Cart-cooly driver	9	246	60	306	287	795	90	77	167	20	91	111	74	108	182	347	65	412	...	2,946	5,829	8,775
Hackcarriage-owner	10	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	1	130
Do. driver	11	...	...	...	423	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	981	6	987
Total of sub-order 2...		246	60	306	761	801	94	106	200	20	91	111	74	108	182	349	65	414	...	4,138	5,891	10,029
Sub-order 3.—Carriers on canals and rivers.																						
Boat-owner	12	110	69	179	107	282	93	24	117	15	11	26	93	149	242	69	122	191	11	1,865	4,617	6,482
Boatman	13	370	551	921	2,165	1,385	268	235	503	143	31	174	160	904	1,004	275	306	581	250	15,928	18,731	34,659
Sampan-wallah	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	419	16	435
Ferryman	15	84	1	85	2	25	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	6	6	2	175	253	428
Raftsman	16	1	19	20	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	72	82	...	97	182	279
Total of sub-order 3...		515	640	1,155	2,303	1,694	364	260	624	163	43	206	193	1,062	1,255	354	506	860	263	18,484	23,799	42,283

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued.																								
ORDER 7—continued.																								
Sub-order 4.—Carriers on seas and rivers.																								
Boatman (on seas)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	959	...	1,398	1,398	...	...	160	160	...	...	...	...	1,187	1,187	...	...	...
Commander, officers of vessels ...	2	94	...	94	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	6	71	8	79	...	...	...
Dock service and writer	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour service	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lascars	5	418	8	426	...	5	...	740	...	64	64	18	18	36	54	9	7	16	150	164	314	1	...	1
Lighthouse-keeper	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilot	7	6	...	6	...	3	...	33	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	10	10	11	27	38	9	3	12
Seamen, sailor	8	470	...	470	...	8	...	1,079	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	4	306	...	306	5	184	189
Ship-owner	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ship servant	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	125	...	125	...	...	...
Cooly and other	11	98	1	99	...	...	...	436	...	1	1	...	12	12	24	26	28	54	88	18	106	...	...	...
Stevedore and tide-waiter ...	12	36	...	36	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wharf Agent, labourer, cooly ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 4...		1,122	9	1,131	...	16	...	3,452	...	1,464	1,464	22	40	211	251	40	50	90	751	1,405	2,156	15	187	202
Sub-order 5.—Engaged in storage.																								
Godown-keeper	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Packer	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weighman	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Persons engaged in the collection and storage of rice and paddy ...	17	22	...	22	...	...	...	1,327	...	680	680	...	...	...	...	...	251	251	1,341	1,683	3,024	...	...	...
Mill cooly (rice)	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	134	134	266	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice gunny-bag stitcher	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 5...		24	...	24	...	...	...	1,540	...	814	814	307	2	25	27	...	273	273	1,368	1,683	3,051	...	...	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued.																						
ORDER 7—continued.																						
Sub-order 4.—Carriers on seas and rivers.																						
Boatman (on seas)	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965	2,745	3,710
Commander, officers of vessels ...	2	...	...	...	27	15	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	28	325
Dock service and writer	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Harbour service	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Lascars	5	98	...	98	389	6	3	...	3	19	23	42	1	...	1	35	...	35	...	1,881	331	2,212
Lighthouse-keeper	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
Pilots	7	5	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	45	118
Seaman, sailor	8	2	...	2	266	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,176	194	2,370
Ship-owner	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
Ship servant	10	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	1	194
Cooly and other	11	28	...	28	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	772	60	832
Stevedore and tide-waiter ...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	87
Wharf agent, labourer, cooly ...	13	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	11
Total of sub-order 4...		133	...	133	809	32	46	...	46	24	23	47	1	...	1	36	...	36	...	6,469	3,419	9,888
Sub-order 5.—Engaged in storage.																						
Godown-keeper	14	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	25	102
Packer	15	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Weighman	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	43
Persons engaged in the collection and storage of rice and paddy ...	17	...	3	3	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,819	2,617	5,436
Mill cooly (rice)	18	...	...	...	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	610	1,144
Rice gunny-bag stitcher	19	...	...	...	26	...	..	25	25	...	163	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
Total of sub-order 5...		4	3	7	553	...	...	25	25	...	163	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	3,293	6,784

FINAL CENSUS FORM NO. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued. ORDER 7—continued. *Sub-order 6.—Messengers and Porters (not Government).*																								
Cooly (office)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...
Messenger, peon, duftery and bill-collector	2	56	47	103	6	...	...	555	...	...	...	3	30	19	49	59	76	135	...	...	...	16	40	56
Porter and durwan	3	106	1	107	...	...	...	36	2	...	2	...	4	5	9	11	1	12	64	...	64	2	1	3
Watchman, chowkedar	4	174	1	175	...	...	...	67	...	97	97	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	3	1	4
Total of sub-order 6...		336	49	385	6	...	...	658	2	97	99	5	34	24	58	70	77	147	97	...	97	21	42	63
Total of order 7...		4,226	1,216	5,442	30	1,276	283	13,447	293	10,116	10,409	3,029	1,279	1,212	2,491	2,219	3,906	6,125	4,289	6,059	10,348	1,291	3,659	5,150
Total of Class III...		5,410	4,747	10,157	37	2,532	513	19,808	408	14,061	14,469	5,670	2,137	2,798	4,935	2,935	8,517	11,452	4,919	12,219	17,138	2,143	6,981	9,124
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS. ORDER 8.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND, AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS. *Sub-order 1.—Agriculturists.*																								
Wheat-cultivator	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land proprietor	6	3	895	898	...	138	260	12	...	159	159	2,208	26	7,404	7,430	13	69	82	2	149	151	...	494	494
Paddy cultivator and land-owner ...	7	452	49,256	49,708	...	18,720	8,055	316	169	38,483	38,652	30,832	774	31,319	32,093	83	31,751	31,834	668	44,856	45,524	232	25,804	26,036
Ditto and tenant ...	8	11	1,860	1,871	...	1,445	2,242	...	59	4,880	4,939	1,614	24	2,228	2,252	14	2,506	2,520	12	752	764	33	9,591	9,624
Hired labourer	9	93	7,305	7,398	...	3,404	109	9	150	14,509	14,659	288	219	1,128	1,347	72	2,062	2,134	54	7,346	7,400	29	4,910	4,939
Paddy planter	10	...	20	20	...	9	13	...	...	2,053	2,053	1,686	15	2,085	2,100	...	713	713	...	3,430	3,430	21	1,395	1,416
Do. reaper, and extractor ...	11	62	1,162	1,224	...	294	32	14	44	14,890	14,934	262	82	992	1,074	...	164	164	21	1,618	1,639	46	2,779	2,825
Do. watcher	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	18	18
Toungya-cultivator	13	1	7,405	7,406	...	2,412	1,803	27	3	2,033	2,036	2,031	74	2,828	2,902	15	1,306	1,321	15	2,805	2,820	1	2,194	2,195
Kine do.	14	...	119	119	...	108	1,080	...	24	1,163	1,187	7,768	82	1,878	1,960	11	2,608	2,619	43	1,283	1,326	114	3,808	3,922
Tobacco do.	15	...	1	1	4,955	125	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	78	...	...	...	200	...	200	...	...	...
Grazier	16	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herdsman	17	57	642	699	...	507	54	97	30	2,717	2,747	883	49	170	219	2	138	140	16	1,925	1,941	22	861	883
Total for sub-order 1...		679	68,665	69,344	4,955	27,374	13,752	475	479	80,898	81,377	47,073	1,346	50,114	51,460	210	41,319	41,529	1,031	64,164	65,195	498	51,854	52,352

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued.																						
ORDER 7—continued.																						
Sub-order 6.—Messengers and Porters (not Government).																						
Cooly (office)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
Messenger, peon, duftery, and bill-collector	2	47	89	136	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	26	14	40	...	1,007	294	1,301
Porter and durwan	3	50	...	50	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	8	287
Watchman, chowkedar	4	...	...	...	89	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	350	107	457
Total of sub-order 6...		97	89	186	284	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	27	...	27	28	15	43	...	1,656	410	2,066
Total of order 7...		997	794	1,791	4,755	2,583	504	391	895	209	320	529	295	1 170	1,465	776	586	1,362	263	34,580	37.043	71,623
Total of Class III...		1,505	1,247	2,752	6.250	4.697	568	480	1,048	430	615	1.045	461	2.516	2.977	1.123	1,126	2,249	429	48.097	69,185	117,282
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.																						
ORDER 8.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Agriculturists.																						
Wheat-cultivator	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16
Land proprietor	6	...	144	144	378	53	1	160	161	...	30	30	...	175	175	31	82	113	...	466	12,420	12,886
Paddy cultivator and land-owner ...	7	196	18.201	18,397	28	36,599	148	4.314	4.462	11	4.498	4.509	16	9,338	9,354	129	7,454	7,583	424	3.222	359,904	363.126
Ditto and tenant ...	8	4	1,353	1,357	...	3.890	...	2 933	2.933	...	329	329	..	1.815	1.815	...	3.298	3.298	...	157	40,736	40.893
Hired labourer	9	...	31	31	9	5.139	255	1.290	1.545	21	554	575	...	4 595	4.595	7	1.228	1.235	21	918	53.919	54.837
Paddy planter	10	...	50	50	...	246	...	203	203	...	5	5	15	233	248	...	172	172	...	51	12,313	12.364
Do. reaper, and extracter ...	11	...	15	15	2	2.634	..	34	34	...	5	5	...	315	315	7	148	155	...	278	25,344	25,622
Do. watcher	12	...	2	2	...	24	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47
Toungya-cultivator	13	114	7.752	7,864	2	7,803	4	3.604	3,608	3	3.114	3.117	20	8,633	8.653	...	8 626	8.626	6,326	279	70.673	70.952
Kine do.	14	74	473	547	2	721	30	162	192	...	211	211	15	1.301	1,316	..	1,108	1.108	15	395	23.806	24.201
Tobacco do.	15	...	318	318	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	94	94	...	41	41	1	200	5,723	5.923
Grazier	16	...	..	...	...	25	3	3	6	5	13	18	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	8	265	273
Herdsman	17	7	23	30	71	1,218	10	240	250	3	120	123	11	284	295	77	257	334	11	452	9,550	10,002
Total of sub-order 1...		395	28,360	28,755	492	58.357	451	12,943	13,394	43	8.880	8,923	77	26.795	26,872	251	22,414	22,665	6,798	6.427	614.715	621,142

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONLEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENDAZA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total	Town	Village	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS IV—continued.																								
ORDER 8—continued.																								
Sub-order 2.—Arboriculturists.																								
Betel-nut cultivator	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	15	15	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Betel-vine do.	2	4	426	430	..	...	11	..	...	430	430	14	107	365	472	...	500	500	9	803	812	21	517	538
Sugarcane do.	3	...	62	62	...	93	3	...	...	...	..	..	10	14	24	1	174	175	...	237	237	...	73	73
Leaf-gatherer, dealer	4	...	43	43	..	6	..	..	9	157	166	72	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Fruit-tree cultivator	5	...	16	16	...	7	1	360	...	1	1	51	..	...	...	...	172	172	...	...	...	...	6	6
Tea-planter	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunnee cultivator	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	43	43	26	77	103	4	73	77
Thatch-grass cultivator	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	28	30
Total of sub-order 2..		4	548	552	...	108	15	360	9	603	672	137	119	379	498	2	890	892	36	1,117	1,153	27	700	727
Sub-order 3.—Horticulturists, Garden-workers.																								
Flower-seller	9	3	3	6	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	1	9	14	23	1	...	1	9	...	9	3	2	5
Gardener (not domestic) ...	10	24	1,211	1,235	1	95	35	638	8	2,572	2,575	329	243	2,205	2,448	50	3,353	3,403	41	1,785	1,826	69	2,289	2,358
Garden labourer, watchman ...	11	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	7	...	7	...	34	.	34	...	15	15	1	.	1	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 3 : of order 8, Class IV		27	1,218	1,245	1	99	36	642	10	2,573	2,583	330	286	2,219	2,505	51	3,368	3,419	51	1,785	1,836	72	2,291	2 363
Total of order 8...		710	70,431	71.141	4.956	27,581	13.803	1,477	498	84,134	84 632	47,540	1 751	52,712	54.463	263	45,577	45.840	1,118	67.066	68.184	597	54.845	55,442
ORDER 9.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.																								
Bird-dealer	12	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle proprietor, hirer ...	13	...	275	275	...	32	58	45	...	13	13	23	8	29	37	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle-dealer	14	4	153	157	...	27	95	56	17	341	358	58	73	65	138	2	160	162	2	667	669	...	53	53
Cattle-breeder	15	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	415	415	...	1	...	1	6	1	7	8	257	265	53	187	240
Sheep-dealer, shepherd	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Pig-dealer	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	241	241	29	1	14	15	4	2,877	2,881	8	112	120	3	26	29
Goat-dealer	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castrator	19	...	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle-grazer (not farm servant) ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	257	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cow-keeper	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	243	...	5	5
Elephant-driver and cooly ...	22	5	1	6	4	1	3	57	...	24	24	93	6	7	13	...	...	...	1	40	41	4	6	10

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS IV—continued.																						
ORDER 8—continued.																						
Sub-order 2.—Arboriculturists.																						
Betel-nut cultivator	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	255	...	119	119	15	...	410	410
Betel-vine do	2	...	26	26	...	164	4	26	30	...	1	1	...	58	58	...	24	24	1	145	3,426	3,571
Sugarcane do	3	...	26	26	...	180	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	634	634	...	874	874	...	11	1,879	1,890
Leaf-gatherer, dealer	4	...	...	...	...	49	1	6	7	...	10	10	...	179	179	...	20	20	1	12	544	556
Fruit-tree cultivator	5	...	30	30	4	101	4	35	39	...	2	2	...	3	3	1	17	18	...	868	442	810
Tea-planter	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dunnee cultivator	7	...	...	...	..	23	11	132	143	...	79	79	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	41	431	472
Thatch-grass cultivator	8	...	11	11	3	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	69	5	7	121	128
Total of sub-order 2...		...	93	93	7	525	20	199	219	...	101	101	...	1,133	1,133	1	623	624	22	585	7,253	7,838
Sub-order 3.—Horticulturists, Garden-workers.																						
Flower-seller	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	31	72
Gardener (not domestic)	10	32	112	144	...	3,108	19	908	927	190	887	8,077	24	1,090	1,114	20	391	411	126	1,353	20,497	21,850
Garden labourer, watchman ...	11	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	30	39	8	192	59	251
Total of sub-order 3, order 8, Class IV...		32	112	144	141	3,110	19	912	931	202	888	1,090	24	1,090	1,114	29	421	450	134	1,586	20,587	22,173
Total of order 8...		427	28,565	28,992	640	61,992	490	14,054	14,544	245	9,869	10,114	101	29,018	29,119	281	23 458	23,739	6,954	8,598	642,555	651,153
ORDER 9.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.																						
Bird-dealer	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Cattle proprietor, hirer	13	...	9	9	...	157	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	55	1,365	1,420
Cattle-dealer	14	82	217	299	86	216	...	7	7	...	...	...	4	192	196	66	529	595	...	401	2,504	2,905
Cattle-breeder	15	12	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	424	449
Sheep-dealer, shephard	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	35	2	37
Pig-dealer	17	...	1	1	1	123	1	48	49	3	1	4	1	17	18	3	40	43	...	57	3,529	3,586
Goat-dealer	18	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	13	13
Castrator	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9
Cattle-grazer (not farm servant) ...	20	1	...	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	58	507	565
Coy-keeper	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	617
Elephant-driver and cooly ...	22	7	88	45	60	50	...	36	36	...	...	...	4	21	25	52	55	107	6	196	385	581

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RYNGOOR	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village	Total.	Village.	Village	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village	Town.	Village	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS IV—continued.																								
ORDER 9—continued.																								
Elephant-owner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	2	1	3	...	...	...
Do. trader and broker ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Farrier and veterinary surgeons ...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisherman with damin, net-trap, &c. ...	4	185	652	837	...	620	201	484	23	1,890	1,913	1,531	211	1,054	1,265	60	3,115	3,175	79	1,660	1,739	252	1,227	1,479
Sea fisherman	5	...	. .	...	...	...	. .	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,174	1,174	...	...	...	...	2	2
Horse-breaker, keeper, groom ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	. .	...	...
Horse-proprietor, dealer, hunter ...	7	3	2	5	...	7	6	5	...	13	13	8	1	61	62	...	...	...	2	20	22	1	87	88
Livestock-dealer	8	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	. .	...	..	. .	...	...
Poultry (live) keeper, dealer ...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	45	13	...	8	1	9	13	29	42	.	3	3
Silkworm-breeder	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	76	1	718	719	. .	...	...	...		. .	...	. .	...
Dog-poisoner	11	...	...	...	...	...	. .	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	. .	...	...	.	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total of order 9...		203	1,091	1,294	5	589	363	735	40	3,832	3 872	1,818	319	1,362	2 251	80	7,368	7,448	116	3,029	3,145	315	1,547	1,862
Total of Class IV...		918	71,522	72,455	4,961	28,170	14,166	2,212	588	87,966	88,504	49,358	2,070	54,674	56,744	343	52,945	53,288	1,234	70,095	71 329	912	56,892	57,804
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.																								
ORDER 10.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in books.																								
Book-binder	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Bookseller	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	4	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	6
Newspaper proprietor, publisher, vendor	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printer, compositor, printer's-boy, and indexer	15	27	...	27	1	...	...	201	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Press proprietor	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1...		27	...	27	1	...	...	273	...	...	...	8	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	5	7	1	7	8
Sub-order 2.—Workers in musical instruments.																								
Musical instrument maker, dealer ...		1	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS IV—concluded.																						
ORDER 9—concluded.																						
Elephant-owner	1	...	..	...	..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	2	21	23
Do. trader and broker ...	2	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	2	10	12
Farrier and veterinary surgeons ..	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	...	...	2	3	5
Fisherman with damin, net-trap, &c....	4	125	442	567	219	744	118	680	798	176	1,871	2,047	19	991	1,010	11	370	381	2	1,962	16,950	18,912
Sea fisherman	5	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 443	1,443
Horse-breaker, keeper, groom ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Horse proprietor, dealer, hunter ...	7	1	30	31	149	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	12	14		14	.	176	200	376
Livestock dealer ...	8	...	...	..	...	.	1	10	11	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	10	11
Poultry (live) keeper, dealer ...	9	27	2	29	49	10	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	20	...	160	76	236
Silkworm-breeder	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	572	572	..	1	1,373	1,374
Dog-poisoner	11	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1
Total of order 9...		256	748	1,004	370	1,571	121	891	922	179	1,873	2,052	28	1,246	1,274	174	1 606	1,780	8	3 1 6	29 457	32,593
Total of Class IV...		683	29,313	29.996	1,216	68.563	611	14 855	15,486	424	11,742	12,166	129	0,264	80 393	455	25 064	25 519	6 962	11,734	672,012	683,746
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.																						
ORDER 10.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in books.																						
Book-binder	12	2	...	2	10	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	69	3	72
Bookseller	13	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	28	14	42
Newspaper proprietor, publisher, vendor	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Printer, compositor, printer's-boy, and indexer	15	...	...	...	21	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	249	8	257
Press proprietor	16	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	..	.				3	...	3
Total of sub-order 1...		2	...	2	37	2	..	...	...	...	.	...	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	350	25	375
Sub-order 2.—Workers in musical instruments.																						
Musical instrument maker, dealer...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	13

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 9—continued.																								
Sub-order 3.—Workers in prints and pictures.																								
Lithographer	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Picture-dealer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 3...		...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 4.—Workers in carving and figures.																								
Animal, bird, preserver, stuffer ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial flower-maker	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Image-maker, caster	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
Do. dealer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Wood-carver	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total of sub-order 4...		...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	23	1	24
Sub-order 5.—Workers in tackle for sports and games.																								
Doll-maker, dealer, toy-maker, dealer ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	1	4	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fishing net, float, dealer	9	1	13	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 5...		1	13	14	...	...	...	13	3	1	4	16	15	...	15	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 6.—Workers in designs, medals, and dies.																								
Pattern designer	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	49	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	3
Sub-order 7.—Workers in watches and philosophical instruments.																								
Watch-maker, dealer, optician ...	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	35	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	16	...	...
Scale-maker	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instrument-maker	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 7...		2	...	2	...	...	...	35	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	6	7	16	...	16

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classifications.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 9—continued.																						
Sub-order 3.—Workers in prints and pictures.																						
Lithographer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	10	104
Picture-dealer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
Total of sub-order 3...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	10	122
Sub-order 4.—Workers in carving and figures.																						
Animal, bird, preserver, stuffer ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial flower-maker	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Image-maker, caster	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	27	5	32
Do. dealer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Wood-carver	7	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	5	25	30
Total of sub-order 4...		...	...	...	...	23	...	...	..	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	3	4	..	38	33	71
Sub-order 5.—Workers in tackle for sports and games.																						
Doll-maker, dealer, toy-maker, dealer ...	8	2	2	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	37	7	44
Fishing net, float, dealer	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	31
Total of sub-order 5...		2	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	..	...	...	38	37	75
Sub-order 6.—Workers in designs, medals, and dies.																						
Pattern designed	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	58	70
Sub-order 7.—Workers in watches and philosophical instruments.																						
Watch-maker, dealer, optician ...	11	2	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	86	2	88
Scale-maker	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Instrument-maker	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Total of sub-order 7...		2	...	2	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	93	2	95

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 10—continued.																								
Sub-order 9.—Workers in arms.																								
Arms-dealer and gunsmith ...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabbard-maker	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 9...		1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sub-order 10.—Workers in machines and tools.																								
Cutler, knives, and scissors seller ...	3	4	...	4	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	12	14	...	...	...
Edgetool maker, dealer	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	7	9	16
Engine seller, dealer, boiler-maker, bellowman, fitter, rivetter, &c. ...	5	37	...	37	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	56	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grinder	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Loom-maker	7	...	12	12	...	6	14	...	11	2	13	...	59	60	119	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	3	3
Machine-dealer, agricultural implement maker	8	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	8	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	29	16	45
Oil-press, Sugar press, maker ...	9	3	3	6	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Plough maker	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Rice-cleaning mill maker, dealer ...	11	...	21	21	...	4	...	68	8	147	155	18	...	4	4	11	68	79	28	292	320	...	321	321
Spinning-machine maker ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 10...		44	110	154	...	15	14	291	19	190	209	83	73	67	140	11	86	97	31	305	336	36	362	398
Sub-order 11.—Workers in carriages.																								
Carriage-builder	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cart-builder, dealer	14	...	13	13	...	76	...	...	...	8	8	32	114	71	185	...	...	...	3	57	60	40	66	106
Wheelwright	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	8	5	23	6	29	...	3	3	...	...	...	19	16	35
Total of sub-order 11...		...	13	13	...	76	...	50	8	8	16	37	137	77	214	...	3	3	3	57	60	59	82	141

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 10—continued.																						
Sub-order 9.—Workers in arms.																						
Arms dealer and gunsmith ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bayonet-maker ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	8
Total of sub-order 9...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10
Sub-order 10.—Workers in machines and tools.																						
Cutler, knives, and scissors seller ...	3	2	13	15	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	...	94	35	129
Electrical maker, dealer	4	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	28
Engine seller, dealer, boiler-maker, bellhowman, fitter, rivetter, &c. ...	5	2	...	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	271	56	327
Grinder	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Loom-maker	7	22	28	50	17	2	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	2	2	...	118	139	257
Machine-dealer, agricultural implement maker	8	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	51	146	197
Oil-press, Sugar-press, maker ...	9	...	...	...	107	...	25	8	33	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	3	3	...	160	32	192
Plough maker	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Rice-cleaning mill maker, dealer ...	11	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	21	21	...	11	11	...	120	913	1,033
Spinning-machine maker ...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17	..	12	7	19
Total of sub-order 10...		26	44	70	195	15	33	8	41	1	1	2	...	39	39	77	22	99	...	837	1,361	2,198
Sub-order 11.—Workers in carriages.																						
Carriage-builder	13	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
Cart builder, dealer	14	2	9	11	17	61	...	2	2	33	...	33	...	35	35	38	59	97	...	247	489	736
Wheelwright	15	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	59	31	90
Total of sub-order 11...		2	9	11	30	61	...	2	2	33	...	33	...	35	35	38	60	98	...	360	520	880

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 10—continued.																								
Sub-order 12.—Workers in harness.																								
Harness-maker and bit-maker and saddler	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Total of sub-order 12...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	1	10	...	..	...	...	...	..	14	...	14
Sub-order 13.—Workers in ships.																								
Boat, barge builder, broker, and dealer	2	153	471	624	...	301	302	17	...	222	222	152	7	9	16	32	53	85	12	355	367	10	70	80
Boat hull burner and cleaner ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sail-maker	4	4	...	4	...	1	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	..	.
Ship builder, carpenter, caulker ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat-cutter, paddle and oar seller, maker	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	...
Total of sub-order 13...		157	471	628	...	302	302	100	...	222	222	152	7	9	16	33	55	88	18	355	373	10	70	80
Sub-order 14.—Workers in houses and buildings.																								
Bricklayer	7	193	140	333	...	146	9	326	16	189	205	56	39	37	76	4	13	17	40	75	115	37	77	114
Carpenter	8	460	687	1,147	1	194	110	2,644	58	855	913	398	420	309	729	135	454	589	398	685	1,083	191	484	675
Contractor of public works, road-maker, and earthwork contractor ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	3	3	.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	1
Cooly	10	2	2,100	2,102	...	222	...	...	11	299	310	184	76	105	181	...	64	64	...	55	55	...	249	249
House-builder and architect ...	11	155	...	155	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-proprietor	12	8	...	8	...	1	...	76	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
Thatcher	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 14...		813	2,927	3,740	1	563	119	3,066	85	1,408	1,493	647	536	452	988	139	531	670	438	816	1,254	231	810	1,041
Sub-order 15.—Workers in furniture.																								
Cabinet-maker, chair-maker ...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Pillow and mattress maker ...	15	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Carver, gilder, polisher ...	16	8	...	8	...	3	...	29	...	...	...	1	8	29	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
Coffin-maker and undertaker ...	17	24	66	90	...	...	...	26	13	3	16	3	6	8	14	8	2	10	...	1	1	11	23	34
Furniture broker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lookingglass-maker	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 15...		33	66	99	...	10	...	57	14	4	18	4	21	40	61	8	2	10	2	5	7	17	29	46

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHAWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued																						
ORDER 10—continued																						
Sub-order 12.—Workers in harness.																						
Harness-maker and bit-maker and saddler	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	27	1	28
Total of sub-order 12...		...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	27	1	28
Sub-order 13.—Workers in ships.																						
Boat, barge builder, broker, and dealer	2	...	...	...	7	98	...	73	73	27	5	32	8	68	76	5	299	304	...	278	2,478	2,756
Boat hull burner and cleaner ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	2
Sail-maker	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	1	75
Ship builder, carpenter, caulker ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
Boat-cutter, paddle and oar seller, maker	6	...	...	...	19	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	21	1	22
Total of sub-order 13...		...	...	...	33	98	...	73	73	27	5	32	8	68	76	5	299	304	...	398	2,481	2,879
Sub-order 14.—Workers in houses and buildings.																						
Bricklayer	7	8	5	13	74	52	24	16	40	12	18	30	13	47	60	28	25	53	...	814	905	1,719
Carpenter	8	243	122	365	868	763	...	4	4	127	43	170	70	352	422	242	158	400	27	5,856	5,646	11,502
Contractor of public works, road-maker, and earthwork contractor ...	9	...	9	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	21	13	34
Cooly	10	29	91	120	9	158	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	3,533	3,663
House-builder and architect ...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	160	...	160
House-proprietor	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	93	4	97
Thatcher	13	...	...	...	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...	1	69	70
Total of sub-order 14...		280	227	507	965	973	27	26	53	139	61	200	86	399	485	270	183	453	27	7,075	10,170	17,245
Sub-order 15.—Workers in furniture.																						
Cabinet-maker, chair-maker ...	14	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
Pillow and mattress maker ...	15	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	10	12
Carver, gilder, polisher	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	39	92
Coffin-maker and undertaker ...	17	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	5	...	101	112	213
Furniture broker	18	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Lookingglass-maker	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total of sub-order 15...		...	...	...	12	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	2	7	...	171	169	340

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 10—concluded.																								
Sub-order 16.—Workers in chemicals.																								
Dye, colour manufacture, dealer ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of order 10...		1,079	3,606	4,685	2	972	435	4,016	132	1,857	1,989	1,007	815	654	1,469	192	678	870	501	1,547	2,048	410	1,361	1,771
ORDER 11.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FABRICS AND IN DRESS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in wool and worsted.																								
Woollen cloth manufacturer and dealer and wool-dealer	2	4	3	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 2.—Workers in silk.																								
Silk-cleaner	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Silk dealer, trader	4	...	12	12	...	36	...	..	...	8	8	48	164	233	397	1	3	4	47	133	180	78	39	117
Silk-dyer	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk fabric dealer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	64	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	29
Silk-spinner	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	77	851	928	...	1	1	...	13	13	9	18	27
Silk-weaver	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	64	...	64	...	12	12	...	1	1	9	30	39
Total of sub-order 2...		...	13	13	...	41	...	24	...	25	25	48	992	1,148	2,140	1	16	17	47	147	194	102	110	212
Sub-order 3.—Workers in cotton and flax.																								
Cotton-dealer	9	...	...	...	4	35	...	116	...	...	...	1	1	29	30	...	13	13	2	4	6	...	49	49
Cotton-cleaner	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	15	26
Cotton twist and yarn thread dealer ...	11	3	30	33	2	...	...	13	3	33	36	10	21	4	25	15	16	31	9	1	10	28	51	79
Cotton-spinner...	12	...	6	6	...	21	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	18	21	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	2	8
Cotton-weaver	13	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	22	43	65	...	...	...	3	52	55	...	9	9
Total of sub-order 3...		12	37	49	6	56	...	129	3	39	42	12	47	94	141	15	32	47	15	57	72	45	126	171

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arrange according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 10—concluded.																						
Sub-order 16.—Workers in chemicals.																						
Dye, colour manufacturer, dealer ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	22
Total of order 10...		313	282	595	1,307	1,179	60	109	169	202	67	269	98	546	644	389	570	969	27	9,524	14,899	24,423
ORDER 11.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FABRICS AND IN DRESS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in wool and worsted.																						
Woollen cloth manufacture and dealer and wool-dealer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
Sub-order 2.—Workers in silk.																						
Silk-cleaner	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	9	10
Silk dealer, trader	4	...	12	12	15	18	3	2	5	3	1	4	...	15	15	2	97	99	...	313	657	970
Silk-dyer	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	25
Silk fabric dealer	6	2	42	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	23	...	701	146	847
Silk-spinner	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	88	901	989
Silk-weaver	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	56	131
Total of sub-order 2...		2	54	56	15	18	6	3	9	3	1	4	...	15	15	10	129	139	2	1,202	1,770	2,972
Sub-order 3.—Workers in cotton and flax.																						
Cotton-dealer	9	4	...	4	...	9	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...		8	8	...	125	153	278
Cotton-cleaner	10	55	9	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	67	27	94
Cotton twist, and yarn thread dealer ...	11	1	9	10	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	...	104	162	266
Cotton-spinner	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	9	65	74
Cotton-weaver	13	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	109	147
Total of sub-order 3...		63	19	82	3	9	1	10	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	19	27	...	343	516	859

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 11—continued.																								
Sub-order 4.—Workers in mixed materials.																								
Bazaar stall-keeper and piece-goods seller	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	1,927	1,927	318	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	5	17	...	188	188
Draper	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dyer (not otherwise described) ...	3	3	2	5	...	...	...	46	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	4	...	4	...	2	2	6	3	9
Spinner (do.) ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaver (do.) ...	5	...	82	82	...	8	1	31	1	...	1	24	322	62	384	13	45	58	20	27	47	109	20	129
Cloth-dealer	6	298	532	830	5	177	59	469	80	822	902	269	370	229	599	158	289	447	175	275	450	191	520	711
Total of sub-order 4...		301	616	917	5	185	60	644	82	2,749	2,831	613	701	291	992	175	334	509	207	309	516	306	726	1,032
Sub-order 5.—Workers in dress.																								
Lace-worker and embroiderer ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barber, hair-dresser	8	66	8	74	1	2	1	284	2	69	71	3	17	...	17	5	5	10	50	11	61	7	...	7
Hat-maker	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosier	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Jacket (Burmese) sewer, seller ...	11	1	...	21	...	15	...	19	...	...	...	...	17	4	21	208	138	346	1	23	24	...	4	4
Milliner, dressmaker	12	3	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoemaker, stitcher	13	105	93	109	...	7	3	12	1	150	151	49	445	56	501	78	43	121	132	25	157	143	80	223
Tailor and trowser seller	14	456	33	549	...	35	27	1,284	76	297	373	100	333	111	444	...	5	5	361	458	819	170	362	532
Umbrella (paper) maker, dealer ...	15	27	...	63	...	77	43	77	...	26	26	5	58	7	65	2	44	46	54	109	163	6	11	17
Do. (pagoda) maker	16	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumer and scented-wood seller ...	17	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Face powder and face bark seller ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total of sub-order 5...		660	161	821	1	139	74	1,698	79	542	621	158	871	178	1,049	297	235	532	600	626	1,226	327	457	784
Sub-order 6.—Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials.																								
Cair maker, seller	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Net do. do.	20	56	262	318	...	475	9	...	...	1	1	...	2	30	32	19	502	521	...	110	110	68	474	537
Rope do. do.	21	24	1	25	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	5	13	6	19	44	2	46	6	...	6	8	11	19
Total of sub-order 6...		80	263	343	...	479	9	1	1	2	3	5	15	36	51	63	504	567	7	110	117	72	486	558
Total of order 11...		1,057	1,093	2,150	12	900	143	2,500	165	3,357	3,522	836	2,626	1,747	4,373	551	1,121	1,672	876	1,249	2,125	852	1,905	2,757

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 11—continued.																						
Sub-order 4.—Workers in mixed materials.																						
Bazaar stall-keeper and piece-goods seller	1	...	15	15	12	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	124	2,452	2,576
Dredger	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Dyer (not otherwise described) ...	3	...	...	...	15	12	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	89	19	108
Spinner (do.) ...	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Weaver (do.) ...	5	1	9	10	19	58	1	16	17	2	10	12	...	13	13	4	32	36	...	523	407	930
Cloth-dealer	6	119	142	261	202	462	35	34	69	28	16	44	3	98	101	108	184	292	101	2,236	4,214	6,450
Total of sub-order 4...		120	169	289	255	532	36	54	90	34	26	60	5	111	116	119	216	335	101	2,985	7,097	10,082
Sub-order 5.—Workers in dress.																						
Lace-worker and embroiderer ...	7	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22
Barber, hair-dresser	8	39	2	41	139	8	2	1	3	4	1	5	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	641	107	748
Hat-maker	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Napier	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Jacket (Burmese) sewer, seller ...	11	...	...	...	23	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	27	...	218	324	612
Milliner, dressmaker	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Shoemaker, stitcher	13	33	33	66	149	10	22	1	23	20	...	20	30	21	51	37	19	56	...	1,207	501	1,708
Tailor and trouser seller, and seamster	14	141	115	256	276	...	41	34	75	40	2	42	47	49	96	2	54	56	2	3,227	1,744	4,971
Umbrella (paper) maker, dealer ...	15	...	...	...	35	4	5	79	84	2	...	2	...	19	19	23	2	25	...	289	462	751
Do. (pagoda) maker... ...	16	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Perfumer and scented-wood seller ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Face powder and face bark seller ...	18	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	...	...	...	10	51	61
Total of sub-order 5...		213	150	363	629	137	71	115	186	66	3	69	77	140	217	107	83	190	2	5,695	3,201	8,896
Sub-order 6.—Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials.																						
Gun-maker, seller	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Net do., do.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	313	...	...	...	...	140	2,295	2,335
Rope do., do.	21	...	19	19	...	26	1	...	1	3	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	68	168
Total of sub-order 6...		...	19	19	1	26	1	...	1	3	12	15	...	313	313	...	...	...	...	244	2,264	2,508
Total of order 11...		398	411	809	908	722	115	182	297	108	42	150	82	579	661	244	447	691	105	10,477	14,851	25,328

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 12.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINK.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in animal food.																								
Butcher	1	17	...	17	...	7	...	68	...	...	...	1	13	9	22	4	16	20	6	...	6	1	1	2
Beef-seller	2	...	4	4	...	2	...	29	5	8	13	24	48	13	61	...	1	1	1	3	4	4	11	15
Fish curer and frier ...	3	...	26	26	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53	...	129	129	...	8	8	...	12	12
Fishmonger	4	249	403	652	1	186	34	125	7	416	423	185	35	159	194	55	375	430	39	575	614	40	383	423
Ngapee-manufacturer ...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	...	1
Ghee and butter and cheese dealer ...	6	...	3	3	...	9	19	...	...	89	89	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	95	96	...	24	24
Ngapee and salt-seller ...	7	8	74	82	6	96	28	55	23	343	366	182	289	377	666	422	952	1,374	47	443	490	172	322	494
Honey-collector	8	1	17	18	...	2	...	1	..	1	1	...	7	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milkman and milk-seller ...	9	93	23	116	...	27	3	346	...	128	128	25	...	...	..	3	10	13	64	33	97	10	30	40
Pork-seller and butcher ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	19	23	...	72	8	80	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	4
Poulterer and egg-seller ...	11	8	9	17	...	2	1	27	..	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	2	14
Provision-seller and purveyor ...	12	56	3	59	...	6	...	76	...	1	1	144	1	43	44	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47
Salt-fish, fried-fish, and oil-seller ...	13	75	102	177	...	..	...	133	...	30	30	9	23	14	37	35	18	53	13	65	78	5	7	12
Turtle egg seller	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 1...		510	664	1,174	7	361	85	897	39	1,051	1,090	578	542	623	1,165	523	1,502	2,025	179	1,226	1,405	248	841	1,089
Sub-order 2.—Workers in vegetable food.																								
Baker and bread-seller	15	4	...	4	...	...	...	468	1	5	6	8	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	6
Cocoanut-seller	16	9	24	33	...	...	...	31	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	5	5	9	57	66	2	5	7
Confectioner, cake and sweetmeat seller	17	134	677	811	...	154	32	508	38	713	751	136	249	247	496	75	531	606	164	483	647	143	469	612
Doorian preserve-seller ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...
Flour-dealer, wheat-grinder ...	19	11	...	11	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruit-seller	20	66	82	148	...	79	17	4	11	197	208	42	32	201	233	83	308	391	71	1,190	1,261	32	97	129
Tamarind dealer, trader ...	21	...	1	1	...	6	...	11	...	101	101	2	2	...	2	20	31	51	...	...	...	1	10	11
Grain dealer	22	11	1	12	...	1	...	30	...	7	7	87	1	...	1	13	1	14	13	57	70	...	3	3
Miller	23	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Vermicelli-seller ...	24	...	269	269	...	60	...	...	5	259	264	25	...	51	51	18	35	53	9	101	110	13	192	205
Onion, chilli, and oil seller ...	25	67	3	70	...	3	...	41	4	64	68	11	51	42	93	10	183	193	29	60	89	26	235	261

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 12.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINK.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in animal food.																						
Butcher	1	9	...	9	46	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	164	43	207
Beef-seller	2	14	2	16	17	38	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	21	23	34	3	37	1	155	133	288
Fish curer and frier	3	...	2	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	4	28	32	...	102	260	362
Fishmonger	4	39	57	96	...	99	16	24	40	20	22	42	18	159	177	5	53	58	1	648	3,132	3,780
Isinglass-manufacturer	5	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4	38
Ghee and butter and cheese dealer ...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	244	247
Mungoe and salt-seller	7	67	509	576	11	50	7	116	123	31	33	64	13	174	187	11	69	80	14	1,156	3,788	4,944
Honey-collector	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	9	25	34
Milkman and milk-seller	9	94	19	113	128	30	7	6	13	...	...	...	10	6	16	12	46	58	1	767	387	1,154
Pork-seller and butcher	10	2	...	2	6	...	3	...	3	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	134	28	162
Poulterer and egg-seller	11	4	...	4	...	25	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	8	16	...	8	8	2	61	77	138
Provision-seller and purveyor ...	12	...	...	...	56	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	247	436
Salt-fish, fried-fish, and oil-seller ...	13	4	3	7	16	42	1	...	1	7	4	11	...	41	41	1	17	18	5	313	357	670
Turtle egg seller	14	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	15
Total of sub-order 1...		233	594	827	338	301	35	153	188	66	59	125	56	443	499	72	224	296	25	3,738	8,737	12,475
Sub-order 2.—Workers in vegetable food.																						
Baker and bread-seller	15	43	...	43	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	615	17	632
Cocoanut-seller	16	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	62	95	157
Confectioner, cake and sweetmeat seller	17	72	167	239	146	295	22	26	48	52	2	54	30	175	205	55	121	176	...	1,688	4,228	5,916
Decoian preserve-seller	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Flour-dealer, wheat-grinder ...	19	3	1	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	45	7	52
Fruit-seller	20	9	21	30	24	96	...	...	...	14	2	16	...	24	24	19	53	72	...	365	2,409	2,774
Tamarind dealer, trader	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	62	151	213
Grain dealer	22	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	71	174	245
Miller	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	24
Vermicelli-seller	24	36	49	85	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	31	38	4	65	69	...	92	1,207	1,299
Onion, chilli, and oil seller ...	25	20	61	81	15	49	...	...	...	1	30	31	3	24	27	2	63	65	...	269	828	1,097

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 12—continued.																								
Sub-order 2.—Workers in vegetable food—concluded.																								
Parchers of grain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarcane trader	2	1	43	44	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	7	11
Rice-cleaner	3	...	54	54	4	20	8	269	3	291	294	75	23	37	60	18	407	425	59	161	220	120	264	384
Do. miller	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	29	...	29	1	...	1
Cooked rice-seller	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	2	...	2	...	...	...
Rice (husked) seller	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	164	180	...	121	165	286	106	262	368	24	88	112	...	...	...
Do. (unhusked) seller	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	216	92	308	...	...	...
Vegetable-seller	8	102	198	300	...	29	8	122	6	399	405	42	91	59	150	32	104	136	139	130	269	24	86	110
Total of sub-order 2...	...	405	1,353	1,758	4	358	68	1,592	84	2,236	2,320	428	593	807	1,400	379	1,917	2,296	764	2,433	3,197	375	1,372	1,747
Sub-order 3.—Workers in drinks and stimulants.																								
Betel-leaf, oil, tobacco, oil, jaggery, seller	9	174	1,352	1,526	1	181	54	157	82	689	771	89	48	131	179	114	1,023	1,137	110	294	404	63	312	375
Curry-stuff, spice seller	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	4	45	49	2	3	5
Lime-seller	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheroot maker, dealer	12	23	26	49	...	24	1	186	22	39	61	7	20	31	51	8	43	51	25	40	65	13	40	53
Distiller	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrack farmer, license-holder ...	14	...	3	3	...	...	2	49	3	24	27	15	20	4	24	1	26	27	20	49	69	3	29	32
Gingerbeer, sodawater maker and dealer	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lemonade and sherbet seller ...	16	3	...	3	...	...	...	30	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	2	9	...	...	...
Grocer, sauce-dealer, condiments, saffron, and ginger seller	17	3	1	4	...	...	...	45	4	22	26	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Molasses seller and trader	18	41	35	76	...	29	6	46	...	45	45	10	45	67	112	48	31	79	30	58	88	21	62	83
Pickled tea seller	19	39	2	41	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	5	5	...	5	15	8	23	13	4	17	11	9	20
Sugar-maker (from tari) from cane, &c.	20	...	13	13	...	66	...	139	...	15	15	...	20	47	67	4	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	2
Tobacco-seller and snuff-seller ...	21	109	50	159	...	61	...	133	5	124	129	15	19	30	49	30	146	176	17	512	529	86	102	188

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 12—continued.																						
Sub-order 2.—Workers in vegetable food.																						
Purchasers of grain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Sesamum trader	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	10	106	116
Rice-cleaner	3	22	19	41	70	187	18	48	66	22	15	37	5	69	74	84	153	187	6	663	1,818	2,481
Rice-miller	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	31	33	64
Husked rice-seller	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	20	...	...	...	...	6	63	69
Rice (unhusked) seller	6	62	11	73	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	690	1,200
Pulse (unhusked) seller	7	45	30	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	...	362	129	491
Vegetable-seller	8	28	8	36	83	86	...	23	23	4	32	36	4	42	46	36	71	107	1	671	1,318	1,989
Total of sub-order 2...		340	367	707	652	799	41	99	140	94	81	175	53	424	477	172	535	707	7	5,544	13,288	18,832
Sub-order 3.—Workers in drinks and stimulants.																						
Betel-leaf, oil, tobacco, oil, jaggery, seller	9	12	187	199	97	541	11	45	56	2	10	12	159	989	1,148	84	1,135	1,219	12	1,113	7,045	8,158
Curry-stuff, spice seller	10	18	2	20	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	73	54	127
Lime-seller	11	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
Cheroot maker, dealer ...	12	23	...	23	64	36	1	...	1	1	11	12	10	29	39	20	36	56	4	416	367	783
Distiller	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Arrack farmer, license-holder ...	14	7	...	7	18	18	...	...	...	8	5	13	...	...	...	18	5	23	...	147	180	327
Gingerbeer, sodawater maker and dealer	15	1	...	1	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	10	60
Lemonade and sherbet seller ...	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	9	55
Grocer, sauce-dealer, condiments, saffron, and ginger seller	17	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19	...	...	...	...	86	32	118
Molasses seller and trader	18	6	10	16	21	22	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	6	7	14	23	37	...	275	405	680
Pickled tea seller	19	5	2	7	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	22	22	13	24	37	3	107	85	192
Sugar-maker (from tari) from cane, &c.	20	...	2	2	32	31	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	150	150	3	21	24	...	209	345	554
Tobacco-seller and snuff-seller ...	21	31	28	59	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	91	34	112	146	1	449	1,271	1,720

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 12—continued.																								
Sub-order 3.—Workers in drinks and stimulants—continued.																								
Tobacco, wood cutter and dealer ...	1	3	3	6	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	23	...	23	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toddy climber and drawer ...	2	...	3	3	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	93	33	100	133	...	2	2	34	128	162	...	...	...
Do. seller	3	...	58	58	...	11	13	30	2	44	46	54	46	291	337	10	130	140	4	...	4	32	158	190
Vinegar maker, seller	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wine and spirit seller	5	22	5	27	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	13	...	13
Opium-vendor, &c.	6	5	12	17	...	16	...	34	2	8	10	...	39	35	74	4	33	37	17	13	30	2	1	3
Seinyay and pachwai seller ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	33	38	...	...	...	...	1	1
Leaf-gatherer and dealer	8	...	1	1	...	20	...	14	...	...	...	...	30	60	90	2	5	7	31	416	447	5	40	45
Total of sub-order 3...		422	1,565	1,987	1	417	80	923	125	1,019	1,144	289	352	797	1,149	250	1,487	1,737	315	1,561	1,876	203	757	960
Total of order 12...		1,337	3,582	4,919	12	1,136	233	3,412	248	4,306	4,554	1,295	1,487	2,227	3,714	1,152	4,905	6,058	1,258	5,220	6,478	826	2,970	3,796
ORDER 13.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory, and dung.																								
Soap-seller	9	3	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone-worker	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candle maker and seller ...	11	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	8
Horn dealer, worker (buffalo) ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	24	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cowdung (fuel) dealer	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1 of order 13, Class V		7	1	8	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	29	24	53	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8	9
Sub-order 2.—Workers in skins, feathers, and quills.																								
Hide-dealer	14	2	1	3	...	...	...	34	5	24	29	...	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
Leather worker, tanner	15	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 2...		7	1	8	...	...	...	35	5	26	31	...	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
Total of order 13...		14	2	16	...	1	...	42	5	26	31	...	38	27	65	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	10	24

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 12—continued.																						
Sub-order 3.—Workers in drinks and stimulants—continued.																						
Tobacco, wood cutter and dealer ...	1	...	22	22	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	21	...	...	...	...	30	77	107
Toddy climber and drawer ...	2	...	...	...	28	9	1	...	1	2	...	2	5	9	14	7	62	69	...	112	411	523
Do. seller	3	6	122	128	42	40	5	17	22	6	...	6	2	...	2	...	6	6	...	185	944	1,129
Vinegar maker, seller ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wine and spirit seller ...	5	...	5	5	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	56	27	83
Opium vendor, &c. ...	6	6	...	6	8	6	7	1	8	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	128	127	255
Kalapay and paohwai seller	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	37	42
Leaf gatherer and dealer ...	8	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	28	28	...	87	573	660
Total of sub-order 3...		120	383	503	419	762	45	65	110	31	28	59	194	1,324	1,518	194	1,455	1,649	20	3,593	12,010	15,603
Total of order 12...		693	1,844	2,037	1,409	1,862	121	317	438	191	168	359	303	2,191	2,494	438	2,214	2,652	52	12,875	34,035	46,910
ORDER 13.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in grease, gut, bones, ivory, and dung.																						
Ivory-seller	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	6	5	11
Bone-worker	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Candle maker and seller ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	14	8	22
Horn-dealer, worker (buffalo) ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25	54
Cowdung (fuel) dealer ...	13	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total of sub-order 1 of order 13, Class V		...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	5	...	53	38	91
Sub-order 2.—Workers in skins, feathers, and quills.																						
Hide-dealer	14	...	3	3	3	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	68	38	106
Leather worker, tanner ...	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Total of sub-order 2...		1	3	4	3	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	75	40	115
Total of order 13...		1	3	4	6	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	2	6	...	128	78	206

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 14.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in gums and resins.																								
Cocoanut-oil dealer, trader... ...	1	8	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	13	13
Cutch-boiler	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	3	3	3,935	60	4,265	4,325	...	...	...	5	4	9	26	231	257
Do. dealer, seller ...	3	11	...	11	...	14	...	21	...	8	8	37	75	64	139	3	5	8	...	5	5	4	6	10
Dammer torch maker, dealer ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	8	8	...	...	9	9	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
India-rubber dealer	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacquerware maker, dealer ...	6	1	23	24	...	22	1	1	7	15	22	1	163	8	171	5	6	11	6	176	182	7	23	30
Resin collector, dealer ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sesamum-oil maker	8	1	10	11	...	3	7	522	...	405	405	53	166	...	166	28	33	61	13	60	73	11	144	155
Do. dealer ...	9	71	153	224	...	58	1	131	8	...	8	...	145	24	169	89	128	217	44	120	164	59	307	366
Sticklac collector, dealer	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	41	1	42	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...
Sesamum dealer	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	1	7	8	4	...	4	...	...	...
Thitsee-seller	12	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	56	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood-oil seller and extractor ...	13	1	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	4	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 1...		93	188	281	1	120	10	679	15	444	459	4,343	666	4,433	5,099	128	187	315	80	365	445	107	725	832
Sub-order 2.—Workers in wood.																								
Box-maker, seller	14	46	...	46	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	30	...	30	5	...	5	7	57	64	...	5	5
Comb maker, seller	15	1	26	27	...	1	...	...	...	23	23	8	32	21	53	1	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...
Cooper, and pail and basket ...	16	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	17	20	37	...	...	...	3	22	25	3	6	9
Firewood cutter and seller	17	...	63	63	...	35	...	96	...	223	223	29	51	5	56	12	129	141	29	203	232	5	21	26
Oke-maker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Image-maker	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	7	10	17	...	...	...
Cradle-maker	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Sawyer, sawpit-owner and sawmill-owner	21	81	173	254	...	92	128	435	90	981	1,071	301	171	268	439	104	460	564	246	193	439	142	323	465
Teak timber dealer and slab-seller ...	22	...	...	...	...	5	...	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber merchant dealer	23	25	7	32	...	5	2	134	10	100	110	111	43	21	64	13	157	170	19	472	491	11	25	36
Turner	24	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	9	9	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Log and post-cutter	25	11	39	50	...	75	1	2	...	535	535	62	...	...	...	...	45	45	5	178	183	...	42	42
Total of sub-order 2...		165	311	476	1	214	132	1,327	100	1,872	1,972	516	382	339	721	135	791	926	317	1,140	1,457	163	422	585

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 14.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in gums and resins.																						
Cocoanut-oil dealer, trader ...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	20	36
Cutch-boiler	2	65	2,097	2,162	4	29	...	31	31	...	1	1	...	...	...	10	701	711	2	170	11,313	11,483
Do. dealer, seller ...	3	54	95	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	24	73	97	...	192	313	505
Dammer torch maker, dealer	4	...	...	...	...	1	10	131	141	24	69	93	...	53	53	1	156	157	...	58	413	471
India-rubber dealer ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	8
Lacquerware maker, dealer	6	2	1	3	3	17	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	97	98	5	7	12	...	201	398	599
Resin collector, dealer ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	40	40
Rhanngum-oil maker ...	8	22	20	42	47	...	34	5	39	4	14	18	2	95	97	53	66	119	...	903	915	1,818
Ditto dealer ...	9	39	34	73	...	92	1	3	4	16	10	26	3	105	108	...	...	...	...	606	1,035	1,641
Stickdac collector, dealer ...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	23	124	147	10	72	152	224
Sezamum-dealer ...	11	...	...	...	6	4	1	...	1	...	11	11	..	13	13	1	5	6	...	13	262	275
Thitsee-seller	12	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	9	9	9	30	39	7	20	120	140
Wood-oil seller and extractor	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	11	11	...	7	7	...	3	87	90
Total of sub-order 1...		182	2,248	2,430	62	152	46	170	216	44	114	158	6	400	406	126	1,177	1,303	19	2,234	15,096	17,330
Sub-order 2.—Workers in wood.																						
Box-maker, seller ...	14	...	1	1	78	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52	1	...	1	...	226	72	298
Comb maker, seller ...	15	1	4	5	4	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	40	130	170
Cooper and pail and basket ...	16	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	40	58	98
Firewood cutter and seller...	17	...	106	106	19	174	9	29	38	29	...	29	...	5	5	9	35	44	..	259	1,057	1,316
Oke-maker	18	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44
Image-maker	19	...	...	...	...	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	24	35
Cradle-maker	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
Sawyer, sawpit-owner, and sawmill-owner	21	114	143	257	247	524	24	336	360	67	21	88	64	464	528	153	189	342	9	1,938	4,605	6,543
Teak timber dealer and slab-seller	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	7	638
Timber merchant, dealer ...	23	8	23	31	196	11	1	31	32	...	...	...	5	96	101	12	31	43	25	477	1,117	1,594
Turner	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	22	10	32
Log and post-cutter ...	25	2	97	99	1	375	2	159	161	...	5	5	...	115	115	2	124	126	8	25	1,860	1,885
Total of sub-order 2...		126	376	502	552	1,146	37	558	595	96	27	123	126	719	845	177	379	556	42	3,703	8,984	12,678

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 14—continued.																								
Sub-order 3.—Workers in bark.																								
Bark collector, dealer	1	...	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	...		1	2	...	2	3	20	23	...	...	...	...	8	8
Sub-order 4.—Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, and straw.																								
Bamboo-cutters...	2	...	57	57	16	5	5	...	4	191	191	62	1	27	28	...	...	...	...	504	504	..	...	...
Do. hat-maker	3	...	13	13	...	49	1	5	9	115	119	...	6	4	10	2	...	2	...	3	3	7	97	104
Do. mat maker, dealer ...	4	60	187	247	...	...	9	118	59	400	409	85	7	78	85	10	1	11	18	318	336	47	243	290
Do. seller	5	29	45	74	5	1	1	58	3	227	286	30	54	40	94	...	20	20	7	460	467	25	236	261
Do. wall seller	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	..	2	...	3	..	...	...	...	..	112	112	...	50	50	2	23	25
Basket maker, seller	7	31	82	113	...	...	12	110	...	216	218	82	80	163	243	21	103	124	32	371	403	53	224	277
Broom maker, dealer	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cane-cutter, seller	9	8	6	14	...	12	...	12	...	143	145	52	1	9	10	20	762	782	9	138	147	3	27	30
Dannee-thatch-maker, saloothatch-dealer	10	15	329	344	...	11	...	19	9	20	20	10	2	13	15	...	184	184	65	1,195	1,260	4	29	33
Grass seller and cutter	11	85	2	37	...	10	1	210	...	343	352	3	18	1	19	1	129	130	5	551	556	5	177	182
Mat-maker and rush-seller	12	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	...	...	...	23	185	208	...	79	79	4	47	51
Thatch-dealer and maker (grass) ...	13	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	1	184	184	75	...	25	25	51	547	598	12	349	361	...	542	542
Wagat maker, dealer	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	71	...	71	24	...	24	4	...	4	104	12	116
Total of sub-order 4...		178	751	929	21	102	29	531	89	1,843	1,932	421	240	360	600	152	2,043	2,195	152	4,018	4,170	254	1,657	1,911
Sub-order 5.—Workers in paper.																								
Paper-seller	15	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Parabite-maker ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 5...		1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	6	15	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Total of order 14...		487	1,251	1,688	22	448	172	2,537	204	4,161	4,365	5,282	1,296	5,147	6,443	418	3,041	3,459	550	5,523	6,073	524	2,813	3,337

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 14—continued.																						
Sub-order 3.—Workers in bark.																						
Bark collector, dealer	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	51	57
Sub-order 4.—Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, and straw.																						
Bamboo-cutters...	2	...	101	101	...	34	1	8	9	6	10	16	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	8	1,084	1,892
Do. hat-maker	3	...	...	...	3	7	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	248	276
Do. hat maker, dealer ...	4	3	58	61	...	91	1	19	20	17	40	57	11	188	199	1	180	181	...	302	1,946	2,248
Do. seller	5	10	87	97	...	...	1	7	8	1	...	1	2	40	42	3	72	75	1	244	1,271	1,515
Do. wall seller	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	6	13	2	25	27	...	15	218	233
Basket maker, seller	7	5	39	44	27	189	10	45	55	4	352	356	19	161	180	2	35	37	...	396	2,082	2,478
Broom maker, dealer	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Cane cutter, seller	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	28	29	...	1	1	...	44	44	8	57	1,227	1,284
Dunnee-thatch-maker, saloothatch-dealer	10	...	...	...	1	223	10	133	143	26	51	77	...	191	191	15	...	...	2	142	2,392	2,534
Grass seller and cutter	11	2	1	3	201	147	...	328	328	...	...	...	1	14	15	9	39	54	...	502	1,747	2,249
Mat-maker and rush-seller	12	...	1	1	2	24	1	16	17	3	12	15	3	36	39	...	64	73	...	45	498	543
Thatch-dealer and maker (grass) ...	13	4	11	15	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	67	1,862	1,929
Wagat maker, dealer	14	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	5	57	...	...	...	...	256	32	288
Total of sub-order 4...		24	301	325	235	727	24	560	584	59	493	552	96	711	807	32	559	591	11	2,066	14,607	16,673
Sub-order 5.—Workers in paper.																						
Paper-seller	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	6	8
Parabite-maker	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	6	20	26
Total of sub-order 5...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	8	26	34
Total of order 14...		332	2,925	3,257	850	2,025	107	1,298	1,405	199	634	833	228	1,830	2,058	335	2,120	2,455	72	8,017	35,764	46,781

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKTOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 15.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Miners.																								
Petroleum miner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 2.—Workers in coal.																								
Charcoal burner, dealer	2	22	24	46	...	5	...	2	...	38	38	55	...	30	30	3	3	6	...	180	180	...	4	4
Coal and tar seller	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	1	...	2		2	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 2...		22	24	46	...	5	...	24	...	39	39	55	2	30	32	3	3	6	...	189	189	...	4	4
Sub-order 3.—Workers in stone & clay.																								
Brick-makers	4	200	32	232	...	...	...	152	3	806	809	167	...	65	65	2	2,133	2,135	60	142	202	9	160	169
Lime burners, quarriers, and workers...	5	3	...	3	...	45	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	1	9	...	144	144	...	...	...
Lime dealers	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	6	...	5	5	...	119	119	...	27	27
Road-contractors	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone-breakers	8	22	...	22	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone cutter, dresser, and polisher ...	9	...	14	14	...	1	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dealer (stone slab)	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tile maker, seller	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	3	...	40	...	40	...	42	42	24	1	25	3	23	26
Total of sub-order 3...		225	46	271	...	46	...	283	3	810	813	171	48	65	113	10	2,181	2,191	84	406	490	12	210	222
Sub-order 4.—Workers in earthenware.																								
China and crockery dealer ...	12	3	...	3	...	...	...	39	19	13	32	1	7	2	9	8	...	8	17	...	17	...	8	8
Earthenware-dealer	13	103	129	232	...	570	73	43	18	...	18	...	28	...	28	26	110	136	108	305	413	2	99	101
Potter	14	2	245	247	...	2	...	...	...	461	461	78	...	139	139	28	162	190	38	344	382	4	197	201
Total of sub-order 4...		108	374	482	...	572	73	82	37	474	511	79	35	141	176	62	272	334	163	649	812	6	304	310
Sub-order 5.—Workers in glass.																								
Bottle-seller	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass dealer and glazier	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...
Glassbead-seller	17	...	13	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	48	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 5...		2	13	15	...	5	...	10	1	...	1	48	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 15.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Miners.																						
Petroleum miner	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sub-order 2.—Workers in coal.																						
Charcoal burner, dealer	2	...	16	16	...	5	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	38	41	8	21	29	...	40	421	461
Coal and tar seller	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	40
Total of sub-order 2...		...	16	16	6	5	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	38	41	8	21	29	...	70	431	501
Sub-order 3.—Workers in stone & clay.																						
Brick-makers	4	4	73	77	38	93	3	31	34	5	...	5	5	142	147	8	110	118	...	459	3,954	4,413
Lime burners, quarriers, and workers...	5	...	89	89	...	146	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	13	13	2	18	20	...	23	456	479
Lime dealers	6	10	34	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	4	...	18	188	206
Road-contractors	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Stone-breakers... ...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	34
Stone cutter, dresser, and polisher ...	9	...	...	...	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	36	167
Stone dealer (stone slab)	10	...	...	...	378	108	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	108	491
Tile maker, seller	11	1	12	13	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	82	108	190
Total of sub-order 3...		15	208	223	445	391	8	31	39	6	...	6	5	159	164	13	130	143	...	1,157	4,854	6,011
Sub-order 4.—Workers in earthenware.																						
China and crockery dealer ...	12	2	2	4	1	11	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	6	1	7	..	106	38	144
Earthenware dealer	13	3	25	28	155	38	...	...	...	6	26	32	...	14	14	75	38	113	...	567	1,427	1,994
Potter	14	10	60	70	...	...	21	12	33	...	...	...	2	189	191	...	...	...	...	105	1,889	1,994
Total of sub-order 4...		15	87	102	156	49	22	12	34	8	26	34	3	203	206	81	39	120	...	778	3,354	4,132
Sub-order 5.—Workers in glass.																						
Bottle-seller	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Glass dealer and glazier	16	1	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	6	7	2	33	27	60
Glassbead-seller	17	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	71	78
Total of sub-order 5...		2	...	2	8	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	8	8	1	6	7	2	44	98	142

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKTOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 15—continued.																								
Sub-order 6.—Workers in salt.																								
Salt-dealer	1	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	2	85	87	8	...	...	...	20	...	20	11	102	113	23	23	46
Salt-boiler	2	19	...	19	...	226	1	...	...	166	166	...	...	122	122	...	108	108	...	121	121	...	23	23
Total of sub-order 6...		19	...	19	...	273	1	...	2	251	253	8	...	122	122	20	108	128	11	223	234	23	46	69
Sub-order 7.—Workers in water.																								
Pumpman	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Well-sinker	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ice maker, dealer	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 7...		...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	2	5	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Sub-order 8.—Workers in gold, silver, and precious stones.																								
Bangle-seller	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electro-plater	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gold-beater	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold seller and sifter	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	21	...	3	3	...	78	6	84	3	28	31	6	8	14	7	5	12
Goldleaf-seller	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	13	...	13	...	129	11	140	...	...	...	3	24	27	...	...	...
Goldsmith	11	229	599	828	3	169	23	741	68	647	715	221	215	121	336	96	303	399	137	259	396	189	325	514
Jeweller	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1	...	1	2	5	2	7	2	2	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
Lapidary-stone polisher	13	1	...	1	...	1	...	64	...	2	2	...	2	14	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Precious stone dealer	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	79	...	80	80	...	...	2	2	4	18	22	...	38	38	...	19	19
Silversmith	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total of sub-order 8...		230	600	830	3	171	23	1,033	82	736	818	223	432	156	588	107	351	458	150	329	479	199	350	549
Sub-order 9.—Workers in copper.																								
Coppersmith and verdigris-seller ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 10.—Workers in tin and quicksilver.																								
Tin-man and kalaiman	17	5	5	10	...	10	...	27	3	...	3	...	22	...	22	4	...	4	15	18	33	19	3	22
Lamp maker and seller	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48	31	...	31	...	3	3	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 10...		5	5	10	...	10	...	27	3	...	3	10	70	...	70	35	...	35	15	21	36	19	3	22

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 15—continued.																						
Sub-order 6.—Workers in salt.																						
Salt-dealer	1	2	8	10	4	40	21	7	28	...	3	3	...	38	38	...	...	...	2	83	363	446
Salt-boiler	2	...	...	...	3	293	2	130	132	...	2	2	...	50	50	..	11	11	...	24	1,253	1,277
Total of sub-order 6...		2	8	10	7	333	23	137	160	...	5	5	...	88	88	...	11	11	2	107	1,616	1,723
Sub-order 7.—Workers in water.																						
Ferryman	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Well-sinker	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Ice maker, dealer	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Total of sub-order 7...		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	20
Sub-order 8.—Workers in gold, silver, and precious stones.																						
Bangle-seller	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Glass-glazier	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Gold-beater	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
Goldseller and sifter	9	...	4	4	13	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	11	2	6	8	...	134	79	213
Goldleaf-seller	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	186	37	223
Goldsmith	11	167	81	248	337	231	154	27	181	91	...	91	77	84	161	88	73	161	9	2,589	3,175	5,764
Jeweller	12	...	63	63	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	6	..	73	73	146
Lapidary stone polisher	13	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	76	22	98
Precious stone dealer	14	2	...	2	18	8	12	22	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	188	303
Silversmith	15	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	31	...	31
Total of sub-order 8...		169	148	317	394	251	168	49	217	93	...	93	84	95	179	92	85	177	9	3,233	3,579	6,812
Sub-order 9.—Workers in copper.																						
Coppersmith and verdigris-seller ...	16	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	22	10	32
Sub-order 10.—Workers in tin and quicksilver.																						
Tinman and kalaiman	17	8	1	9	50	14	6	5	11	7	...	7	...	...	...	9	1	10	...	175	57	232
Lapis maker and seller	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	3	82
Total of sub-order 10...		8	1	9	50	14	6	5	11	7	...	7	...	...	...	9	1	10	...	254	60	314

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 15—continued.																								
Sub-order 12.—Workers in lead and antimony.																								
Plumber	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Sub-order 13.—Workers in brass and other mixed metals.																								
Gong-seller	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bell-founder	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass moulder, cattlebell-maker ...	4	2	...	2	...	1	...	249	1	11	12	12	81	5	86	2	8	10	1	...	1	7	2	9
Brass goods seller	5	7	18	25	...	1	4	57	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	10	10
Image-founder	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Old metal dealer	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 13...		9	18	27	...	4	4	310	1	22	23	15	110	5	115	2	8	10	3	3	6	7	12	19
Sub-order 14.—Workers in iron and steel.																								
Dah-seller	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Blacksmith	9	60	243	303	...	124	50	514	33	608	641	191	105	243	348	14	155	169	105	314	419	109	317	426
Ironmonger	10	...	2	2	3	...	...	101	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	16	12	28	...	7	7	5	...	5
Total of sub-order 14...		60	245	305	3	124	50	615	36	609	645	191	107	243	350	30	167	197	106	321	427	114	317	431
Sub-order 15.—Workers in mineral oils.																								
Paraffine oil manufacturer, dealer ...	11	...	1	1	...	2	...	5	3	14	17	...	13	2	15	3	...	3	10	4	14	...	3	3
Petroleum dealer	12	...	...	...	...	158	...	4	...	21	21	...	25	3	28	58	50	108	3	12	15	20	11	31
Total of sub-order 15...		...	1	1	...	160	...	9	3	35	38	...	38	5	43	61	50	111	13	16	29	20	14	34
Total of order 15...		682	1,826	2,008	6	1,370	151	2,425	168	2,976	3,144	801	864	772	1,636	330	3,140	3,470	546	2,171	2,717	402	1,260	1,662
Total of Class V...		4,606	10,860	15,466	54	4,827	1,134	14,932	922	16,683	17,605	9,221	7,126	10,574	17,700	2,643	12,886	15,529	3,732	15,710	19,442	3,028	10,819	13,847

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 15—continued.																						
Sub-order 12.—Workers in lead and antimony.																						
Plumber	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Sub-order 13.—Workers in brass and other mixed metals.																						
Gong-seller	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	12	12
Bell-founder	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	1	34	35
Brass moulder, cattlebell-maker ...	4	5	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	351	41	392
Brass goods seller	5	...	...	...	...	13	...	6	6	...	...	..	5	9	14	...	...	...	...	78	63	141
Image-founder	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	2	6
Old metal dealer	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	21	2	23
Total of sub-order 13 ..		5	1	6	2	13	...	6	6	...	...	...	5	9	14	1	34	35	...	455	154	609
Sub-order 14.—Workers in iron and steel.																						
Dah-seller	8	...	...	...	...	13		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	17
Blacksmith	9	86	156	192	218	286	57	33	90	40	17	57	86	114	200	28	153	181	5	1,405	3,009	4,414
Ironmonger	10	...	1	1	32	.	...	.	.	1	...	1	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	157	34	191
Total of sub-order 14...		86	157	193	250	299	57	33	90	41	17	58	86	122	208	28	153	181	5	1,566	3,056	4,622
Sub-order 15.—Workers in mineral oil.																						
Paraffine oil manufacturer, dealer ...	11	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	.		...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	34	62	96
Petroleum dealer	12	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	4	...	117	260	377
Total of sub-order 15...		...	...	...	3	41	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	4	...	4	...	151	322	473
Total of order 15...		256	626	882	1,322	1,398	289	274	563	157	49	206	186	722	908	237	480	717	18	7,864	17,540	25,404
Total of Class V...		1,993	5,591	7,584	5,797	7,187	693	2,185	2,878	857	960	1,817	899	5,869	6,768	1,657	5,833	7,490	274	48,885	120,167	169,052

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.		SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.		Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND UNPRODUCTIVE CLASS.																									
ORDER 16.—LABOURERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOUR UNDEFINED).																									
Sub-order 1.—General labourers.																									
Cooly maistry	1	10	7	17	...	3	3	...	422	7	111	118	35	22	7	29	4	4	8	61	20	81	...	21	21
Cooly	2	6,941	5,558	12,499		2,969		764	17,750	93	14,901	14,994	5,447	1,037	2,030	3,067	638	4,897	5,535	1,898	2,811	4,709	528	2,143	2,671
Mill cooly	3	...	...	...	1	...	...		1,959	...	...	...	8	13	34	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1...		6,951	5,565	12,516	4	2,972		764	20,131	100	15,012	15,112	5,490	1,072	2,071	3,143	642	4,901	5,543	1,959	2,831	4,790	528	2,164	2,692
Sub-order 2.—Other persons of indefinite occupation.																									
Contractor	4	...	104	104	...	1	...		120	...	23	23	1	15	1	16	...	2	2	3	...	3	...	7	7
Foreman, overseer, and inspector ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...		37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	53	...	...	...	...	16	16
Mechanic apprentice ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Shopman and tallyman, &c., ...	7	28	5	33	...	...	...		111	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	62	62	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 2...		28	109	137	...	2	...		273	...	23	23	1	21	1	22	2	53	55	65	...	65	5	24	29
Total of order 16...		6,979	5,674	12,653	4	2,974		764	20,404	100	15,035	15,135	5,491	1,093	2,072	3,165	644	4,954	5,598	2,024	2,831	4,855	533	2,188	2,721
ORDER 17.—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.																									
Independent	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 18.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.																									
Unspecified (including children) ...	9	4,663	76,555	81,218	2,171	34,220		15,350	18,578	1,130	96,488	97,618	70,421	9,715	64,812	74,527	3,553	58,139	61,692	6,573	77,529	84,102	6,482	66,455	72,937
Astrologer, wizard	10	...	...	...	...	1		1	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beggar and fakeer	11	35	37	72	...	13		1	101	...	44	44	22	6	...	6	31	11	42	17	188	205	9	16	25
Brahmin	12	...	5	5	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brothel-keeper	13	...	...	...	...	1	...		77	7	...	7	10	11	...	11	17	...	17	11	...	11	11	...	11
Fortuneteller	14	6	11	17	...	15	...		19	...	12	12	4	14	6	20	7	1	8	8	9	17	12	44	56
Gambler, swindler, and cock-fighter ...	15	1	3	4	...	6		3	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Jogi	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE,		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND UNPRODUCTIVE CLASS.																						
ORDER 16.—LABOURERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOUR UNDEFINED).																						
Sub-order 1.—General labourers.																						
Cooly maistry	1	11	5	16	80	...	1	2	3	3	1	4	...	1	1	21	3	24	...	642	220	862
Cooly	2	536	837	1,373	4,217	4,536	214	255	469	171	900	1,071	236	3,999	4,235	661	615	1,276	90	34,920	52,755	87,675
Mill cooly	3	...	...	...	1,297	202	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,274	245	3,519
Total of sub-order 1...		547	842	1,389	5,594	4,738	220	257	477	174	901	1,075	236	4,000	4,236	682	618	1,300	90	38,836	53,220	92,056
Sub-order 2.—Other persons of indefinite occupation.																						
Contractor	4	14	...	14	16	2	29	4	33	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	204	145	349
Foreman, overseer, and inspector ...	5	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	67	68	135
Mechanic apprentice ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Shopman and tallyman, &c., ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	6	213
Total of sub-order 2...		14	...	14	44	2	29	4	33	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	...	7	...	490	219	709
Total of order 16...		561	842	1,403	5,638	4,740	249	261	510	174	901	1,075	238	4,000	4,238	689	618	1,307	90	39,326	53,439	92,765
ORDER 17.—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.																						
Independent	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
ORDER 18.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.																						
Unspecified (including children) ...	9	4,075	35,657	39,732	10,014	76,730	3,215	17,034	20,249	1,882	10,471	12,353	1,739	41,235	42,974	3,827	24,204	28,031	7,453	75,446	774,924	850,370
Astrologer, wizard	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	16
Beggar and fakeer	11	22	32	54	124	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	37	53	1	33	34	...	362	451	813
Brahmin	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Brothel-keeper...	13	14	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	16	...	16	...	184	11	195
Fortuneteller	14	6	10	16	9	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	20	27	4	18	22	...	92	61	253
Gambler, swindler, and cock-fighter ...	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	124	26
Jogi	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	4

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS VI.—concluded.																					
ORDER 18—concluded.																					
Nat-possessor	1	...	17	17	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pagoda slave	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Pauper	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pensioner (not army, navy, or civil)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Prisoner	5	311	...	311	...	...	...	1,758	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	81	81	352	...	352
Religious mendicant	6	...	688	688	...	58	13	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Tale-teller	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alchemist	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
Traveller	9	12	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	
Total of order 18...		5,028	77,316	82,344	2,171	34,326	15,369	20,560	1,140	96,569	97,709	70,457	9,746	64,830	74,576	3,610	58,237	61,847	6,963	77,741	84,704
Total of class VI...		12,007	82,990	94,997	2,175	37,300	16,129	40,965	1,240	111,604	112,844	75,948	10,839	66,902	77,741	4,254	63,191	67,445	8,987	80,572	89,559
GRAND TOTAL...		25,854	177,270	203,124	7,467	74,476	32,706	91,504	3,402	235,616	239,018	143,413	23,986	137,447	161,433	10,709	139,422	150,131	20,378	182,5[illegible]	202,94[illegible]

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Male population according to Occupation*—concluded.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	HENZADA.			THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS VI—concld.																									
ORDER 4—concld.																									
Nat-possessor ...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39
Pagoda slave ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	13
Pauper	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	84	...	84
Pensioner (not army, navy, or civil) ...	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
Prisoner ...	5	109	1	110	435	...	435	1,039	2	69	...	69	29	...	29	60	...	60	197	...	197	...	4,359	87	4,446
Religious mendicant	6	...	...	...	7	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	776	785
Taloteller ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15	...	...	...	2	12	12	24
Alchemist ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Traveller ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	3	15	10	25
Total of order 18...		6,623	66,521	73,144	4,560	35,706	40,266	11,196	76,766	3,367	17,035	20,402	1,911	10,472	12,383	1,843	41,302	43,145	4,047	24,255	28,302	7,458	80,594	776,531	857,125
Total of Class VI...		7,156	68,709	75,865	5,121	36,548	41,669	16,834	81,506	3,616	17,296	20,912	2,085	11,373	13,458	2,081	45,302	47,383	4,736	24,873	29,609	7,548	119,921	829,970	949,891
GRAND TOTAL...		14,414	145,162	159,576	12,885	74,478	87,308	32,895	160,221	6,028	35,757	41,785	4,155	25,164	29,319	4,020	85,667	89,687	9,985	58,499	68,484	15,509	260,165	1,730,840	1,991,005

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation.*

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.																								
ORDER 1.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY OR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.																								
Pensioner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.																								
Sub-order 1.—Army.																								
Pensioner (army)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE, WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES.																								
Sub-order 1.—Clergymen, ministers, and church officers, persons in monastic orders and others connected with religion.																								
Nun-(Buddhist)	3	37	17	54	...	6	9	8	...	22	22	1	58	28	86	9	9	18	...	2	2	7	22	29
Roman Catholic nun	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missionary	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Preacher and Bible-reader (Christian)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...
Preacher (Buddhist)	7	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	1	2	3	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	5	...	...	...
Cemetery-keeper	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Person engaged in attending temples, pagodas, and zayats	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1...		37	22	59	...	6	9	24	1	24	25	9	60	29	89	10	11	21	2	11	13	9	22	31

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.																						
ORDER 1.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THIS COUNTRY OR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.																						
Pensioner	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
ORDER 2.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.																						
Sub-order 1.—Army.																						
Pensioner (army)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
ORDER 3.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES).																						
Sub-order 1.—Clergymen, ministers, and church officers, persons in monastic orders, and others connected with religion.																						
Nun, Buddhist...	3	7	5	12	...	40	15	7	22	46	...	46	...	21	21	4	5	9	...	191	194	385
Roman Catholic nun	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4
Missionary	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16
Preacher and Bible-reader (Christian)	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	15	15	...	6	23	29
Preacher (Buddhist)	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	23
Cemetery-keeper	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Person engaged in attending temples, pagodas, and zayats	9	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10
Total of sub-order 1...		7	6	13	4	49	15	7	22	46	1	47	...	22	22	5	20	25	...	220	248	468

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I—continued.																								
ORDER 3—continued.																								
Sub-order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, and persons engaged in occupations connected with medicine.																								
Drugs and medicines, seller of ...	1	18	1	19	...	5	1	37	7	19	26	17	29	2	31	18	38	56	1	14	15	14	7	21
Midwife	2	4	20	24	...	15	3	26	4	34	38	8	10	22	32	4	8	12	2	6	8	8	31	39
Native (country) doctor	3	...	79	79	...	13	8	...	1	85	86	73	3	8	11	4	18	22	4	139	143	5	15	20
Shampooer	4	3	1	4	...	...	1	20	2	73	75	3	87	19	106	32	17	49	29	9	38	18	24	42
Total of sub-order 3...		25	101	126	...	33	13	83	14	211	225	101	129	51	180	58	81	139	36	168	204	45	77	122
Sub-order 4.—Authors and literary persons.																								
Interpreter	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Student	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 4...		...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 5.—Artists.																								
Drawing mistress	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter (artist)	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sculptor	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tatooer	10	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 5...		...	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
Sub-order 6.—Musicians.																								
Musician	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	1
Singer	12	...	13	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 6...		...	14	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I—continued.																						
ORDER 8—continued.																						
Sub-order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, and persons engaged in occupations connected with medicine.																						
Drugs and medicine, seller of ...	1	16	10	26	6	3	17	...	17	...	...	...	4	4	8	5	...	5	...	172	121	293
Midwife	2	11	4	15	9	15	1	7	8	6	1	7	3	13	16	4	11	15	...	92	198	290
Native (country) doctor	3	3	17	20	2	33	3	5	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	11		26	504	530
Shampooer	4	13	11	24	7	10	5	1	6	3	...	3	5	4	9	7	20	27	1	231	194	425
Total of sub-order 3...		43	42	85	24	61	26	13	39	10	1	11	12	21	33	16	42	58	1	521	1,017	1,538
Sub-order 4.—Authors and literary persons.																						
Interpreter	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Student	6	...	...	...	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	...	..	..	...	10	2	12
Total of sub-order 4...		...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	.	...	13	2	15
Sub-order 5.—Artists.																						
Drawing mistress	7	...	...	...	4	..	...	.	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	1	11
Painter (artist)	8	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	.	...	.	...	5	5
Sculptor	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1
Tatooer	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	3	3
Total of sub-order 5...		..	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.	...	11	9	20
Sub-order 6.—Musicians.																						
Musician	11	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	5	15	20
Singer	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	16
Total of sub-order 6...		...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	31	36

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONLEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I—concluded.																								
ORDER 3—concluded.																								
Sub-order 7.—Actors.																								
Actress and performer	1	...	23	23	...	15	4	17	3	25	28	34	2	23	25	7	9	16	...	27	27	4	40	44
Dancer	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietor of country theatre ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snake-charmer	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 7 ...		...	24	24	...	15	4	22	3	25	28	77	2	23	25	7	9	16	...	28	28	4	40	44
Sub-order 8.—Teachers.																								
School-mistress (not Government) ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	33	33	33	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	30	30	2	1	3
Teacher (ditto) ...	6	7	11	18	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	21	26	1	6	7	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 8...		7	11	18	...	3	...	23	...	33	33	33	6	2	8	5	21	26	1	36	37	2	2	4
Total of order 3...		69	175	244	...	58	26	166	18	294	312	220	197	113	310	80	122	202	39	249	288	61	143	204
GRAND TOTAL OF CLASS I...		69	175	244	...	58	26	169	19	294	313	220	197	113	310	80	122	202	39	249	288	61	143	204
CLASS II—DOMESTIC CLASS.																								
ORDER 5.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL SERVICES FOR MAN.																								
Sub-order 1.—Engaged in boarding and lodging.																								
Coffeeshop-keeper	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eatinghouse-keeper	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	66	80	...	16	1	17	4	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	8
Hotel and publichouse keeper and manager	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1...		...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	66	82	...	16	1	17	5	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	8

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS I—concluded.																						
ORDER 8—concluded.																						
Sub-order 7.—Actors.																						
Actress and performer	1	4	11	15	8	17	7	5	12	2	...	2	..	37	37	3	15	18	1	57	286	343
Dancer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	44	49
Proprietor of country theatre ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Snake-charmer	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 7...		4	11	15	8	17	7	5	12	2	...	2	...	44	44	3	15	18	1	62	338	400
Sub-order 8.—Teachers.																						
School-mistress (not Government) ...	5	4	1	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	23	...	42	117	159
Teacher (ditto) ...	6	...	...	...	...	7	1	12	13	...	5	5	1	5	6	3	3	6	...	31	74	105
Total of sub-order 8...		4	1	5	14	7	1	12	13	...	5	5	1	5	6	9	20	29	...	73	191	264
Total of order 8...		58	62	120	64	135	49	37	86	58	7	65	13	95	108	33	98	131	2	905	1,836	2,741
GRAND TOTAL OF CLASS I...		58	62	120	65	135	49	37	86	58	7	65	13	95	108	33	98	131	2	910	1,836	2,746
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.																						
ORDER 5.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL SERVICES FOR MAN.																						
Sub-order 1.—Engaged in boarding and lodging.																						
Coffeeshop-keeper	7	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Eatinghouse-keeper ...	8	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	36	25	61	...	95	92	187
Hotel and publichouse-keeper and manager	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Total of sub-order 1...		19	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	36	25	61	...	113	92	205

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS II—continued.																								
ORDER 5—continued.																								
Sub-order 4.—Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)																								
Ayah	1	18	12	25	...	5	...	441	...	15	15	3	...	1	1	...	4	4	42	...	42	2	3	5
Bheesty	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook	3	9	6	15	...	...	...	71	...	2,201	2,201	6	4	21	25	4	23	27	3	48	51	...	4	4
Gardener	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groom	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nurse	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	42	7	2	9	16	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...
Servant, waiter...	7	2	104	106	...	...	...	82	1	300	301	11	5	5	10	1	13	14	...	1	1	7	7	14
House-keeper	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sweeper	9	...	3	3	...	...	...	102	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterman	10	5	...	5	1	...	...	9	1	2	3	...	63	1	64	1	10	11	...	1	1	...	...	...
Washerwoman	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	233	1	8	9	54	31	2	33	23	1	24	16	...	16	21	1	22
Total of sub-order 2...		29	129	158	1	7	...	984	10	2,530	2,540	91	104	32	136	29	70	99	61	64	125	30	16	46
Total of order 5...		29	129	158	1	7	...	993	26	2,596	2,622	91	120	33	153	34	70	104	61	64	125	38	16	54
Total of Class II...		29	129	158	1	7	...	993	26	2,596	2,622	91	120	33	153	34	70	104	61	64	125	38	16	54
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.																								
ORDER 6.—PERSONS WHO BUY AND SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES, OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Mercantile men.																								
Commission agent and broker ...	12	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	30	32
Paddy-broker	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ngapee-broker	14	20	...	20	...	...	...	60	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Merchant	15	2	225	227	...	70	27	293	5	377	382	558	...	1	1	29	1,181	1,210	55	523	578	25	64	89
Paddy merchant and trader ...	16	3	108	111	...	23	2	24	8	346	354	218	...	...	...	8	293	301	7	10	17	61	537	598
Rice-merchant and trader... ...	17	15	57	72	...	515	...	327	28	323	351	41	262	154	416	114	170	284	113	307	420	13	...	13
Money-lender	18	12	12	24	...	9	9	4	...	146	146	3	2	5	7	13	17	30	6	102	108	8	29	37
Money-changer	19	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	32	5	37	1	...	1	23	26	49	1	2	3
Total of sub-order 1...		56	403	459	...	618	38	781	41	1,194	1,235	819	296	166	462	165	1,667	1,832	205	970	1,175	111	662	773

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS II—continued. ORDER 5—continued. *Sub-order 2.—Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)*																						
Ayah	1	27	2	29	45	130	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	...	1	15	4	19	...	592	179	771
Bheesty	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	6
Cook	3	...	7	7	16	258	...	60	60	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	20	23	...	111	2,658	2,769
Gardener	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Groom	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Nurse	6	2	...	2	24	2	...	...	...	7	36	43	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	86	75	161
Servant, waiter	7	19	...	19	38	2	18	5	23	58	22	80	...	40	40	3	...	3	...	234	510	744
House-keeper	8	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	49	51
Syriqua	9	15	1	16	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	153	8	161
Watchman	10	10	3	13	6	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	97	25	122
Washermanqua	11	54	...	54	131	22	4	15	19	5	...	5	2	4	6	34	...	34	...	555	108	663
Total of sub-order 2...		127	14	141	295	461	23	85	108	78	58	136	4	48	52	60	29	89	...	1,834	3,635	5,469
Total of order 5...		146	14	160	298	461	23	85	108	79	58	137	4	48	52	96	54	150	...	1,947	3,727	5,674
Total of Class II...		146	14	160	298	461	23	85	108	79	58	137	4	48	52	96	54	150	...	1,947	3,727	5,674
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.																						
ORDER 6.—PERSONS WHO BUY AND SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES, OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Mercantile men.																						
Commission agent and broker ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	5	75	80
Paddy-broker	13	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	13	36
Ngapee-broker	14	9	3	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	99	16	115
Merchant	15	3	...	3	70	149	9	238	247	41	68	109	15	126	141	15	37	52	17	562	3,631	4,193
Paddy-merchant and trader ...	16	5	39	44	29	71	1	...	1	7	1	8	8	272	280	3	14	17	1	164	1,935	2,099
Rice merchant and trader	17	...	...	...	5	172	69	49	118	81	2	83	44	296	340	225	557	782	...	1,296	2,643	3,939
Money-lender	18	...	13	13	11	13	7	7	14	4	3	7	13	2	15	5	1	6	...	85	371	456
Money-changer	19	7	3	10	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	7	5	1	6	...	77	45	122
Total of sub-order 1...		24	58	82	127	412	89	294	383	133	81	214	80	710	790	253	619	872	18	2,311	8,729	11,040

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued.																								
ORDER 6—continued.																								
Sub-order 2.—Other general dealers.																								
Bazaar-seller	1	...	1,017	1,017	1	231	243	1,731	...	77	77	1,831	227	766	993	233	1,912	2,145	90	1,485	1,575	196	1,016	1,212
General dealer	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawker and pedlar	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Petty-trader	4	3	8	11	...	...	...	195	...	240	240	274	59	96	155	...	...	...	2	41	43	...	156	156
Petty-trader (boat)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shop-keeper, miscellaneous goods seller	6	17	205	222	...	35	15	105	63	1,380	1,443	172	803	597	1,400	222	979	1,201	98	777	875	435	1,490	1,925
Coster-monger	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match-seller	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bazaar cooly	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total of sub-order 2...		21	1,231	1,252	1	267	258	2,072	63	1,699	1,762	2,277	1,089	1,459	2,548	455	2,908	3,363	190	2,303	2,493	632	2,666	3,298
Total of order 6...		77	1,634	1,711	1	885	296	2,803	104	2,893	2,997	3,096	1,385	1,625	3,010	620	4,575	5,195	395	3,273	3,668	743	3,328	4,071
ORDER 7.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS, AND MESSAGES; RAILWAY ATTENDANTS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Carriers on Railways.																								
Railway cooly	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 2.—Carriers on road.																								
Cart-owner and driver	11	...	12	12	...	...	...	11	4	52	56	576	26	30	56	...	22	22	...	10	10	7	16	23
Hack carriage owner	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 2...		...	12	12	...	...	...	14	4	52	56	576	26	30	56	...	22	22	...	10	10	7	16	23

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued.																						
ORDER 6—continued.																						
Sub-order 2.—Other general dealers.																						
Bazaar-seller	1	104	225	329	503	778	78	91	169	123	127	250	153	909	1,062	151	142	293	17	3,589	10,868	14,457
General dealer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	19	34
Hawker and pedlar	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	21	42	63
Petty-trader	4	35	60	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	295	913	1,208
Petty trader (boat)	5	...	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	18	2	20
Shop-keeper, miscellaneous goods seller	6	...	8	8	34	519	23	28	51	54	19	73	73	436	509	4	33	37	3	1,931	6,696	8,627
Coster-monger	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Match-seller	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bazaar cooly	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Total of sub-order 2...		139	294	433	558	1,297	101	119	220	177	221	398	226	1,349	1,575	156	176	332	20	5,879	18,545	24,424
Total of order 6...		163	352	515	685	1,709	190	413	603	310	302	612	306	2,059	2,365	409	795	1,204	38	8,190	27,274	35,464
ORDER 7.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS, AND MESSAGES; RAILWAY ATTENDANTS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Carriers on Railways.																						
Railway cooly	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	6
Sub-order 2.—Carriers on road.																						
Cart-owner and driver	11	18	14	32	2	37	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	44	44	1	1	2	...	69	818	887
Hack carriage owner	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total of sub-order 2...		18	14	32	3	37	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	44	44	1	1	2	...	73	818	891

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—continued.																								
ORDER 7—continued.																								
Sub-order 3.—Carriers on canals and rivers.																								
Boat-owner	1	1	24	25	...	...	...	23	2	368	370	75	28	7	35	...	2	2	116	767	883	4	13	17
Boatwoman	2	1	19	20	1	6	...	175	...	46	46	...	11	5	16	46	127	173	2	5	7	2	8	10
Ferrywoman	3	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	21	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total of sub-order 3...		2	46	48	1	6	2	198	2	414	416	96	40	14	54	46	129	175	118	772	890	6	24	30
Sub-order 4.—Carriers on seas and rivers.																								
Ship-serrant, cooly, and others ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	5	...	5	...	...	...
Sub-order 5.—Engaged in storage.																								
Godown-keeper...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persons engaged in the collection and storage of rice and paddy ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riecmill-cooly	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	194	194	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice gunny-bag stitcher	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 5...		...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	194	194	1	...	41	41	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Sub-order 6.—Messengers and porters (not Government).																								
Watchman	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of order 7...		2	59	61	1	6	2	359	6	660	666	673	66	91	157	46	160	206	124	782	906	13	40	53
Total of Class III...		79	1,693	1,772	2	891	298	3,162	110	3,553	3,663	3,769	1,451	1,716	3,167	666	4,735	5,401	519	4,055	4,574	756	3,368	4,124
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.																								
ORDER 8.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND, AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Agriculturists.																								
Land proprietor	10	...	231	231	...	293	405	5	...	126	126	377	80	4,324	4,404	...	330	330	17	1,464	1,481	...	180	18
Paddy-cultivator and land-owner ...	11	81	33,998	34,029	...	7,157	6,344	84	97	22,182	22,279	1,841	173	15,678	15,851	47	21,649	21,696	223	22,466	22,694	125	10,161	10,28

APPENDIX.

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS III—concluded.																						
ORDER 7—concluded.																						
Sub-order 3.—Carriers on canals and rivers.																						
Boat-owner	1	22	4	26	6	18	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	4	1	7	8	1	205	1,290	1,495
Boatwoman	2	4	23	27	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	265	264	529
Ferrywoman	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	34	35
Total of sub-order 3...		26	27	53	30	35	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	9	11	1	10	11	1	471	1,588	2,059
Sub-order 4.—Carriers on seas and rivers.																						
Ship-servant, ecoly, and others ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
Sub-order 5.—Engaged in storage.																						
Godown-keeper	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41
Persons engaged in the collection and storage of rice and paddy ...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	231	231	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	118	232	350
Mayadil-ecoly	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	197	202
Rice gunny-bag stitcher	8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	40	29	69
Total of sub-order 5...		...	...	...	15	...	...	...	..	...	231	231	...	29	29	...	...	...	1	163	499	662
Sub-order 6.—Messengers and porters (not Government).																						
Watchman	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of order 7...		44	41	85	48	72	.	4	4	. .	233	233	2	82	84	2	11	13	2	712	2,919	3,631
Total of Class III...		207	393	600	733	1,781	190	417	607	310	535	845	308	2,141	2,449	411	806	1,217	40	8,902	30,193	39,095
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.																						
ORDER 8.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND, AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Agriculturists.																						
Land-proprietor	10	...	1	1	90	250	...	4	4	...	8	8	...	781	781	22	4,635	4,657	...	214	13,409	13,623
Paddy cultivator and land-owner ...	11	324	15,756	16,080	14	26,089	60	2,602	2,662	57	4,138	4,195	...	8,138	8,138	141	3,540	3,681	211	1,381	201,950	203,331

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB. Town.	AKYAB. Village.	AKYAB. Total.	N. ARAKAN. Village.	KYOUKTYOO. Village.	SANDOWAY. Village.	RANGOON. Town.	HANTHAWADDY. Town.	HANTHAWADDY. Village.	HANTHAWADDY. Total.	THARRAWADDY. Village.	PROME. Town.	PROME. Village.	PROME. Total.	THONEGWA. Town.	THONEGWA. Village.	THONEGWA. Total.	BASSEIN. Town.	BASSEIN. Village.	BASSEIN. Total.	HENZADA. Town.	HENZADA. Village.	HENZADA. Total.
CLASS IV—continued.																								
ORDER 8—continued.																								
***Sub-order 1*—continued.**																								
Paddy cultivator and tenant ...	1	...	527	527	...	1,169	2,194	...	26	1.816	1,842	160	1	316	317	17	829	846	10	141	151	23	1,894	1,917
Hired labourer ...	2	6	1.748	1,754	...	7.996	...	1	28	4.955	4,983	12.482	24	1.761	1,785	...	1,043	1,043	284	2,583	2.867	17	993	1,010
Paddy-planter	3	...	29	29	...	196	323	...	13	4,080	4,043	17,570	189	22.248	22,437	2	3,274	3,276	414	23,850	24,264	126	31.576	31,702
Paddy-reaper and extractor ...	4	1	295	296	...	219	17	8	5	6.676	6,681	261	23	252	275	1	92	93	51	1,335	1,386	16	2,133	2,149
Paddy-watcher ...	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110
Toungya-cultivator ...	6	...	5 570	5,570	...	1,804	1,983	...	...	1.118	1,118	1,058	40	2.862	2,902	12	931	943	11	1,604	1.615	...	1.297	1,297
Kine do. ...	7	...	262	262	...	90	138	...	19	599	618	6,117	21	1,196	1,217	4	1,893	1,897	51	385	436	7	3,201	3,208
Tobacco do. ...	8	...	1	1	4,447	57	75	...	...	...	...	2	...	162	162	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	140	140
Grazier	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Herdsman	10	2	153	155	...	421	15	9	...	471	471	70	...	35	35	1	20	21	2	268	270	1	90	91
Total of sub-order 1...		40	42,817	42,857	4,447	19,402	11,494	102	188	42,060	42,248	39,988	551	48,834	49,385	84	30,061	30,145	1,068	54,105	55,173	315	51,777	52,092
Sub-order 2.—Arboriculturists.																								
Betel-nut cultivator	11	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betel-vine do. ...	12	2	321	323	...	27	14	...	...	...	...	26	48	278	326	...	106	106	17	398	415	28	467	495
Sugarcane do. ...	13	...	8	8	...	103	64	...	1	3	4	13	...	6	6	...	115	115	...	...	...	...	65	65
Leaf gatherer, dealer ...	14	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	8	60	68	34	...	...	...	11	10	21	...	...	...	10	31	41
Fruit tree cultivator ...	15	...	34	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	260	...	22	22
Dunnee do. ...	16	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thatch grass do. ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total of sub-order 2...		2	381	383	...	215	79	...	9	65	74	278	48	284	332	11	241	252	17	658	675	38	587	625
Sub-order 3.—Horticulturists, garden-workers.																								
Flower-seller	18	2	2	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	4
Gardener (not domestic) ...	19	1	748	749	...	43	47	55	1	1,431	1,432	291	119	1,108	1.227	17	2,568	2,585	6	908	914	7	1,428	1,435
Garden-labourer, watchman ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	299	...	17	557	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
Total of sub-order 3...		3	750	753	...	43	47	62	1	1,730	1,731	291	145	1,670	1,815	18	2,568	2,586	7	908	915	7	1,453	1,46[illegible]
Total of order 8...		45	43,948	43,993	4,447	19,660	11,620	164	198	43,855	44,053	40,507	744	50,788	51,532	113	32,870	32,983	1,092	55,671	56,763	360	53,8[illegible]	54,177

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUL			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS IV—continued.																						
ORDER 8—continued.																						
***Sub-order 1*—continued.**																						
[illegible] cultivator and tenant ...	1	15	1,713	1,728	...	2,002	...	172	172	...	...	...	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	92	18,059	18,151
[illegible] labourer ...	2	...	1	1	4	1,944	61	1,426	1,487	14	270	284	5	3,790	3,795	2	498	500	17	446	41,507	41,953
[illegible] planter ...	3	3	274	277	...	418	...	...	...	...	32	32	...	3,238	3,238	1	1,664	1,665	...	748	108,722	109,470
[illegible] keeper and extractor ...	4	1	30	31	...	785	2	24	26	...	...	...	...	135	135	...	64	64	...	103	12,318	12,421
[illegible] catcher ...	5	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	119	119
[illegible] cultivator ...	6	62	6,377	6,439	...	5,089	2	3,686	3,688	3	2,077	2,080	16	7,294	7,310	...	6,731	6,731	3,775	146	53,256	53,402
[illegible] do. ...	7	39	420	459	...	531	...	153	153	...	12	12	1	1,416	1,417	...	1,519	1,519	1	142	17,933	18,075
[illegible] do. ...	8	...	287	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	74	74	...	47	47	3	...	5,306	5,306
[illegible]	9	...	...	...	...	11	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	113
[illegible]	10	...	11	11	29	184	2	26	28	...	26	26	...	42	42	...	29	29	...	46	1,861	1,907
Total of sub-order 1...		444	24,871	25,315	137	37,307	127	8,106	8,233	74	6,565	6,639	22	25,034	25,056	166	18,728	18,894	4,007	3,318	469,553	47,2871
Sub-order 2.—Arboriculturists.																						
Betel-nut cultivator	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	125	...	13	13	6	...	156	156
Betel-vine do.	12	...	2	2	...	24	2	68	70	...	4	4	59	97	156	...	66	66	3	156	1,901	2,057
Sugarcane do.	13	15	1	16	...	43	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	512	512	5	247	252	...	21	1,187	1,208
Leaf gatherer, dealer	14	...	...	...	...	69	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	23	28	...	38	38	1	36	364	400
Fruit tree cultivator	15	...	...	...	...	127	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	10	10	...	1	665	666
Pulpose do.	16	...	...	...	...	45	11	135	146	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	228	239
Thatch grass do.	17	4	34	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	159	161	...	6	195	201
Total of sub-order 2...		19	37	56	...	308	21	211	232	...	41	41	59	768	827	7	533	540	10	231	4,696	4,927
Sub-order 3.—Horticulturists, garden-workers.																						
Flower-seller	18	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	5	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	28	23	51
Gardener (not domestic) ...	19	25	120	145	...	1,506	14	797	811	32	601	633	...	765	765	2	272	274	76	279	12,709	12,988
Garden-labourer, watchman ...	20	...	1	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	71	891	962
Total of sub-order 3...		28	121	149	54	1,506	14	800	814	37	601	638	...	773	773	2	286	288	76	378	13,623	14,001
Total of order 8...		491	25,029	25,520	191	39,121	162	9,117	9,279	111	7,207	7,318	81	26,575	26,656	175	19,547	19,722	4,083	3,927	487,872	491,799

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS IV—continued.																								
ORDER 9.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.																								
Bird-dealer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle proprietor, hirer	2	1	340	341	...	31	77	10	...	94	94	...	3	94	97	...	19	19	8	187	195	...	64	64
Cattle-dealer	3	...	20	20	...	3	2	9	1	125	126	4	2	11	13	2	...	2	...	64	64	...	8	
Cattle-breeder	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	55	55	...	...	...
Sheep-dealer, shepherd	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pig-dealer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	70	70	11	...	21	21	...	4	4	8	24	32	1	18	19
Goat-dealer	7	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle grazier (not farm servant) ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elephant trader and broker ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisherman with damin net trap, &c. ...	10	5	228	233	...	308	107	60	2	530	532	698	29	83	112	...	2,369	2,369	76	415	491	10	298	308
Sea-fisherman	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse and livestock dealer ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poultry (live) keeper, dealer ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Silkworm-breeder	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	2	538	540	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total of order 9...		7	590	597	...	343	186	90	3	838	841	781	40	750	790	2	2,393	2,395	92	749	841	12	383	395
Total of Class IV...		52	44,538	44,590	4,447	20,003	11,806	254	201	44,693	44,894	41,288	784	51,588	52,322	115	35,263	35,378	1,184	56,420	57,604	872	54,200	54,572
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.																								
ORDER 10.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in books.																								
Book-binder	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bookseller	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1...	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sub-order 4.—Workers in carving and figures.																								
Wood-carver	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS IV.—Continued.																						
Order 9.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.																						
Stock dealer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Cattle proprietor, hirer	2	...	12	12	...	109	...	5	5	2	...	2	...	24	24	...	2	2	...	24	1,058	1,082
Cattle breeder	3	3	9	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	15	2	21	23	...	27	281	308
Cow, breeder	4	4	4	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	61	66
Cattle dealer shepherd	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Horse dealer	6	...	6	6	..	35	2	21	23	...	1	1	...	7	7	2	16	18	...	21	234	255
Horse breeder (not farm servant) ...	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Horse dealer trader and broker ...	8	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Elephants with dandie rat-trap, &c. ...	9	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
Pig, management	10	35	94	129	31	143	14	106	120	29	911	940	1	643	644	3	110	113	...	295	7,038	7,333
Poultry and Livestock dealer ...	11	...	...	...	...	115	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	125
Pigeon (dove) keeper, dealer ..	12	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	10	10
Bird, game-breeder	13	4	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	14	...	15	18	33
	14	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	688	688	...	2	1,338	1,340
Total of order 9...		46	170	216	41	437	16	136	152	31	912	943	2	693	695	10	853	863	...	392	10.214	10,606
Total of Class IV...		587	25,199	25,736	232	39,558	178	9,253	9,431	142	8,119	8,261	83	27,268	27,351	185	20,400	20,585	4,093	4,319	498,086	502,405
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.																						
Order 10.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in books.																						
Book-binder	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Book-seller	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Total of sub-order 1...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Sub-order 4.—Workers in carving and figures.																						
Wood-carver	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THAREWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 10—continued.																								
Sub-order 5.—Workers in tackle for sports and games.																								
Fishing-net, float dealer	1	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toy maker, dealer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 5...		...	45	45	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	7	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 7.—Workers in watches and philosophical instruments.																								
Watch-maker and instrument-maker ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Sub-order 9.—Workers in arms.																								
Ammunition-dealer	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sword-maker	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 9...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sub-order 10.—Workers in machines and tools.																								
Spade, agricultural implement and machine maker, dealer ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cutler	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Grinder	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	8	14
Loom-maker	9	...	18	18	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	19	50	69	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	2	2
Oil and sugar press dealer and maker...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	204	17	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Rice cleaning mill maker, dealer ...	11	...	46	46	..	16	...	...	...	39	39	3	1	...	1	7	59	66	...	...	...	2	10	12
Spinning machine maker	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 10...		...	59	59	...	17	2	...	2	39	41	7	224	67	291	8	67	75	...	3	3	8	22	30

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THIS PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 10—continued.																						
Sub-order 5.—Workers in tackle for sports and games.																						
Fishing-net, float dealer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	53
Toy-maker, dealer	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
Total of sub-order 5...		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	52	93
Sub-order 7.—Workers in watches and philosophical instruments.																						
Watch-maker and instrument-maker ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	3
Sub-order 9.—Workers in arms.																						
Ammunition-dealer	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Sword-maker	5	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 9...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Sub-order 10.—Workers in machines and tools.																						
Spade, agricultural implements, machine maker, dealer	6	...	4	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	51	11	62
Cutler	7	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	5	7
Grinder	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	15
Loom-maker	9	22	...	22	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18	18	..	42	95	137
Oil and sugar press dealer and maker...	10	...	...	..	34	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	238	50	288
Rice cleaning mill maker, dealer ...	11	1	...	1	4	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	15	186	201
Spinning machine maker	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	3
Total of sub-order 10...		25	6	31	88	1	...	6	6	...	4	4	...	31	31	...	27	27	...	355	358	713

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 10—continued.																								
Sub-order 11.—Workers in carriages.																								
Carriage and cart-builder, dealer ...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	13	18	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2
Wheelwright	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 11...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	13	18	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sub-order 12.—Workers in harness.																								
Saddler	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 13.—Workers in ships.																								
Boat-builder, dealer, cleaner, and oar-maker	4	1	151	152	...	107	7	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...
Sub-order 14.—Workers in houses and buildings.																								
Bricklayer	5	1	2	3	...	1	...	1	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Earthwork contractor	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	7	...	37	37	...	1	...	...	1	31	32	20	4	29	33	...	...	...	...	112	112	...	163	163
House-proprietor	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	19	19	...	1	1	...	...	...
Thatcher	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 14...		4	39	43	...	2	...	8	5	37	42	43	5	29	34	...	19	19	...	113	113	...	171	171
Sub-order 15.—Workers in furniture.																								
Cabinet-maker	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pillow and mattress-maker ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	10	12	...	...	...
Lookingglass-maker ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 15...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	302	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	10	12	...	1	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 10—continued.																						
Sub-order 11.—Workers in carriages.																						
Carriage and cart-builder, dealer ...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	6	34	40
Wheelwright	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total of sub-order 11...		...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	8	34	42
Sub-order 12.—Workers in harness.																						
Saddler	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Sub-order 13.—Workers in ships.																						
Boat-builder, dealer, cleaner, and caulker	4	...	...	...	6	3	...	7	7	10	8	18	...	...	...	7	29	36	...	25	330	355
Sub-order 14.—Workers in houses and buildings.																						
Bricklayers	5	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	..	9	22	31
Earthwork contractor	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Cooly	7	6	16	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	410	422
House-proprietor	8	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	17	38	55
Thatcher	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Total of sub-order 14...		7	19	26	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	4	4	...	38	493	531
Sub-order 15.—Workers in furniture.																						
Cabinet-maker	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Pillow and mattress-maker ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	1	...	9	319	328
Looking-glass-maker	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 15...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	1	...	12	320	332

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKTOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 10—continued.																								
Sub-order 16.—Workers in chemicals.																								
Dye, colour manufacturer, dealer ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of order 10...		5	297	302	...	127	9	39	7	80	87	376	294	110	404	8	91	99	3	137	140	8	196	204
ORDER 11.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FABRICS AND IN DRESS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in wool and worsted.																								
Woollen cloth manufacturer, dealer, and wool dealer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sub-order 2.—Workers in silk.																								
Silk-cleaner and dyer	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Silk dealer, trader	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	10	10	69	51	23	74	...	4	4	13	...	13	55	15	70
Silk fabric dealer	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk-spinner	6	...	14	14	...	9	...	...	...	12	12	7	506	490	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	129	196
Silk-weaver	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	85	159	242	401
Total of sub-order 2...		2	14	16	...	9	...	17	1	22	23	76	619	514	1,133	...	5	5	13	85	98	282	386	668
Sub-order 3.—Workers in cotton and flax.																								
Cotton-dealer	8	...	...	...	...	10	...	27	2	81	83	...	...	88	88	...	25	25	10	52	62	...	18	18
Cotton-cleaner	9	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	7	7
Cotton twist dealer and yarn thread ...	10	...	22	22	...	8	...	4	...	6	6	37	136	16	152	...	14	14	6	...	6	...	5	5
Cotton-spinner...	11	...	85	85	...	137	5	...	1	18	19	17	54	473	527	18	14	32	...	23	23	7	222	229
Cotton-weaver	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	16	688	368	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	15	85
Total of sub-order 3...		...	117	117	...	155	5	31	3	154	157	70	828	895	1,723	18	66	84	16	75	91	77	267	344

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 10—continued.																						
Sub-order 16.—Workers in chemicals.																						
Dye, colour manufacturer, dealer ...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
Total of order 10...		84	29	63	107	5	1	13	14	10	12	22	...	54	54	8	61	69	...	324	1,597	2,121
ORDER 11.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FABRICS AND IN DRESS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in wool and worsted.																						
Woollen cloth manufacturer and dealer and wool-dealer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Sub-order 2.—Workers in silk.																						
Silk-cleaner and dyer	3	...	...	...	...	...	253	5	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	302	6	308
Silk dealer, trader	4	...	4	4	...	1	6	...	6	..	2	2	5	4	9	3	1	4	...	145	133	278
Silk fabric dealer	5	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	41
Silk-spinner	6	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72	98	...	98	..	...	...	2	30	32	...	745	691	1,436
Silk-weaver	7	2	6	8	...	...	766	146	912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	479	1,407
Total of sub-order 2...		2	22	24	...	1	1,097	151	1,248	98	2	100	5	4	9	12	31	43	...	2,148	1,322	3,470
Sub-order 3.—Workers in cotton and flax.																						
Cotton-dealer	8	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	291	330
Cotton-cleaner	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	32	32
Cotton twist and yarn thread dealer ...	10	99	40	139	1	...	...	33	33	.	...	...	...	209	209	5	17	22	...	251	407	658
Cotton-spinner	11	5	...	5	...	21	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	28	29	...	86	1,106	1,192
Cotton-weaver	12	115	...	115	...	...	88	2,101	2,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	911	2,564	3,475
Total of sub-order 3...		219	40	259	1	88	83	2,195	2,283	...	...	...	...	211	211	6	62	68	...	1,287	4,400	5,687

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 11—continued.																								
Sub-order 4.—Workers in mixed materials.																								
Piece goods seller	1	81	12	43	...	...	...	50	14	2,894	2,908	491	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Draper	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dyer (not otherwise described) ...	3	1	5	6	...	21	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Spinner (ditto) ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Weaver (ditto) ...	5	788	2,218	3,006	...	718	112	216	22	3,611	3,633	1,185	3,103	4,763	7,866	469	764	1,233	336	2,706	3,042	480	1,542	2,022
Cloth-dealer	6	25	54	79	...	75	22	129	34	141	175	76	186	86	272	74	51	125	70	511	581	188	74	262
Total of sub-order 4...		846	2,289	3,135	...	814	134	404	70	6,646	6,716	1,792	3,351	4,864	8,215	548	818	1,366	406	3,217	3,623	669	1,649	2,318
Sub-order 5.—Workers in dress.																								
Lace worker and embroiderer ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hat-maker	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Jacket (Burmese) sewer, thingan seller...	9	...	11	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	216	53	269	...	4	4	41	58	99
Milliner, dress-maker	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoe-maker, stitcher	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	10	11	13	97	18	115	12	18	30	25	27	52	73	20	93
Tailor and trowser seller and seamstress	12	19	16	35	...	51	10	1,424	52	440	492	60	480	196	676	30	62	92	308	155	463	227	385	612
Umbrella (paper) maker, dealer ...	13	34	3	37	...	22	13	78	...	2	2	1	13	1	14	1	...	1	23	28	51	...	1	1
Face powder seller	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	3
Total of sub-order 5...		53	30	83	...	73	23	1,523	54	454	508	74	597	219	816	265	133	398	356	215	571	344	465	809
Sub-order 6.—Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials.																								
Gunny bag seller	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir maker, seller	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 11—continued.																						
Sub-order 4.—Workers in mixed materials.																						
Piece-goods seller	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	3,397	3,502
Draper	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2	65
Dyer (not otherwise described)	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	17	34	51
Stitcher { ditto }	4	11	193	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	280	291
Weaver { ditto }	5	82	923	1,005	136	1,637	1	2,586	2,587	414	1,473	1,887	127	3,209	3,336	478	1,812	2,290	4	6,652	29,263	35,915
Cloth-dealer	6	67	22	89	45	88	79	57	136	36	5	41	47	64	111	47	39	86	...	1,027	1,365	2,392
Total of sub-order 4...		160	1,138	1,298	188	1,726	83	2,646	2,729	450	1,478	1,928	174	3,275	3,449	526	1,851	2,377	4	7,875	34,341	42,216
Sub-order 5.—Workers in dress.																						
Lace worker and embroiderer ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
Hat-maker	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Jacket (Burmese) sewer, thingan seller...	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	275	128	403
Milliner, dress-maker	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Shoe-maker, stitcher ...	11	...	3	3	6	...	14	...	14	2	...	2	8	9	17	5	5	10	...	246	123	369
Tailor and trowser-seller and seamstress	12	155	64	219	692	154	75	45	120	52	10	62	213	113	326	85	277	362	4	3 812	2,042	5,854
Umbrella (paper) maker, dealer ...	13	...	...	...	7	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	6	6	3	2	5	...	159	99	258
Face powder seller	14	...	...	...	6	2	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...		...	24	5	29
Total of sub-order 5...		156	67	223	713	158	89	65	154	55	10	65	221	129	350	104	284	388	4	4.530	2,403	6,933
Sub-order 6.—Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials.																						
Gunny bag seller	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Cigar maker, seller	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 11—continued.																								
***Sub-order 6*—continued.**																								
Mat-maker (fibrous)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net-maker	2	1	54	55	...	96	...	...	...	27	27	1	25	72	97	13	444	457	...	35	35	94	17	111
Rope maker, seller	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	15	44	16	60	3	1	4	1	15	16
Total of sub-order 6...		1	54	55	...	96	...	...	1	30	31	4	42	72	114	57	460	517	3	36	39	95	32	127
Total of order 11...		902	2,504	3,406	...	1,147	162	1,976	129	7,306	7,435	2,020	5,437	6,564	12,001	888	1,482	2,370	794	3,629	4,423	1,467	2,799	4,266
ORDER 12.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINK.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in animal food.																								
Beef-seller	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	9	3	12	16	194	464	658	...	1	1	2	13	15	9	28	37
Preserved and dried beef seller ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish curer and frier	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	18	23	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2
Fishmonger	7	31	179	210	...	244	62	379	67	991	1,058	626	297	750	1,047	...	23	23	175	1,326	1,501	242	1,485	1,727
Ghee, butter, and cheese dealer ...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gnapee manufacturer	9	...	8	8	...	53	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	81	81	...	221	221	...	6	6
Ditto and salt seller	10	7	32	39	...	28	5	92	21	252	273	317	663	699	1,362	132	623	755	57	654	711	139	567	706
Honey collector and seller ...	11	...	6	6	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Milkmaid and milk seller	12	4	9	13	...	61	...	61	1	65	66	5	...	...	...	8	12	20	7	50	57	9	19	28
Pork-seller and butcher	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	27	...	34	3	37	2	7	9	...	3	3	1	3	4
Poulterer and egg seller	14	11	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	8	11
Provision seller, purveyor... ...	15	28	14	37	...	2	...	76	...	41	41	243	12	52	64	83	795	878	9	50	59	...	10	10
Saltfish and oil seller	16	14	172	186	...	...	...	235	...	3	3	2	41	39	80	26	92	118	9	196	205	19	28	47
Total of sub-order 1...		90	421	511	...	388	69	882	103	1,401	1,504	1,226	1,251	2,008	3,259	253	1,639	1,892	259	2,513	2,772	423	2,157	2,580
Sub-order 2.—Workers in vegetable food.																								
Baker and bread seller	17	1	1	2	...	...	2	31	...	23	23	6	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cheesamt seller	18	...	5	5	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	16	47	63	...	...	...
Confectioner, cake, sweetmeat seller ...	19	184	956	1,140	...	674	219	155	112	1,825	1,937	329	446	825	1,271	381	1,190	1,571	429	2,555	2,984	266	1,770	2,036
Flour-dealer and wheat-grinder ...	20	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fruit-seller	21	7	55	62	...	86	6	7	11	252	263	60	57	37	94	48	120	168	80	363	393	48	186	234
Tamarind dealer, trader	22	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	1	7	...	7	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	5	5
Gram and peas dealer	23	...	...	...	...	7	...	21	...	...	...	47	67	8	75	2	6	8	7	1	8	1	35	36

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued ORDER 11—continued *Sub-order 6*—continued.																						
Mat-maker (fibrous)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Mat-maker	2	1	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	134	808	942
Rope maker, seller	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	64	36	100
Total of sub-order 6...		2	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	43	43	..	1	1	...	201	849	1,050
Total of order 11...		539	1,287	1,826	902	1,973	1,357	5,057	6,414	603	1,491	2,094	400	3,662	4,062	648	2,229	2,877	8	16,042	43,320	59,362
ORDER 12.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINK.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in animal food.																						
Beef-seller	4	28	18	36	12	1	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	16	16	42	3	45	...	334	558	892
Preserved and dried beef seller ...	5	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fish curer and frier ...	6	...	...	...	140	5	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	2	2	85	305	390	...	231	353	584
Fishmonger	7	127	343	470	...	275	316	276	592	138	26	164	84	690	774	...	...	...	...	1,856	7,296	9,152
Ghee, butter, and cheese dealer ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	3
Gunpao manufacturer ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	2	87	89	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	511	513
Ditto and salt seller ...	10	126	724	850	50	56	3	10	13	24	10	34	27	170	197	80	108	188	..	1,371	4,255	5,626
Honey collector and seller ...	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	6	13	19
Milkmaid and milk seller ...	12	18	12	30	31	5	9	...	9	3	...	3	3	4	7	12	18	30	...	166	260	426
Pork seller and butcher ...	13	3	...	3	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	48	43	91
Poulterer and egg seller ...	14	1	...	1	...	98	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	4	32	111	143
Provision seller, purveyor ...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	1,207	1,425
Salt fish and oil seller ...	16	6	3	9	56	54	11	6	17	11		11	13	13	26	...	3	3	1	441	612	1,053
Total of sub-order 1...		304	1,096	1,400	305	495	356	336	692	178	132	310	129	899	1,028	173	437	610	5	4,706	15,222	19,928
Sub-order 2.—Workers in vegetable food.																						
Baker and bread seller	17	5	40	45	46	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	94	72	166
Cocoanut seller... ...	18	...	...	...	37	13	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	20	1	21	...	104	67	171
Confectioner, cake, sweetmeat seller ...	19	135	543	678	238	945	272	143	415	207	18	225	282	853	1,085	158	467	625	24	3,215	13,326	16,541
Flour-dealer and wheat grinder ...	20	6	...	6	1	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	18	1	19
Fruit-seller	21	8	27	35	56	85	17	4	21	35	5	40	9	145	154	80	103	183	...	363	1,484	1,847
Tamarind dealer, trader ...	22	...	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	47	13	60
Grain and peas dealer ...	23	...	1	1	10	7	...	..	...	2	2	4	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	116	115	231

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued. ORDER 12—continued. *Sub-order 2*—continued.																								
Vermicelli-seller	1	...	227	227	...	175	96	18	15	112	127	33	...	159	159	16	61	77	24	335	359	131	384	515
Onion, chilli, and oil seller... ...	2	10	1	11	...	3	...	64	10	55	65	24	143	43	186	10	26	36	54	194	248	49	139	188
Parcher of grain	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	23	31	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	16	16
Sugarcane trader	4	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice-cleaner	5	...	125	125	...	42	65	159	...	155	155	134	44	148	192	16	289	305	4	107	111	49	884	933
Rice-miller	6	...	23	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	4	27	31
Cooked rice seller	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	289	544
Rice (husked) seller	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	786	815	...	...	...
Rice (unhusked) seller	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	984	1,158
Vegetable seller	10	35	149	184	...	210	53	492	38	801	839	413	337	192	529	19	150	169	151	363	514	1,029	4,669	5,698
Total of sub-order 2...		241	1,548	1,789	...	1,156	441	999	186	3,225	3,411	1,047	1,119	1,435	2,554	501	1,855	2,356	744	4,754	5,498	1,029	4,669	5,698
Sub-order 3.—Workers in drinks and stimulants.																								
Betel-leaf, oil, tobacco, jaggery, and betel-nut seller	11	61	1,086	1,147	...	155	74	252	159	1,384	1,543	230	382	587	969	186	567	753	256	1,531	1,787	200	1,638	1,838
Curry-stuff, spice seller	12	8	3	11	...	...	...	16	...	8	8	37	1	5	6	1	59	60	4	53	57	...	10	10
Lime-seller	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	3	3	...	...	...
Cheroot maker, dealer	14	188	111	299	...	118	33	1,538	86	473	559	107	242	31	273	115	202	317	129	364	493	248	347	595
Excise arrack farmer, licenseholder ...	15	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	6	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	...	...
Gingerbeer, soda-water maker, dealer ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lemonade and sherbet seller ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grocer, sauce dealer, condiment, saffron, ginger seller	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	13	20	...	2	10	12	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Molasses seller	19	1	1	2	...	18	12	36	1	45	46	18	36	158	194	28	59	87	6	43	49	36	100	136
Pickled-tea seller	20	2	...	2	...	31	...	...	1	13	14	2	...	...	...	5	13	18	...	...	...	41	12	53
Sugar maker (from tari, cane, &c.) ...	21	...	1	1	...	17	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	73	73	29	...	29	10	17	27	...	27	27
Tobacco and snuff seller	22	10	91	101	...	29	17	93	5	86	91	42	22	111	133	8	103	111	120	295	415	91	37	128
Tobacco wood cutter and dealer ..	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
Toddy-seller	24	...	7	7	...	...	8	1	2	28	30	5	10	28	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	15
Wine spirit and vinegar seller ...	25	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Opium vendors, &c.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Leaf gatherer and seller	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	194	97	291	...	...	...	23	15	38	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 3...		270	1,305	1,575	...	373	140	2,068	261	2,182	2,443	442	969	1,135	2,104	372	1,015	1,387	548	2,326	2,874	621	2,253	2,874
Total of order 12...		601	3,274	3,875	...	1,917	650	3,949	550	6,808	7,358	2,715	3,339	4,578	7,917	1,126	4,509	5,635	1,551	9,593	11,144	2,078	9,079	11,152

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 12—continued.																						
***Sub-order 2.*—continued.**																						
Vermicelli seller	1	26	86	112	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	91	109	14	89	103	...	278	1,848	2,126
Onion, chilli, and oil seller ...	2	41	65	106	26	88	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	98	106	39	14	53	...	462	750	1,212
Parcher of grain	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	98	98	...	...	...	...	8	145	153
Sugarcane trader	4	9	4	13	4	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	19	22	41
Rice-cleaner	5	30	98	128	28	47	75	42	117	147	11	158	7	33	40	45	94	139	1	604	2,275	2,879
Rice-miller	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Cracked rice seller	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	16	...	...	...	...	6	62	68
Rice (husked) seller	8	327	63	390	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	25	...	926	361	1,287
Rice (unhusked) seller	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	786	829
Vegetable seller	10	114	206	320	350	460	179	1,316	1,495	84	6	90	73	193	266	97	194	291	15	2,193	5,655	7,848
Total of sub-order 2...		701	1,133	1,834	1,157	1,646	555	1,505	2,060	478	44	522	355	1,537	1 892	431	971	1,402	40	8,496	27,006	35,502
Sub-order 3.*—*Workers in drinks and stimulants.																						
Betel-leaf, oil, tobacco, jaggery, and betel-nut seller	11	23	199	222	120	701	139	280	419	86	4	90	187	1,037	1,224	128	837	965	7	2,179	10.317	12,496
Curry-stuff, spice seller ...	12	22	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	52	176	228
Liquor-seller	13	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	4	...	...	...	..	23	140	163
Cheroot maker, dealer ...	14	101	14	115	864	577	233	17	250	158	15	173	85	374	459	163	80	243	10	4,150	2,873	7,023
Toddy-attack farmer, licenseholder ...	15	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	3	21	24
Gingerbeer, soda-water maker, dealer...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Lemonade and sherbet seller ...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Grocer, sauce dealer, condiment, saffron, ginger seller...	18	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	33	37	70
Molasses seller...	19	8	5	13	5	67	8	4	12	5	...	5	1	8	9	28	16	44	...	199	554	753
Pickled-tea seller	20	18	7	25	11	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	14	2	16		92	95	187
Sugar maker (from tari, cane, &c.) ...	21	...	11	11	30	10	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	18	18	.	119	190	309
Tobacco and snuff seller	22	150	25	175	33	...	8	5	13	..	6	6	5	216	221	57	37	94	...	602	1,100	1,702
Tobacco wood cutter and dealer ...	23	5	7	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	84	116	200
Toddy-seller	24	1	5	6	2	3	1	77	78	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	9	9	...	22	178	200
Wine, spirit and vinegar seller ...	25	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	11	12
Opium vendors, &c.	26	1	...	1	2	...	..	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	11	11	22
Leaf gatherer and seller	27	12	20	32	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	14	14	.	12	12	.	269	160	429
Total of sub-order 3...		341	292	634	1,071	1.388	401	388	789	250	28	278	283	1.680	1,963	390	1,015	1.405	17	7,845	17 980	23,825
Total of order 12...		1,346	2,522	3,868	2,533	3,529	1,312	2,229	3.541	906	204	1,110	767	4,116	4,883	994	2,423	3,417	62	21,047	58,208	79,255

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	HANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 13.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory, and dung.																								
Soap-seller	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
Candle-maker and seller	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...
Buffalo horn dealer, worker ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory dealer, worker	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
Total of sub-order 1...		...	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	5	5	...	7	7	3	7	10
Sub-order 2.—Workers in skins, feathers, and quills.																								
Hide-seller	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	12	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 3.—Workers in hair.																								
Hair-dealer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of order 18...		...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	12	12	...	2	8	10	...	5	5	...	7	7	3	7	10
ORDER 14.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.																								
Sub-order 1.—Workers in gums and resins.																								
Cocoanut-oil dealer, trader ...	7	...	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	7	7	...	6	3	9	...	2	2	...	1	1	9	6	15
Cutch-boiler	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1,085	15	2,047	2,062	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	105	105
Cutch-dealer, seller ...	9	...	8	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	23	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Dammer torch-maker, dealer ...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacquerware maker, dealer ...	11	...	2	2	...	3	...	3	4	...	4	5	9	23	32	...	...	...	3	9	12	1	3	4
Sesamum-oil maker	12	...	10	10	...	12	1	68	20	123	143	131	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...	...	98	394	492
Stickine collector, dealer ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sesamum-oil dealer	14	6	38	44	...	45	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	431	666	31	76	107	...	25	25
Sesamum-dealer	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Thitsee-seller	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood-oil seller and extractor ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 1...		6	61	67	...	65	1	87	24	136	160	1,287	39	2,133	2,172	237	441	678	36	86	122	108	549	657

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 13.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory, and dung.																						
Soap-seller	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	8	12	20
Candle maker and seller	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7	8
Buffalo horn dealer, worker ...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Ivory dealer, worker	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	9	11
Total of sub-order 1...		3	...	3	...	3	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	16	29	45
Sub-order 2.—Workers in skins, feathers, and quills.																						
Hide-seller	5	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	22	28
Sub-order 3.—Workers in hair.																						
Hair-dealer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Total of order 13...		3	3	6	1	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	35	51	86
ORDER 14.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.																						
Sub-order 1.—Workers in gums and resins.																						
Cocoanut-oil dealer, trader ...	7	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	48
Cutch-boiler	8	27	781	808	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	401	404	...	49	4,424	4,473
Cutch-dealer, seller ...	9	6	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	26	...	15	88	103
Dammer torch maker, dealer ...	10	...	...	...	...	8	12	10	22	...	23	23	...	42	42	7	204	211	...	19	298	317
Lacquerware maker, dealer ...	11	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	1	3	...	22	55	77
Sesamumm-oil maker	12	15	9	24	51	...	5	...	5	9	7	16	...	54	54	31	9	40	...	299	758	1,057
Stick-lac collector, dealer	13	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
Sesamum-oil dealer	14	67	31	98	...	145	20	25	45	...	...	...	4	316	320	37	161	198	...	410	1,293	1,703
Sesamum-dealer	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	19	19	1	4	5	...	7	35	42
Thitsee-seller	16	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	1	16	17
Wood-oil seller and extractor ...	17	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	10	10	...	7	7	...	...	119	119
Total of sub-order 1...		116	844	960	53	171	44	36	80	11	32	43	4	455	459	84	823	907	...	849	7,120	7,969

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 14—continued.																								
Sub-order 2.—Workers in wood.																								
Box maker, seller	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...
Comb maker, seller	2	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	18	...	...	...	...	12	12	1	8	9
Cooper, pail, and bucket maker ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14	...	...	...	9	31	40	2	3	5
Firewood cutter, seller	4	...	7	7	...	11	...	27	...	62	62	8	30	2	32	2	46	48	18	17	35	1	25	26
Image-maker	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cradle-seller	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer, sawpit-owner, and saw-mill owner, saw-dust man	7	...	5	5	...	1	...	10	6	21	27	7	...	...	...	5	9	14	1	26	27	1	1	2
Timber merchant, dealer	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	47	3	5	8	8	...	1	1	...	5	5	4	...	4	1	2	3
Turner	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 2...		3	32	35	...	12	...	91	9	88	97	36	66	7	73	7	60	67	33	93	126	6	40	46
Bark and onedone collector, dealer ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	2	1	3
Sub-order 4.—Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, and straw.																								
Bamboo-cutter...	11	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	4	4
Bamboo hat maker ...	12	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	98	99	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboo mat maker and seller ...	13	...	115	115	...	19	...	16	36	594	630	...	30	76	106	322	45	367	71	386	457	68	290	358
Bamboo seller	14	...	6	6	...	...	...	24	27	72	99	7	81	3	84	...	1	1	2	18	20	3	22	25
Bamboo wall seller	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket maker and seller	16	4	31	35	...	3	...	14	...	27	27	15	7	65	72	...	7	7	3	21	24	12	26	38
Broom maker, dealer	17	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cane cutter, seller	18	13	4	17	...	...	...	3	...	28	28	49	...	...	...	19	268	287	11	191	202	...	49	49
Dunnee dealer and thatch-maker and sale thatch dealer	19	...	42	42	...	5	...	38	...	323	323	...	2	2	4	...	4	4	11	35	46	1	...	1
Grass seller and cutter	20	4	...	4	...	1	1	50	...	288	288	39	21	69	90	...	13	18	...	1,056	1,056	...	512	512
Mat-maker and rush-seller ...	21	...	1	1	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	11	3,178	3,189	...	86	86	...	653	653
Thatch dealer and maker	22	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	226	226	88	2	59	61	14	338	352	155	1,249	1,404	20	1,001	1,021
Wagat maker and dealer	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	22	5	...	5	...	3	3	29	6	35
Total of sub-order 4...		21	227	248	...	49	10	145	64	1,658	1,722	204	114	294	408	371	3,874	4,245	253	2,052	3,305	133	2,563	2,696

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the Indian system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
Group 14—continued.																						
Sub-order 2.—Workers in wood.																						
Basket, seller	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	23
Bamboo, seller ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	18	44	62
Cart, pail, and bucket maker ...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	23	45	68
Firewood cutter, seller	4	14	57	71	19	19	2	4	6	2	...	2	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	115	286	401
Fuel seller	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	3	...	3
Grass seller	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	5	5	...	5	5	10
Sawpit-owner, and saw-mill owner, saw-dust man ...	7	6	3	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	2	...	..	...	.	29	83	112
Timber merchant, dealer ...	8	...	...	...	50	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	31	31	1	2	3	4	109	73	182
Other	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	3	7	10
Total of sub-order 2...		20	63	83	73	42	2	4	6	2	7	9	...	48	48	2	21	23	4	314	557	871
Agate, cornelian collector, dealer ...	10	...	...	..	...	5	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	3	17	20
Sub-order 4.—Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, and straw.																						
Basket-cutter	11	2	14	16	...	1	...	...	...	1		1	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	4	67	71
Bamboo hat maker	12	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	..	...	...	...	5	137	142
Bamboo mat maker and seller ...	13	4	16	20	...	75	1	888	889	8	460	468	5	24	29	..	17	17	...	501	3,065	3,566
Bamboo seller	14	...	1	1	...	1	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	.	3	11	14	1	91	143	234
Bamboo wall seller	15	...	...	..	.	28	...	..	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	...		...	...	1	48	49
Cane maker and seller	16	1	16	17	4	21	5	1	6	...	..	...	1	17	18	2	33	35	...	53	283	336
Cane maker, dealer	17	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	8	8
Grass cutter, seller	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	46	589	635
Grass dealer and thatch-maker and thatch dealer	19	...	...	...	1	40	9	329	338	15	117	132	...	87	87	...	...	...	.	77	984	1,061
Grass seller and cutter ...	20	40	2	42	5	364	...	...	...	...	...	..		29	29	2	55	57	..	122	2,429	2,551
Mat maker and rush-seller... ...	21	8	..	8	...	35	7	3	10	...	...	..		82	82		269	274	...	31	4 324	4,355
Reed dealer and maker	22	1	15	16	...	21	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..		...	..	...	192	3,015	3,207
Rope maker and dealer	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	54	12	66
Total of sub-order 4...		56	64	120	14	587	22	1,221	1,243	26	577	603	6	278	284	12	385	397	1	1,237	15,044	16,281

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY	PROME.			THONEGWA.			PASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued. ORDER 14—continued.																								
Sub-order 5.—Workers in paper.																								
Paper-seller	1	3	..	3	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Parabite-maker...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	40	193	233	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 5...		3	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	40	193	233	..	...	...
Total of order 14...		33	320	353	...	126	11	323	97	1,882	1,979	1,527	226	2,434	2,660	616	4,380	4,996	362	3,424	3,786	249	3,153	3,402
ORDER 15.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.																								
Sub-order 1.—Miners.																								
Gold-miner	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 2.—Workers in coal.																								
Charcoal burner and dealer ...	4	3	1	4	...	...	..	3	...	9	9	28	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...
Coal-merchant and tar-seller ...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total of sub-order 2...		3	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	9	9	28	..	27	27	...	...	..	...	8	8	...	...	...
Sub-order 3.—Workers in stone and clay.																								
Brick-maker	6	5	2	7	...	...	...	11	...	148	148	21	2	2	4	1	10	11	1	176	177	...	12	12
Lime burner, quarrier, and worker ...	7	...	2	2	...	13	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	3	8	11	...	160	160	1	2	3
Lime-dealer	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	14	..	14	.	...	...	1	17	18	...	...	...
Stone-breaker	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tile maker and seller	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	5	5	.	3	3	...	16	16
Total of sub-order 3...		5	4	9	...	13	...	14	...	150	150	37	49	3	52	4	23	27	2	356	358	1	30	31
Sub-order 4.—Workers in earthenware.																								
China and earthenware dealer ...	11	...	55	55	...	761	4	57	85	20	105	91	90	346	436	27	162	189	50	774	824	16	371	387
Potter	12	16	114	130	...	...	25	...	...	651	651	78	6	171	177	6	91	97	90	58	148	71	204	275
Total of sub-order 4...		16	169	185	...	761	29	57	85	671	756	169	96	517	613	33	253	286	140	832	972	87	575	662

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued. **ORDER 14—continued.**																						
Sub-order 5.—Workers in paper.																						
Paper-seller	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
Pasteboard-maker...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	47	193	240
Total of sub-order 5...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...		.	...	...	50	193	243
Total of order 14...		192	971	1,163	140	805	68	1,267	1,335	39	616	655	10	781	791	98	1,229	1,327	5	2,453	22,931	25,384
ORDER 15.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.																						
Sub-order 1.—Miners.																						
Gold-miner	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36
Sub-order 2.—Workers in coal.																						
Charcoal burner and dealer ...	4	...	5	5	...	2	...	6	6	...	1	1	1	20	21	...	5	5	...	7	112	119
Coal-merchant and tar-seller ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	1	...	1
Total of sub-order 2...		...	5	5	1	2		6	6	...	1	1	1	20	21	..	5	5		8	112	120
Sub-order 3.—Workers in stone and clay.																						
Brick-maker	6	...	6	6	4	1	3	1	4	..	1	1	...	31	31	..	14	14	.	27	425	452
Lime burner, quarrier, and worker ...	7	11	19	30	9	96	...	...	...	3	...	3	..	3	3	..	4	4	...	28	310	338
Lime-dealer	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	..	...	..	...	...	17	15	32	..	44	32	76
Stone-breaker	9	4	20	24	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	4	64	68
Tile maker and seller	10	1	.	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	28	28	.	37	44	81
Total of sub-order 3...		16	45	61	14	117	15	1	16	3	1	4	...	34	34	17	61	78		140	875	1,015
Sub-order 4.—Workers in earthenware.																						
China and earthenware dealer ...	11	23	226	249	48	215	5	2	7	15	13	28	1	240	241	83	14	97	...	500	3,234	3,734
Potter	12	...	...	...	...	...	247	7	254	...	.	.	...	...	...	8	87	95	..	444	1,486	1,930
Total of sub-order 4...		23	226	249	48	215	252	9	261	15	13	28	1	240	241	91	101	192	...	944	4,720	5,664

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification	No.	AKYAB			S. ARAKAN.	KYAUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY	RAMREE	HANTHAWADDY			THURAWADDY.	LEMRO			THONGWA.			BASSEIN			HINZADA.		
		Town	Village	Total.	Village	Village	Village	Town	Town.	Village	Total	Village	Town	Village	Total	Town	Village.	Total	Town	Village	Total	Town	Village	Total
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 15—continued.																								
Sub-order 5.—concluded.																								
Bottle-seller	1	...	...	...	...	..	..		..	...	.	.	..			..	..	...			.		.	...
Glass dealer, glazier	2	2	..	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	1	.	..	.		.	...
Bead (glass) maker, dealer ...	3	..	5	5	...	7	...		...	..		26	1	.	1	.	.	..		1	1		..	..
Total of sub-order 5...		2	5	7	...	7	...	...	...	.	.	26	4	.	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	...	...
Sub-order 6.—Workers in salt.																								
Salt-dealer	4	...	9	9	...	33	1	..	..	31	31	..	1	65	66	...	...	..	...	...		6	64	70
Salt-boiler	5	2	...	2	...	227	39		...	17	17			...	..	...	6	6	12	141	153	..	4	4
Total of sub-order 6...		2	9	11	...	260	40	...	..	48	48	...	1	65	66	..	6	6	12	141	153	6	68	74
Sub-order 7.—Workers in water.																								
Well-sinker	6	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ice maker, dealer, ice cream seller	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Total of sub-order 7...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	...
Sub-order 8.—Workers in gold, silver, and precious stones.																								
Bangle-seller	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gold-beater	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gold and goldleaf seller ...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	124	22	13	35	..	100	1	101	3	14	17	2	7	9	..	2	2
Lapidary stone polisher ...	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	21	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Precious stone dealer	12	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	11	11	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 8...		1	...	1	...	11	...	199	22	24	46	...	102	1	103	5	15	20	2	7	9	...	2	2

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAYGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 15—continued.																						
***Sub-order 5*—concluded.**																						
Bottle-seller	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Glass dealer, glazier	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	1	9
Bead (glass) maker, dealer ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	9	...	9	41	50
Total of sub-order 5...		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	10	4	17	46	63
Sub-order 6.—Workers in salt.																						
Salt-dealer	4	1	16	17	...	11	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	78	78	.	...	.	1	11	311	322
Salt-boiler	5	...	...	...	.	296	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	156	156	...	4	4	...	14	897	911
Total of sub-order 6...		1	16	17	...	307	3	9	12	...	...	...	...	234	234	..	4	4	1	25	1 208	1,233
Sub-order 7.—Workers in water.																						
Well-sinker	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ice maker, dealer, ice cream seller ...	7	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	2	11	13	...	...	...	..		...	..	2	11	13
Total of sub-order 7...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	3	11	14
Sub-order 8.—Workers in gold, silver, and precious stones.																						
Bangle-seller	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..		.	...	1	...	1
Gold-beater	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	.	.	53	.	53
Gold and goldleaf seller	10	...	..	...	11	2	19	2	21	.		..	5	6	11	2	2	4	..	288	50	338
Lapidary stone polisher	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	.	..	..			21	...	21
Precious stone dealer	12	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	..	23	24	47
Total of sub-order 8...		4	...	4	24	4	19	2	21	..	...	...	5	6	11	3	2	5	...	386	74	460

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RAMREE.	HANTHAWADDY			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.			HENZADA.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																								
ORDER 15—continued.																								
Sub-order 10.—Workers in tin and quicksilver.																								
Tin worker	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Sub-order 12.—Workers in lead and antimony.																								
Plumber	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-order 13.—Workers in brass and other mixed metals.																								
Gong-seller	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass moulder, cattlebell-maker ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	112	114	...	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass goods-seller	5	...	6	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Old metal dealer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 13...		...	6	6	...	...	...	5	2	112	114	1	14	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Sub-order 14.—Workers in iron and steel.																								
Dah-seller	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ironmonger	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total of sub-order 14...		...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	23	...	...	...	1	3	4
Sub-order 15.—Workers in mineral oils.																								
Paraffine-oil manufacturer, dealer ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	...	6	4	...	4	...	4	4
Petroleum dealer	10	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19	10	14	24	2	3	5	8	9	17
Total of sub-order 15...		...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	1	1	1	12	11	23	16	14	30	6	3	9	8	13	21
Total of order 15...		29	194	223	...	1,061	73	316	109	1,016	1,125	262	281	665	946	60	333	393	162	1,348	1,510	107	694	801
Total of Class V...		1,570	6,589	8,159	...	4,878	905	6,625	8,912	17,104	17,996	6,900	9,579	14,359	23,938	2,698	10,800	13,498	2,872	18,138	21,010	3,907	15,928	19,835

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	THAYETMYO.			MOULMEIN.	AMHERST.	TAVOY.			MERGUI.			SHWAGYIN.			TOUNGOO.			SALWEEN.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS V—continued.																						
ORDER 15—continued.																						
Sub-order 10.—Workers in tin and quicksilver.																						
Tin-worker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	6	17
Sub-order 12.—Workers in lead and antimony.																						
Pewterer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	14	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	1	13	14
Sub-order 13.—Workers in brass and other mixed metals.																						
Gong-seller	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Brass moulder, cattlebell-maker ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	..	...	...	16	113	129
Brass goods seller	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	12	17
Old metal dealer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Total of sub-order 13...		...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	22	130	152
Sub-order 14.—Workers in iron and steel.																						
Dah-seller	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	15	15
Ironmonger	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	11	39
Total of sub-order 14...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	28	26	54
Sub-order 15.—Workers in mineral oils.																						
Paraffine oil manufacturer, dealer ...	9	...	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	37
Petroleum dealer	10	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	5	...	31	52	83
Total of sub-order 15...		...	6	6	...	7	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	5	5	...	50	70	120
Total of order 15...		46	298	344	87	656	290	27	317	22	39	61	7	535	542	119	181	300	5	1,635	7,387	9,022
Total of Class V...		2,160	5,110	7,270	3,770	6,972	3,029	8,596	11,625	1,580	2,362	3,942	1,184	9,148	10,332	1,870	6,125	7,995	80	41,736	133,494	175,230

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	AKYAB.			N. ARAKAN.	KYOUKPYOO.	SANDOWAY.	RANGOON.	HANTHAWADDY.			THARRAWADDY.	PROME.			THONEGWA.			BASSEIN.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Village.	Village.	Town.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND UNPRODUCTIVE CLASS.																					
ORDER 16.—LABOURERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOUR UNDEFINED).																					
Sub-order 1.—General labourers.																					
Cooly-maistry and cooly ...	1	33	2,731	2,764	8	1,458	390	1,384	12	4,883	4,895	2,433	122	1,558	1,680	67	2,059	2,126	84	668	752
Sub-order 2.—Other persons of indefinite occupation.																					
Matron	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of order 16...		33	2,731	2,764	8	1,458	390	1,385	12	4,883	4,895	2,433	122	1,558	1,680	67	2,059	2,126	84	668	752
ORDER 18.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.																					
Unspecified...	3	6,192	92,196	98,388	2,574	47,951	17,865	29,546	1,221	113,080	114,391	80,030	11,623	67,646	79,269	4,412	72,737	77,149	8,332	93,691	10,202
Beggar	4	33	36	69	...	20	2	38	...	9	9	11	29	11	40	40	5	45	7	56	63
Brothel-keeper	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fortune-teller	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Gambler	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Nat-possessor	8	2	65	67	...	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	1	1	2	...	...	...
Pagoda slave	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Prisoner	10	4	...	4	...	2	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	...	7
Prostitute	11	71	10	81	...	...	...	468	8	...	8	...	13	1	14	20	...	20	19	...	19
Religious mendicant	12	...	282	282	...	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Tabteller	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total of order 18...		6,303	92,592	98,895	2,574	48,032	17,879	30,084	1,229	113,090	114,319	80,041	11,674	67,665	79,339	4,478	72,745	77,223	8,365	93,752	102,117
Total of Class VI...		6,336	95,323	101,659	2,582	49,490	18,269	31,469	1,241	117,973	119,314	82,474	11,796	69,223	81,019	4,545	74,804	79,349	8,449	94,420	102,869
GRAND TOTAL...		8,185	148,447	156,632	7,082	74,827	31,804	42,672	2,489	186,218	188,702	134,742	23,927	136,982	160,909	8,139	125,794	133,932	13,124	173,346	186,470

Final Census Form No. XII.—*Statement shewing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation*—continued.

Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	No.	Henzada.			Thayetmyo.			Moulmein.	Amherst.	Tavoy.			Mergui.			Shwaygyin.			Toungoo.			Salween.	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Village.	Town.	Village.	Total.
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND UNPRODUCTIVE (CLASS).																									
Order 16.—Labourers and others (branch of labour undistinguished).																									
Sub-order 1.—General labourers.																									
Daily-maistry and daily	1	148	1,785	1,928	247	771	1,018	380	796	24	100	124	47	160	207	42	605	647	70	205	275	3	2,655	20,613	23,268
Sub-order 2.—Other persons of indefinite occupation.																									
Others		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total of order 16...	2	148	1,785	1,928	247	771	1,018	380	796	24	100	124	47	160	207	42	605	647	70	205	275	3	2,656	20,613	23,269
Order 18.—Persons of no specified occupation.																									
Unspecified ...	3	99,089	67,704	77,698	5,702	41,549	47,251	14,601	91,153	3,851	17,362	21,213	2,261	11,521	13,782	1,864	38,594	40,458	4,519	25,460	29,979	10,282	104,113	891,395	995,508
Beggars... ...	4	8	27	35	6	65	71	90	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	3	1	4	...	254	307	561
Brothel-keeper ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	11	...	11
Fortune-teller ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	5	8
Gambler ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Kept-possessor ...	8	4	39	43	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	150	163
Pagoda slave ...	9	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	15
Prisoner... ...	10	3	...	3	3	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	61	2	63
Prostitute ...	11	10	...	10	19	...	19	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	681	11	692
Religious mendicant	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	312	312
Vagabond ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total of order 18...		10,014	67,770	77,784	5,732	41,616	47,348	14,734	91,162	3,851	17,371	21,222	2,262	11,521	13,783	1,865	38,653	40,518	4,549	25,462	30,011	10,282	105,140	892,207	997,347
Total of Class VI...		10,157	69,555	79,712	5,979	42,387	48,366	15,114	91,958	3,875	17,471	21,346	2,309	11,681	13,990	1,907	39,258	41,165	4,619	25,667	30,286	10,285	107,796	912,820	10,20,616
Grand Total....		15,291	142,210	158,501	9,087	78,165	82,252	20,212	140,865	7,344	35,859	43,203	4,478	22,762	27,240	3,499	77,958	81,457	7,214	53,950	60,364	14,500	165,610	1,580,156	17,45,766

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards.*

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.											
ORDER 1.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY OR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.											
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. Superior officer	...	...	...	...	82	19	20	24	17	2	82
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. Inferior do.	...	...	6	89	95	1,048	511	306	168	44	19	1,148
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. Menial servant	...	...	...	13	13	114	57	37	14	2	4	127
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. Village Kyaydangyee	...	...	...	1	1	14	1	2	5	3	3	15
MUNICIPAL ... Superior officer	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	...	...	1	6
MUNICIPAL ... Inferior do.	...	...	1	7	8	134	52	46	19	13	4	142
MUNICIPAL ... Menial servant	...	...	2	18	20	169	55	55	35	16	8	189
POLICE ... Superior officer	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	3	3	...	...	8
POLICE ... Inferior do.	...	...	8	138	146	1,927	943	626	253	83	22	2,073
POLICE ... Menial servant	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1	4	1	...	8
POLICE ... Yazawoot[illegible]young	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	3	...	5
PRISONS ... Superior officer	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	3
PRISONS ... Inferior do.	...	...	...	1	1	26	12	10	4	...	...	27
PRISONS ... Menial servant	...	...	...	3	3	62	23	22	11	4	2	65
DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS. Superior officer	...	...	...	1	1	40	20	11	8	1	...	41
DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS. Inferior do.	...	...	...	2	2	46	18	18	9	6	...	48
DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS. Menial servant	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	4	...	1	2	21
FORESTS ... Inferior officer	...	...	...	1	1	18	5	5	5	3	...	19
FORESTS ... Menial servant	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	3	3	2	...	11
EDUCATION ... Superior officer	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	7	3	1	1	19
EDUCATION ... Inferior do.	...	...	...	1	1	18	14	3	1	...	...	19
EDUCATION ... Menial servant	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
MEDICAL ... Superior officer	...	...	...	...	...	33	14	12	4	3	...	33
MEDICAL ... Inferior do.	...	...	...	3	3	34	18	11	3	1	1	37
MEDICAL ... Menial servant	...	...	1	4	5	28	13	6	3	1	...	28
TELEGRAPH ... Superior officer	...	...	...	...	...	55	15	31	8	1	...	55
TELEGRAPH ... Inferior do.	...	...	...	10	10	45	14	21	9	1	...	55
TELEGRAPH ... Menial servant	...	...	...	2	2	8	4	3	1	...	...	10
POSTAL ... Superior officer	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	4
POSTAL ... Inferior do.	...	...	...	2	2	20	13	5	1	1	...	22
POSTAL ... Menial servant	...	...	...	5	5	37	20	12	4	...	1	42
CUSTOMS ... Superior officer	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	1	6	...	...	13
CUSTOMS ... Inferior do.	...	...	...	8	8	86	15	38	21	8	4	94
CUSTOMS ... Menial servant	...	...	...	1	1	16	8	5	1	2	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	9	9	408	53	81	94	88	87	412
Menial servants	...	...	1	16	17	182	91	52	26	12	1	199
Pensioners	...	...	...	1	1	92	4	2	19	25	42	93
Total of order 1...	...	19	337	356	4,831	2,048	1,464	770	345	204	5,187
ORDER 2.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.											
Sub-order 1.—Army.											
Officer	...	...	5	5	163	50	55	44	11	3	163
Non-commissioned officer	...	...	9	9	589	207	198	148	33	3	598
Soldier	1	5	233	239	5,017	3,169	1,097	686	61	4	5,256
Band, armourer, &c.	...	2	14	16	78	32	14	22	6	2	94
Cooly, &c.	...	...	1	1	62	19	20	15	7	1	63
Total of sub-order 1 and order 2...	1	7	262	270	5,909	3,477	1,384	915	120	13	6,179
ORDER 3.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES).											
Sub-order 1.—Clergymen, Ministers, and Church Officers, persons in monastic orders, and others connected with Religion.											
Buddhist priest, poneygee	...	40	65	105	1,408	399	333	248	202	231	1,513
Probationer	...	...	1	1	137	66	36	21	6	8	138
Novice	...	61	229	290	57	33	7	3	4	10	347

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—continued.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total, 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total, all ages.
CLASS I—continued. ORDER 3—continued. *Sub-order 1*—continued.											
Friar	...	...	...	...	27	1	1	3	5	17	27
Chinese priest	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Church of England priest	...	...	...	...	17	3	3	8	2	1	17
Protestant dissenting minister	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	4
Roman Catholic priest, including Bishop, &c.	...	...	2	2	11	...	4	5	1	1	13
Other Christian minister and missionary	...	...	...	...	40	11	9	13	1	6	40
Preachers and Bible-reader (Christian)	...	...	2	2	42	5	10	7	9	11	44
Preacher (Buddhists)	...	...	1	1	36	2	9	4	9	12	37
Hindu priest	...	1	3	4	56	22	15	6	8	5	60
Mahomedan priest	...	...	3	3	48	6	9	12	6	15	51
Church, chapel officers...	1	...	2	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	7
Grave-diggers	...	...	3	3	50	17	10	8	11	4	53
Person engaged in attending temples and pagodas ...	...	...	...	...	40	5	12	10	8	5	40
Monastery clerk	...	...	6	6	97	42	30	12	6	7	103
Total of sub-order 1...	1	102	317	420	2,075	616	491	355	280	333	2,495
Sub-order 2.—Lawyers and persons connected with law.											
Advocate	...	...	...	...	56	4	18	22	4	8	56
Attorny	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Barrister	...	...	...	...	10	1	6	3	...	...	10
Lawyer's clerk	...	...	...	...	12	8	1	2	1	...	19
Petition-writer	...	...	7	7	171	62	78	18	14	4	197
Pleader	...	...	26	26	160	13	34	61	34	18	163
Stamp-vendor	...	...	1	1	9	1	5	2	1	...	10
Total of sub-order 2...	...	...	37	37	419	89	137	109	54	30	456
Sub-order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, and persons engaged in occupations connected with Medicine.											
Apothecary	...	...	1	1	15	6	5	4	...	...	16
Chemists	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	3	...	1	8
Country drugs and medicine sellers	...	8	18	26	220	60	47	34	31	48	246
Dentist	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	2	...	6
Druggist	...	...	4	4	77	18	17	15	9	18	81
Medical assistant	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dº. practitioner	...	...	...	...	10	2	2	4	...	2	10
Native (country) doctor	...	1	10	11	1,030	88	161	248	248	285	1,041
Physician and surgeon	...	...	...	...	45	7	8	14	10	6	45
Shampooer...	...	...	4	4	168	22	29	38	41	38	172
Total of sub-order 3...	...	9	37	46	1,580	207	273	361	341	398	1,626
Sub-order 4.—Authors and literary persons.											
Author and editor	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
Interpreter...	...	1	1	2	38	7	15	8	7	1	40
Journalist, newspaper editor, reporter	...	...	1	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	6
Student	...	...	...	...	29	28	1	...	...	...	244
Translator	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Poet (Burmese)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total of sub-order 4 ..	35	113	70	218	76	39	19	10	7	1	294
Sub-order 5.—Artists.											
Artist	...	2	7	9	51	21	20	5	3	2	60
Drawing-master	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Painter (artist)	...	3	52	55	367	132	118	69	33	15	422
Photographer	...	...	...	...	9	2	3	1	3	...	9
Sculptor	...	...	...	...	10	2	5	2	...	1	10
Tattooer	...	...	6	6	75	13	24	25	10	3	81
Total of sub-order 5...	...	5	65	70	513	170	171	102	49	21	583

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—continued.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total, 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS I—concluded.											
ORDER 8—concluded.											
Sub-order 6.—Musicians.											
Musician	3	32	137	172	657	220	181	151	71	25	829
Singer	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Street musician, singer	...	...	2	2	7	2	1	3	1	...	9
Total of sub-order 6. .	3	32	139	174	665	231	182	154	72	26	839
Sub-order 7.—Actors.											
Actor	...	1	24	25	234	96	70	38	18	12	259
Billiard and racquet marker, and jockey ...	...	1	10	11	28	8	15	3	2	...	89
Dancer	1	4	12	17	64	30	17	9	6	2	81
Juggler	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	3
Performer	...	...	10	10	19	4	7	4	3	1	29
Proprietor of country theatre	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Snake charmer	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	3
Puppet-showman	...	4	15	19	194	77	62	35	11	9	218
Theatrical performer	1	3	3	7	21	13	6	1	1	...	28
Total of sub-order 7...	2	13	74	89	567	229	178	92	44	24	656
Sub-order 8.—Teachers.											
Schoolmaster (not Government)	...	...	18	18	221	84	54	30	30	23	239
Teacher (ditto)	...	...	13	13	312	88	82	50	49	43	325
Pah-teacher	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total of sub-order 8...	...	...	31	31	534	172	136	81	79	66	565
Sub-order 9.—Scientific persons.											
Draftsman	...	...	2	2	15	7	1	4	2	1	17
Engineer, civil	...	...	1	1	33	18	12	7	1	...	34
Engineer (not Government)	...	...	1	1	46	19	22	3	2	...	47
Scientific persons (not Government) ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Mechanical engineer	...	...	11	11	227	109	69	36	12	1	238
Total of sub-order 9...	...	...	15	15	322	148	104	51	17	2	337
Total of order 8...	41	274	785	1,100	6,751	1,901	1,691	1,315	943	901	7,351
Total of Class I...	42	300	1,884	1,726	17,491	7,426	4,589	3,000	1,408	1,118	19,217
ORDER 4.—WIVES.											
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.											
ORDER 5.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL SERVICES FOR MAN.											
Sub-order 1.—Engaged in boarding and lodging.											
Coffeehouse-keeper	...	...	3	3	44	13	15	6	5	5	47
Eatinghouse-keeper	...	3	4	7	96	17	28	30	14	7	103
Hotel-keeper and manager	...	1	...	1	27	8	8	4	6	1	28
Publichouse-keeper and bar-keeper ...	...	...	4	4	23	6	7	5	...	5	27
Stall-keeper	...	9	30	39	677	271	248	115	36	7	716
Total of sub-order 1...	...	13	41	54	867	315	306	160	61	25	921

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupation of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards.*

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50-59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS II—continued. ORDER 5—continued.											
Sub-order 2.—Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)											
Bearer	...	4	60	64	427	210	127	68	15	7	491
Bheesty	...	...	23	23	357	132	107	73	28	17	380
Boy	5	9	40	54	36	18	11	6	1	.	90
Butler	...	7	52	59	621	243	216	101	48	13	680
Coachman	..	11	22	33	271	111	103	42	11	4	304
Cook	12	139	225	376	2,117	802	653	404	165	93	2,493
Gardener	...	1	2	3	7	4	1	2		.	10
Gate-keeper (not Government)	...	...	1	1	47	18	16	6	4	3	48
Groom	...	6	24	30	318	122	119	52	18	7	348
Nurse	...	...	2	2	1	1	..	..	...	...	3
Office peon (not Government)	..	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	.	..	3
Punkah-puller	...	2	7	9	115	103	4	...	6	2	124
Servant	26	197	525	748	1,561	850	400	200	64	47	2,309
Servant in religious or charitable institution ...	.	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	...	4
House-keeper	...	1	30	31	761	291	271	142	43	14	792
Sweeper	7	16	47	70	547	205	154	114	46	28	617
Waterman	...	7	80	87	1,131	365	320	245	131	70	1,218
Washerman	40	66	131	237	1,196	406	385	239	111	55	1,433
Waiter	...	1	6	7	36	18	12	2	2	2	43
Total...	90	468	1,279	1,837	9,553	3,901	2,901	1,696	693	362	11,390
Total of Class II...	90	481	1,320	1,891	10,420	4,216	3,207	1,856	754	387	12,311
CLASS III—COMMERCIAL CLASS. ORDER 6.—PERSONS WHO BUY AND SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES, OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS. *Sub-order 1.—Mercantile men.*											
Accountant and clerk (mercantile office) ...	...	9	245	254	1,796	1,061	455	196	58	26	2,050
Auctioneer, house-agent, appraisor ...	...	...	...	...	8	3	1	2	1	1	8
Banker, Bank agent, Bank cashier, clerk ...	...	..	2	2	44	17	16	4	4	3	46
Managers and Assistants	...	2	6	8	35	15	11	6	1	2	43
Agent	...	...	...	...	27	7	12	4	3	1	27
Commission agent and merchant	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	1	4
Broker	...	12	77	89	1,597	410	423	400	245	119	1,686
Paddy-broker	...	1	40	41	559	173	164	185	47	40	600
Rice-brcker...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2
Ngapee-broker	...	1	1	2	58	12	22	8	9	7	60
Merchant	11	15	102	188	2,484	684	805	556	267	172	2,672
Export and import merchant	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
Paddy merchant and trader	...	6	44	50	955	242	263	237	135	78	1,005
Rice merchant and trader	...	10	68	78	1,045	309	311	199	151	75	1,118
Rice mill owner	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	3
Money-lender	...	...	21	21	324	181	63	34	20	26	345
Money-changer	...	...	5	5	120	36	42	18	13	11	125
Total of sub-order 1...	11	56	666	733	9,064	3,153	2,594	1,800	955	562	9,797
Sub-order 2.—Other general dealers.											
Bazaar-seller	6	43	110	159	1,584	460	461	386	202	125	1,743
General dealer	...	...	...	...	16	5	2	5	2	2	16
Hawker, pedlar	...	4	6	10	95	31	27	19	10	8	105
Petty trader	...	5	31	36	459	109	131	111	56	52	495
Shop keeper(branch undefined)	1	6	28	35	339	108	102	78	32	24	374
Petty traders (boat)	1	1	9	11	98	25	28	21	12	13	109
Miscellaneous goods seller	2	11	62	75	742	191	200	153	119	79	817
Match seller	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3
Other shop-keeper, &c.	...	8	11	14	44	17	20	5	2	...	58
Total of sub-order 2...	10	78	258	341	3,379	946	971	728	435	304	3,720
Total of order 6...	21	129	924	1,074	12,443	4,099	3,565	2,528	1,390	866	13,517

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the Population is 5,000 and upwards.*

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CLASS III—continued.											
ORDER 7.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS, AND MESSAGES.											
Sub-order 1.—Carriers on railways.											
Railway attendant	...	2	8	10	5	4	...	1	...	...	15
Do. clerk and accountant ...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	1	1	...	8
Do. cooly, flagman, and trollyman ...	...	1	17	18	83	45	30	6	2	...	101
Do. engine-driver and stoker ...	...	...	4	4	133	64	44	12	12	1	137
Do. guard, shunter, and pointsman ...	...	...	1	1	46	37	6	1	1	1	47
Do. station-master	...	...	1	1	5	3	1	1	...	...	6
Do. foreman, inspector, platelayer ...	...	...	1	1	27	20	3	3	1	...	28
Total of sub-order 1...	...	3	32	35	307	175	88	25	17	2	342
Sub-order 2.—Carriers on roads.											
Cart-owner	...	1	5	6	76	28	20	14	11	3	82
Cart-cooly driver	...	41	310	351	2,595	942	798	485	229	141	2,946
Hack-carriage owner	...	1	4	5	124	54	39	16	18	2	129
Ditto driver	...	13	75	88	893	408	290	127	53	15	981
Livery stable-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of sub-order 2...	...	56	394	450	3,688	1,432	1,147	642	306	161	4,138
Sub order 3.—Carriers on canals and rivers.											
Boat-owner	2	17	75	94	1,771	510	536	385	208	132	1,865
Boatman	34	220	1,775	2,029	13,899	6,542	4,688	1,801	690	228	15,928
Sampan-wallah	...	...	19	19	400	297	54	26	17	6	419
Ferryman	...	...	8	8	167	44	48	45	21	9	175
Raftsman	...	2	15	17	80	17	32	20	11	...	97
Total of sub-order 3...	36	239	1,892	2,167	16,317	7,410	5,308	2,277	947	375	18,484
Sub-order 4.—Carriers on seas and rivers.											
Boatman (on seas)	...	36	140	176	789	470	226	70	19	4	965
Commander, officers of vessel	...	...	2	2	295	127	97	50	17	4	297
Dock service and writer	...	...	..	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	3
Lascar	1	25	160	186	1,695	865	558	180	70	22	1,881
Lighthouse-keeper	...	...	...	...	9	1	5	2	1	...	9
Pilots	...	...	...	...	73	6	30	26	9	2	73
Seaman, sailor	3	27	243	273	1,903	1,037	569	214	60	23	2,176
Ship-owner	..	...	...	...	18	8	4	...	1	...	18
Ship servant	...	2	13	15	178	86	71	15	6	...	193
Cooly and other	...	8	37	45	727	396	284	75	19	3	772
Stevedore and tide-waiter	...	..	8	8	79	32	31	9	4	3	87
Total of sub-order 4...	4	98	608	705	5,764	3,028	1,826	643	206	61	6,469
Sub-order 5.—Engaged in storage.											
Godown-keeper	...	...	5	5	72	38	18	12	2	2	77
Packer and weighman	...	...	...	...	9	2	5	2	...	...	9
Person engaged in the collection of storage of rice and paddy	6	89	328	423	2,396	1,184	783	293	91	45	2,819
Mill cooly (rice)	4	2	47	53	481	287	113	61	13	7	534
Rice gunny-bag stitcher	...	2	11	13	39	27	7	3	2	...	52
Total of sub-order 5...	10	93	391	494	2,997	1,538	926	371	108	54	3,491
Sub-order 6.—Messengers and porters (not Government).											
Cooly (office)	...	...	1	1	19	16	1	2	...	...	20
Messenger, peon, duftry, and bill-collector ...	...	6	91	97	910	404	289	142	51	24	1,007

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Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS III—continued.											
ORDER 7—continued.											
Sub-order 6—concluded.											
Porter and durwans	...	1	13	14	265	121	90	20	22	3	279
Watchman and chowkidar	...	4	36	40	310	153	74	54	14	15	350
Total of sub-order 6 ...	...	11	141	152	1,504	694	454	227	87	42	1,656
Total of order 7	50	500	3,453	4,003	30,577	14,277	9,749	4,185	1,671	695	34,580
Total of Class III ...	71	629	4,377	5,077	43,020	18,376	13,314	6,708	3,061	1,561	48,097
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.											
ORDER 8.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND, AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS.											
Sub-order 1.—Agriculturists.											
Wheat cultivator	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	1
Land proprietor	...	8	33	41	425	137	148	74	41	30	466
Paddy cultivator and land-owner ...	3	75	318	396	2,826	951	703	552	373	247	3,222
Ditto do. tenant ...	...	6	15	21	136	56	32	20	12	16	157
Ditto do. hired labourer ...	1	20	117	138	780	325	216	100	88	51	918
Ditto do. planter ...	1	2	15	18	33	14	7	7	1	4	51
Ditto do. reaper and extractor ...	...	1	31	32	246	126	72	22	14	12	278
Toungya-cultivator	...	4	23	27	252	68	59	56	39	30	279
Kine do.	...	10	32	42	353	78	87	66	54	68	395
Tobacco do.	...	2	11	13	187	41	59	50	15	22	200
Herdsman and Grazier	5	61	59	125	335	145	96	42	28	24	460
Total of sub-order 1 ...	10	189	654	853	5,574	1,941	1,474	989	665	505	6,427
Sub-order 2.—Arboriculturists.											
Betel-vine cultivator	1	1	12	14	131	15	33	31	31	21	145
Sugarcane cultivator	...	...	...	...	11	3	4	4	...	...	11
Leaf-gatherer, dealer	..	...	2	2	10	2	3	3	...	2	12
Fruit-tree cultivator	...	...	34	34	331	116	109	65	17	24	365
Tea-planter...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	..	...	1
Dunnee cultivator	...	...	5	5	36	12	10	4	9	1	41
Thatch grass cultivator	...	...	1	1	6	3	...	2	1	...	7
Nat twig seller	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	..	...	3
Total of sub-order 2 ...	1	1	55	57	528	154	159	109	58	48	585
Sub-order 3.—Horticulturists, garden-workers.											
Flower-seller and flower garland maker ...	...	1	2	3	38	6	7	6	7	12	41
Gardener (not domestic)	...	18	71	89	1,264	344	337	262	168	158	1,353
Garden labourer, watchman	...	2	18	20	172	41	43	32	24	32	192
Total of sub-order 3 ...	...	21	91	112	1,474	391	387	300	194	202	1,586
Total of order 8 ...	11	211	800	1,022	7,576	2,486	2,020	1,398	917	755	8,598
ORDER 9.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.											
Cattle proprietor and hirer	...	...	...	...	55	12	17	16	8	2	55
Ditto dealer ...	...	6	20	26	375	117	121	79	40	18	401
Ditto breeder ...	...	...	...	...	25	5	7	4	3	6	25
Sheep-dealer, shepherd	...	...	4	4	31	19	8	2	2	...	35
Pig-dealer	...	1	1	2	55	14	22	14	3	2	57

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—continued.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS IV—concluded.											
ORDER 9—concluded.											
Castrator	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cattle grazier (not farm servant) ...	...	8	2	10	48	10	20	12	1	5	58
Elephant driver and coolly	...	2	12	14	182	74	64	22	18	4	196
Elephant owner	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Do. trader and broker	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2
Farrier	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2
Fisherman with damin net trap, &c. ...	4	50	228	282	1,680	550	547	330	158	86	1,962
Horse-breaker, keeper, groom (not domestic)...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Horse-proprietor, dealer	...	...	4	4	172	58	79	23	10	2	176
Livestock dealer	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Poultry (live) keeper, dealer	2	6	4	12	148	41	39	36	16	16	160
Silk-worm breeder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dog-poisoner	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of order 9...	6	73	276	355	2,781	901	927	549	261	143	3,136
Total of Class IV...	17	284	1,076	1,377	10,357	3,387	2,947	1,947	1,178	898	11,734
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.											
ORDER 10.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS.											
Sub-order 1.—Workers in books.											
Book-binder	...	1	8	9	60	22	21	9	5	3	69
Book seller	...	...	3	3	25	12	5	4	1	3	28
Newspaper proprietor, publisher, and vendor ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Printer, compositor, printers'-boy, and indexer	...	1	34	35	214	109	67	27	6	5	249
Press proprietor	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	3
Total of sub-order 1...	...	2	45	47	308	144	96	40	12	11	350
Sub-order 2.—Workers in musical instruments.											
Musical instrument maker, dealer ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	3
Sub-order 3.—Workers in prints and pictures.											
Lithographer	...	1	4	5	89	50	27	11	1	...	94
Picture dealer	...	...	1	1	17	2	4	7	4	...	18
Total of sub-order 3 ..	...	1	5	6	106	52	31	18	5	...	112
Sub-order 4.—Workers in carving and figures.											
Artificial flower maker	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	3
Image maker, caster, and dealer ...	...	3	5	8	22	7	6	5	3	1	30
Wood-carver	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	1	...	1	5
Total of sub-order 4...	...	3	7	10	28	9	8	6	3	2	38
Sub-order 5.—Workers in tackle for sports and games.											
Doll and toy maker, dealer	...	1	5	6	31	8	12	5	5	1	37
Fishing-net float dealer	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total of sub-order 5...	...	1	5	6	32	9	12	5	5	1	38
Sub-order 6.—Workers in designs, medals, and dies.											
Pattern designer	...	...	...	...	12	2	5	1	...	4	12

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—continued.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS V—continued.											
ORDER 10—continued.											
Sub-order 7.—Workers in watches and philosophical instruments											
Optician	1	...	2	3	21	2	8	5	3	3	24
Watchmaker, dealer	...	1	1	2	60	21	19	17	2	1	62
Scale-maker	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Instrument-maker	...	.	...	...	6	2	1	2	..	1	6
Total of sub-order 7...	1	1	4	6	87	25	28	24	5	5	93
Sub-order 9.—Workers in arms.											
Gunsmith	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sub-order 10.—Workers in machines and tools.											
Agricultural implement, machinemaker, dealer	...	...	1	1	20	5	3	9	2	1	21
Cutler, knives and scissors seller ...	...	...	3	3	91	38	24	13	13	3	94
Edgetool maker, dealer	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	3	1	1	7
Engine seller, dealer, boiler maker, rivetter, fitter, and bellowman	...	1	17	19	252	120	91	29	6	6	271
Loom-maker	...	1	8	9	109	32	30	23	12	12	118
Machine dealer and windmill-maker ...	...	1	3	4	26	9	4	8	3	2	30
Oil-press dealer	...	2	26	28	107	37	39	11	11	9	135
Plough do.	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	4
Rice-cleaning mill maker, dealer	...	2	8	10	110	34	30	22	13	11	120
Spinning machine-maker	...	1	3	4	8	3	3	1	1	...	12
Sugar-press mill maker, dealer	...	...	3	3	22	5	5	7	3	2	25
Total of sub-order 10...	...	9	76	85	752	284	229	126	65	48	837
Sub-order 11.—Workers in carriages.											
Carriage-builder	...	2	5	7	47	12	19	7	7	2	54
Cart builder, dealer	...	1	19	20	227	68	80	47	21	11	247
Wheelwright	...	...	12	12	47	13	17	12	2	3	59
Total of sub-order 11...	...	3	36	39	321	93	116	66	30	16	360
Sub-order 12.—Workers in harness.											
Harness-maker, bit-maker	...	...	...	...	11	1	2	4	2	2	11
Saddler	...	1	1	2	14	5	2	5	...	2	16
Total of sub-order 12...	...	1	1	2	25	6	4	9	2	4	27
Sub-order 13.—Workers in ships.											
Boat, barge-builder, broker, boat-hull cleaner	...	...	10	10	269	62	89	58	36	24	279
Sail-maker	...	...	1	1	73	41	9	14	7	2	74
Ship builder, carpenter, caulker ...	...	...	4	4	20	7	6	4	1	2	24
Paddle and oar seller, maker ...	...	...	...	...	21	4	6	6	2	3	21
Total of sub-order 13...	...	...	15	15	383	114	110	82	46	31	398
Sub-order 14.—Workers in houses and buildings.											
Bricklayer	3	18	55	76	738	246	205	180	71	36	814
Carpenter	3	34	342	379	5,477	1,545	1,726	1,257	636	313	5,856
Contractor of public works and road-maker ...	1	...	...	1	20	6	6	3	2	3	21
Cooly	...	..	11	11	119	43	33	24	12	7	130
House-builder and architect	...	...	31	31	129	...	98	2	27	2	160
House proprietor	...	...	8	8	85	25	27	22	8	3	93
Thatcher	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of sub-order 14...	7	52	447	506	6,569	1,865	2,095	1,488	756	365	7,075

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Male by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—continued.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS V—concluded.											
ORDER 10—concluded.											
Sub-order 15.—Workers in furniture.											
Pillow and mattress maker	...	...	...	...	10	2	4	2	1	1	10
Cabinet-maker, chair-maker	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2
Carver, gilder, polisher	...	...	12	10	22	31	7	10	6	5	8	58
Coffin-maker, undertaker	...	...	6	20	26	75	19	28	8	11	9	101
Furniture broker, dealer	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3
Lookingglass-maker	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2
Total of sub-order 15.		...	18	31	49	122	29	45	16	18	14	171
Sub-order 16.—Workers in chemicals.											
Dye and colour manufacture, dealer	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	3	2	1	2	9
Total of order 10...		8	91	673	772	8,752	2,633	2,783	1,883	949	504	9,524
ORDER 11.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FABRICS AND IN DRESS.											
Sub-order 1.—Workers in wool and worsted.											
Woollen cloth manufacturer, dealer, and wool dealer	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	1	2	1	...	3	8
Sub-order 2.—Workers in silk.											
Silk-cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Silk dealer, trader	...	...	...	...	2	13	15	298	86	66	80	48	18	313
Silk-dyer	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	22	11	7	1	2	1	24
Silk fabric dealer	...	...	...	...	11	79	90	611	167	143	120	118	63	701
Silk-spinner	...	...	...	...	7	14	21	67	10	15	16	12	14	88
Silk-weaver	...	...	...	...	2	9	11	64	13	10	17	14	10	75
Total of sub-order 2...		...	22	117	139	1,063	287	241	234	194	107	1,202
Sub-order 3.—Workers in cotton and flax.											
Cotton-dealer	...	...	...	...	80	13	93	32	11	12	5	3	1	125
Cotton-cleaner	...	...	...	...	2	13	15	52	19	16	6	3	3	67
Cotton (twist and yarn) thread dealer	...	1	...	6	7	97	22	33	24	10	8	104
Cotton-spinner	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	3	4	9
Cotton-weavers	...	...	...	2	4	6	32	18	6	4	1	3	88
Total of sub-order 3...		1	84	37	122	221	70	67	40	25	19	343
Sub-order 4.—Workers in mixed materials.											
Bazaar, stall-keeper, piece-goods seller	...	...	...	8	8	116	37	12	38	20	9	124
Draper	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	4	4	1	...	13
Dyer (not otherwise described)	...	...	1	1	5	7	82	32	27	11	3	4	89
Weaver(ditto)	...	...	3	11	65	79	444	159	138	84	44	24	523
Cloth-dealer	...	...	3	17	163	183	2,053	718	667	371	195	107	2,286
Total of sub-order 4...		7	29	241	277	2,708	945	843	508	268	144	2,985
Sub-order 5.—Workers in dress.											
Lace worker and embroiderer	...	...	...	1	3	4	10	4	1	3	2	...	14
Barber, hair-dresser	...	...	...	6	47	53	588	264	178	80	45	26	641
Hat-maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Jacket (Burmese) sewer, seller, and thingan-seller	...	...	...	6	55	61	227	122	50	34	12	9	288
Hosier and dress-maker	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	1	2	2	1	...	8
Shoe-maker, stitcher	...	...	...	29	192	221	986	399	302	177	64	44	1,207
Tailor, trowsers seller	...	...	5	75	398	478	2,749	1,317	610	399	154	69	3,227
Umbrella (paper)-maker dealer	...	...	6	9	21	36	253	74	79	41	31	28	289
Umbrella (pagoda) maker	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3
Perfumer and scented wood and face powder seller	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	4	5	4	...	1	19
Total of sub-order 5...		11	126	720	857	4,838	2,185	1,423	740	369	181	5,695

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—continued.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS V—continued.											
ORDER 11—concluded.											
Sub-order 6.—Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials.											
Gunny-bag seller	...	...	..	...	8	1	...	1	...	1	8
Coir maker, seller	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	1
Net-maker	1	8	10	14	126	89	42	18	18	19	140
Rope maker, seller	...	2	6	8	92	17	19	20	12	24	100
Total of sub-order 6...	1	5	16	22	222	57	61	84	25	45	244
Total of order 11...	20	266	1,132	1,418	9,059	3,545	2,637	1,557	821	499	10,477
ORDER 12.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINK.											
Sub-order 1.—Workers in animal food.											
Butcher	...	3	15	18	146	87	45	30	16	12	164
Beef-seller	1	...	4	5	150	28	56	32	22	12	155
Fish curer and frier	...	3	10	13	89	28	23	22	9	7	102
Fishmonger	2	11	47	60	588	167	145	141	90	45	648
Ghee, butter dealer and cheese	...	...	5	5	29	15	7	4	3	...	34
Ngapee manufacturer	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	..	3
Ngapee and salt-seller	4	9	56	69	1,087	232	318	270	164	103	1,156
Honey collector	1	2		3	6	1	1	1	1	2	9
Milkman and milk-seller	2	8	38	48	719	229	223	155	57	57	767
Pork-seller and butcher	...	...	8	8	126	19	39	40	21	4	134
Poulterer and egg-seller	...	3	10	13	48	20	14	10	2	2	61
Provision seller and purveyor	...	..	13	13	176	15	68	24	21	48	189
Salt-fish, fried-fish, and oil seller	2	2	13	17	296	70	87	79	39	21	313
Turtle-egg seller	...	.	...	...	3	..	1	1	...	1	3
Total of sub-order 1...	12	41	219	272	3,466	862	1,027	815	448	314	3,788
Sub-order 2.—Workers in vegetable food.											
Baker and bread seller	10	4	24	38	577	185	161	71	90	70	615
Cocoanut seller	...	1	7	8	54	11	19	16	4	4	62
Confectioner, cake, and sweetmeat seller	4	22	79	105	1,583	389	455	333	222	184	1,688
Flour-seller, wheat-grinder	...	...	3	3	42	14	9	12	4	3	45
Fruit-seller	2	12	21	35	330	54	95	71	66	44	365
Tamarind dealer, trader	...	3	4	7	55	22	12	6	8	7	62
Gram dealer and peas	..	3	2	5	66	23	19	9	10	5	71
Miller	1	1	...	2	19	2	9	5	2	1	21
Vermicelli-seller	...	1	5	6	86	14	26	25	6	15	92
Onion, chilli, and oil seller	1	7	24	32	237	81	71	33	26	26	269
Parchers of grain	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sugarcane trader	...	...	2	2	8	2	3	3	...	...	10
Rice-cleaner	1	12	55	68	595	214	178	92	58	53	668
Rice-miller	...	...	4	4	27	15	4	5	2	1	31
Cooked rice seller	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	..	1	6
Rice (husked) seller	...	11	51	62	448	97	126	97	86	42	510
Rice (unhusked) seller	...	2	16	18	344	102	107	67	41	27	362
Vegetable seller	...	17	46	63	608	124	196	130	89	69	671
Total of sub-order 2...	19	96	343	458	5,086	1,352	1,498	975	714	552	5,544
Sub-order 3.—Workers in drinks and stimulants.											
Betel-leaf, betel-nut, oil, tobacco, jaggery, &c., seller	6	18	65	89	1,024	255	316	232	121	100	1,113
Curry-stuff, spice seller	...	3	...	3	70	6	34	15	6	9	73
Lime-seller	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	2	1	6
Cheroot maker, dealer	6	10	24	40	376	111	108	79	38	40	416
Distiller	...	...	...	...	18	2	7	2	1	1	18
Excise arrack farmer, licenseholder	...	...	11	11	136	36	53	22	16	9	147

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—continued.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS V—continued.											
ORDER 12—concluded.											
Sub-order 3—concluded.											
Gingerbeer, sodawater maker, dealer ...	...	1	1	2	48	10	13	14	8	3	50
Lemonade and sherbet seller	...	...	4	4	42	21	1	12	5	3	46
Grocer, sauce-dealer, condiments, saffron, and ginger seller	...	...	1	1	85	21	22	18	16	8	86
Molasses seller and trader	1	4	12	17	258	57	76	50	50	25	275
Pickled tea seller	...	2	5	7	100	41	29	16	8	6	107
Sugar-maker (from tari and cane, &c.) ..	..	3	11	14	195	51	70	47	16	11	209
Tobacco-seller and snuff-seller	4	14	31	49	400	108	108	97	46	41	449
Tobacco-wood cutter and dealer	...	1	1	2	28	4	8	5	4	7	30
Toddy climber and drawer	..	...	5	5	107	45	20	38	2	2	112
Toddy seller	...	...	10	10	175	50	66	34	17	8	185
Wine and spirit seller	...	...	...	...	56	18	16	12	7	3	56
Opium vendors, &c.	...	...	9	9	119	35	36	24	16	8	128
Seinyay and puchwai-seller	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	2	...	...	5
Leaf-gatherer and dealer	...	4	11	15	72	20	19	15	12	6	87
Total of sub-order 3...	17	60	201	278	3,315	893	1,005	735	891	291	3,593
Total of order 12...	48	197	763	1,008	11,867	3,107	3,525	2,525	1,553	1,157	12,875
ORDER 13.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.											
Sub-order 1.—Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory, and dung.											
Soap-seller	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	...	...	1	6
Bone-worker	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Candle maker and seller ...	...	...	...	...	14	3	2	4	3	2	14
Horn dealer, worker (buffaloe)	..	1	5	6	23	3	6	6	4	4	29
Cow-dung (fuel) dealer...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	3
Total of sub-order 1...	..	1	5	6	47	12	9	11	8	7	53
Sub-order 2.—Workers in skins, feathers, and quills.											
Hide-dealer	1	...	4	5	63	16	22	10	11	4	68
Leather worker, tanner	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	1	1	1	7
Total of sub-order 2...	1	...	4	5	70	18	24	11	12	5	75
Total of order 13...	1	1	9	11	117	30	33	22	20	12	128
ORDER 14.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.											
Sub-order 1.—Workers in gums and resins.											
Cocoanut-oil dealer, trader	1	...	1	2	14	4	5	4	1	...	16
Cutch-boiler	...	3	19	22	148	41	48	29	23	7	170
Cutch dealer, seller	...	1	5	6	186	65	56	40	18	7	192
Dammer torch maker, dealer	...	...	2	2	36	6	6	12	7	5	38
Lacquer maker, dealer	...	3	29	32	169	51	48	42	21	12	201
Sessamum-oil maker	2	33	87	122	781	260	248	132	104	37	903
Sessamum-oil dealer	...	13	58	71	535	149	159	87	92	48	606
Stick-lac collector, dealer	...	...	7	7	65	17	27	14	5	2	72
Sessamum dealer	...	...	...	...	13	1	5	4	1	2	13
Thitsee seller and wood-oil seller	...	...	...	...	23	6	8	3	4	2	23
Total of sub-order 1...	3	53	208	264	1,970	600	605	367	276	122	2,234

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—continued.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS V—continued.											
ORDER 14—continued.											
Sub-order 2.—Workers in wood.											
Box maker, seller	2	5	35	42	184	86	47	31	7	13	226
Comb maker, seller	1	..	6	7	33	15	8	2	5	3	40
Cooper, pails and bucket maker	...	1	2	3	37	8	9	3	5	12	40
Firewood cutter, seller	...	2	9	11	248	71	59	55	34	29	259
Image-maker	...	...	1	1	10	5	3	..	2	...	11
Cradle-maker	...	...	9	9	25	12	6	2	3	2	34
Sawyer, saw-pit owner and saw-mill owner ...	1	6	62	69	1,869	531	609	137	216	76	1,938
Teak timber dealer and slab seller ...	2	17	73	92	539	239	181	67	31	18	631
Timber merchant, dealer	4	5	21	33	444	116	115	117	66	30	477
Turner	..	..	3	3	19	6	8	3	1	1	22
Log-cutter and post-cutter	...	..	...	...	25	14	5	3	2	1	25
Total of sub order 2 ..	10	36	224	270	3,433	1,103	1,050	720	375	185	3,703
Sub-order 3.—Workers in bark.											
Onedone seller	...	...	...	...	6	3	2	...	1	...	6
Sub-order 4.—Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, and straw.											
Bamboo-cutters	...	..	1	1	7	1	1	.	1	4	8
Bamboo hat maker	...	.	3	3	25	6	8	2	2	7	28
Do. mat maker and dealer	58	50	11	99	203	42	55	37	25	41	302
Do. seller	..	5	14	19	225	57	19	58	36	25	214
Do. wall seller	..	..	3	3	12	2	4	3	2	1	15
Basket maker and seller	..	2	19	21	375	56	18	15	59	167	396
Broom maker and dealer	...	...	...	...	4	..	1	.	...	...	4
Cane cutter and seller	...	2	3	5	52	15	15	10	8	4	57
Dunnee thatch maker and saloo thatch dealer	...	5	13	18	124	30	34	25	11	15	142
Grass seller and cutter	...	5	23	28	474	175	133	90	62	14	502
Mat maker and rush seller	1	1	1	3	42	17	12	5	4	4	45
Thatch dealer and maker	...	1	4	5	62	17	16	16	7	6	67
Wagat maker, dealer	1	6	33	40	216	54	65	35	16	16	256
Total of sub-order 4...	60	57	128	245	1,821	511	444	326	233	307	2,066
Sub-order 5.—Workers in paper.											
Paper seller and maker	...	...	..	...	8	1	2	1	2	2	8
Total of order 14...	73	116	560	779	7,258	2,218	2,103	1,114	887	616	8,017
ORDER 15.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.											
Sub-order 1.—Miners.											
Petroleum miner	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	1
Sub-order 2.—Workers in coal.											
Charcoal burner, dealer	...	...	1	1	39	9	16	6	3	5	40
Coal-merchant and tar seller	...	14	...	14	16	13	...	2	1	...	30
Total of sub-order 2...	...	14	1	15	55	22	16	8	4	5	70
Sub-order 3.—Workers in stone and clay.											
Brick-maker	...	20	62	82	407	150	141	70	35	11	489
Lime burner, quarrier, and worker ...	...	1	...	1	22	5	9	6	...	2	23
Lime-dealer	...	1	1	2	16	3	5	2	3	3	16
Road contractor	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Stone breaker	...	...	3	3	27	15	6	4	1	1	30
Do. cutter, dresser, and polisher ...	...	...	12	12	119	31	26	9	41	12	131
Do. dealer (stone slab)	...	5	25	30	353	124	112	63	29	25	383
Tile maker and seller	...	3	14	17	65	22	22	11	8	7	82
Total of sub-order 3...	...	30	117	147	1,010	350	321	166	112	61	1,157

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—continued.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS V—continued.											
ORDER 15—continued.											
Sub-order 4.—Workers in earthenware.											
China and crockery dealer	...	1	16	17	89	29	36	17	2	5	106
Earthenware maker, dealer	6	31	45	82	485	131	168	100	55	31	567
Potter	...	1	5	6	99	18	27	19	20	16	105
Total of sub-order 4...	6	33	66	105	673	178	231	136	77	51	778
Sub-order 5.—Workers in glass.											
Bottle-seller	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	4
Glass dealer and glazier	...	1	2	3	30	10	8	6	3	3	33
Glass bead seller	.	...	2	2	5	3	..	1	1	...	7
Total of sub order 5...	...	1	5	6	38	14	8	9	4	3	44
Sub-order 6.—Workers in salt.											
Salt-dealer	...	...	5	5	78	13	22	21	15	7	83
Do. boiler...	...	...	1	1	23	8	3	5	4	3	24
Total of sub-order 6...	...	...	6	6	101	21	25	26	19	10	107
Sub-order 7.—Workers in water.											
Sampan	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Well sinker...		...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2
Ice-maker, dealer, ice cream seller ...	...	...	...	.	10	1	5	3	1	...	10
Total of sub-order 7...	...	..	1	1	13	1	5	5	1	1	14
Sub-order 8.—Workers in gold, silver, and precious stones.											
Bangle-seller	..	..	2	2	9	6	1	1	...	1	11
Electroplater	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	3
Gold beater	...	...	2	2	13	7	4	1	1	...	15
Do. seller and sifter	...	3	4	7	127	30	34	35	19	9	134
Gold-leaf seller	...	5	35	40	146	65	36	27	12	6	186
Goldsmith	2	61	569	632	1,957	931	536	281	133	76	2,589
Jeweller	...	..	6	6	67	18	14	22	7	6	73
Lapidary stone polisher	..	...	9	9	67	34	14	16	3	...	76
Precious stone dealer	...	...	3	3	112	31	30	27	17	7	115
Silversmith.	...	2	..	2	29	12	10	5	2	...	31
Total of sub-order 8...	2	71	630	703	2,530	1,136	680	415	194	105	3,233
Sub-order 9.—Workers in copper.											
Coppersmith and verdigris-seller	...	...	3	3	19	6	6	3	1	3	22
Sub-order 10. Workers in quicksilver.											
Tinman and kalaiman	...	9	20	29	146	71	40	18	13	4	175
Lamp seller, maker	...	...	7	7	72	19	23	19	10	1	79
Total of sub-order 10...	...	9	27	36	218	90	63	37	23	5	254
Sub-order 12.—Workers in lead and antimony.											
Plumber	...	...	...	...	12	5	3	1	1	2	13
Sub order 13.—Workers in brass and other mixed metals.											
Bell-founder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Brass-moulder, cattle bell-maker	...	2	25	27	324	101	104	80	26	11	351
Brazier, brass goods seller	...	...	12	12	66	23	30	7	4	2	78
Image-founder	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	1	...	4
Old metal dealer	...	...	2	2	19	9	7	2	1	...	21
Total of sub-order 13...	...	2	39	41	414	135	142	90	34	13	455

SPECIAL FINAL FORM No. XII.—*Form showing Occupations of Males by ages for towns of which the population is 5,000 and upwards*—concluded.

Occupations.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.	Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
CLASS V—continued.											
ORDER 14—concluded.											
Sub-order 14.—Workers in iron and steel.											
Dah-seller	...		...	...	4	2	2	..	..	..	4
Blacksmith	3	29	168	200	1,205	457	385	197	96	70	1,405
Iron-monger	1	8	11	20	137	48	35	33	11	10	157
Total of sub-order 14...	4	37	179	220	1,346	507	422	230	107	80	1,566
Sub-order 15.—Workers in mineral oils.											
Paraffine manufacturer, dealer ...	...		5	5	29	10	13	2	3	1	34
Petroleum dealer	...	3	11	14	103	17	21	26	21	18	117
Total of sub-order 15...	...	3	16	19	132	27	34	28	24	19	151
Total of order 15...	12	200	1,090	1,302	6,562	2,493	1,956	1,154	601	358	7,864
Total of Class V...	162	901	4,227	5,290	43,595	14,026	13,037	8,555	4,831	3,146	48,885
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND UNPRODUCTIVE CLASS.											
ORDER 16.—LABOURERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOUR UNDEFINED).											
Sub-order 1.—General labourers.											
Cooly maistry	1	9	25	35	607	193	222	137	35	20	642
Cooly	213	992	3,883	5,088	29,882	13,896	8,611	4,953	1,669	753	34,920
Mill cooly	6	126	302	434	2,840	1,369	936	324	117	94	3,274
Total of sub-order 1...	220	1,127	4,160	5,507	33,329	15,458	9,769	5,414	1,821	867	38,836
Sub-order 2.—Other persons of indefinite occupation.											
Contractor, goung	...	.	1	1	203	42	73	49	28	11	204
Foreman, overseer, superintendent, inspector	...	...	2	2	65	23	26	8	5	3	67
Mechanic apprentice	...	...	2	2	10	2	1	1	...	3	12
Shopman, tallyman, &c.	...	4	32	36	171	118	36	9	4	4	207
Total of sub-order 2. .	...	4	37	41	449	185	139	67	37	21	490
Total of order 16...	220	1,131	4,197	5,548	33,778	15,643	9,908	5,481	1,858	888	39,326
ORDER 17.—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.											
Independent	...	...	..	...	1	...	...		1	...	1
Total of order 17...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	..	1	.	1
ORDER 18.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.											
Unspecified	40,718	17,552	6,255	64,520	10,926	4,180	2,609	1,191	711	2,235	75,446
Astrologer, wizard	...	...	2	2	12	5	2	4	1	...	14
Beggar, fakeers, and jogi ...	35	21	22	78	294	57	75	60	44	58	372
Brothel-keeper	...	1	3	4	180	71	80	17	12	...	184
Fortune-teller	...	...	1	1	91	12	20	26	16	17	92
Gamblers, swindlers, and cock-fighters ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3
Pagoda slave	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Pauper...	...	...	3	3	81	28	24	17	12	6	84
Pensioner (not army, navy, or civil) ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	3	4	6	18
Prisoner	2	9	248	259	4,100	1,892	1,443	557	166	42	4,359
Tale-teller	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	5	2	2	12
Traveller	...	...	...	...	15	10	3	...	2	...	15
Total of order 18...	40,750	17,583	6,534	64,867	15,727	6,253	4,258	1,880	970	2,366	80,594
Total of Class VI...	40,970	18,714	10,731	70,415	49,506	21,896	14,166	7,361	2,829	3,254	119921
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE...	41,852	21,309	23,113	86,776	174,389	69,327	51,210	29,427	14,061	10,364	260,165

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XIV.—*Statement showing the number of persons of unsound mind by religion, age, and sex.*

Province	Religion	Total			Under 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
British Burma.	All religions	4,726	2,266	1,460	12	11	49	41	92	79	266	141	507	275	528	313	379	266	232	182	201	152
	Hindus	50	30	11			1				1	1	17	6	13	3	4		2	1	1	...
	Mahomedans	120	83	46		1	4	2	4	5	13	6	23	3	18	7	11	12	8	6	2	4
	Christians	57	32	21	..	.	1	1	1	1	4	2	7	5	11	2	4	7	3	2	1	1
	Buddhists	3,496	2,019	1,317	9	9	38	32	75	64	232	124	445	253	470	288	345	237	213	167	198	143
	Nat-worshippers	158	91	65	3	1	5	6	14	9	16	8	15	8	10	13	15	10	6	6	9	4

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XIV.—*Statement showing the number of persons of unsound mind by religion, age, and sex*—(ALL RELIGIONS).

Division	District	Religion.	Total			Under 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
			Both sexes	M	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arakan.	Akyab	All religions.	446	284	162	2	2	10	4	19	13	42	21	76	35	52	38	35	23	32	18	16	8
	Northern Arakan		19	8	11	...		1	1	3	2	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	1
	Kyoukpyoo		270	181	89	2		4	5	6	11	26	8	33	16	54	23	36	22	14	2	6	2
	Sandoway		119	70	49	.		1		2	4	12	6	12	8	14	6	12	13	10	5	7	5
	Total		854	543	311	4	2	16	10	30	30	80	36	122	61	122	71	84	58	56	27	29	16
Pegu.	Rangoon Town		250	199	51			1	1			8	1	63	13	65	16	41	12	13	6	6	3
	Hanthawaddy		301	184	117			6	3	8	6	17	6	39	16	43	28	34	28	20	16	17	14
	Tharrawaddy		186	113	73	1		4	4	4	4	11	6	24	13	25	15	16	12	15	12	13	7
	Prome ..		419	235	184	3	2	3		5	8	23	18	47	35	47	41	53	34	32	24	23	23
	Total .		1,156	731	425	4	2	14	8	17	18	59	31	173	77	180	100	144	85	80	58	60	46
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa		147	88	59	...	1	5	3		4	9	4	20	10	20	16	10	10	12	6	12	5
	Bassein		301	232	159		.	6	5	11	7	35	16	48	35	40	36	36	20	22	26	23	14
	Henzada		244	134	110	1	1	2	1	3	3	17	8	24	22	26	13	25	19	11	19	20	24
	Thayetmyo		186	105	81	1			1	5	3	17	10	20	10	27	14	14	10	13	13	9	11
	Total		908	559	409	2	2	13	10	24	17	78	38	112	77	113	79	87	63	57	64	73	54
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			2,124	1,290	834	6	4	27	18	41	35	137	69	285	154	293	179	231	153	137	122	133	100
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town		59	32	27	1	..	..	1	1	1		1	9	5	6	6	5	2	3	2	5	7
	Amherst		225	134	91	..	3	2	2	3	2	13	10	20	13	40	20	19	14	14	9	14	12
	Tavoy .		94	51	43	...	..	..	.	1	1	3	3	12	10	14	12	7	10	7	3	3	4
	Mergui..		78	45	33	...		..	3	.	1	6	..	12	11	12	5	8	3	4	4	...	...
	Shwaygyin		158	103	55	...	.	1	4	4	2	9	5	25	11	27	11	16	7	9	9	12	6
	Toungoo .		81	39	42	...	1	2	1	5	2	6	4	5	7	10	5	7	10	3	4	2	2
	Salween		53	30	23	1	1	1	2	7	5	7	7	8	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	...
	Total		748	433	315	2	5	6	13	21	14	49	36	100	60	113	60	64	48	39	30	37	31
Total for the Province			3,726	2,266	1,460	12	11	49	41	92	79	266	141	507	275	528	313	379	266	232	182	201	152

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XIV.—*Statement showing the number of persons of unsound mind by religion, age, and sex*—(HINDUS).

DISTRICT.		Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60	
			Both sexes.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	Hindus.	..	..	.		..				..												
	Northern Arakan		.	..	...	.	..					.		.	.	.		.				..	...
	Kyoukpyoo		...	..	.	.		.		.	.				..		.					...	...
	Sandoway																						
	Total ..		..	..																			
PEGU.	Rangoon Town		42	31	11	.	.	1		.		1	1	11	6	12	3	4		2	1		.
	Hanthawaddy		2	2	...	.	.	.	..				.	1		1		.				.	...
	Tharrawaddy		..	..	...	..		.		.		.	.	..	..		.					.	...
	Prome...		...																				
	Total		44	33	11			1		.	.	1	1	12	6	13	3	4		2	1		.
IRRAWADDY.	Thonogwa			..	..																		
	Bassein		2	2	...		.					...	..	2	.	.						..	...
	Henzada		.	.			.									..							.
	Thayetmyo		1	1		.	.	.						1									
	Total		3	3	.				..					3	.								
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			47	36	11	.	.	1		.		1	1	15	6	13	3	4		2	1	.	
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town		2	2	...		.							1							.	1	.
	Amherst		.	.	..			.			.					..	.					.	.
	Tavoy ...				.	.	.	.						.		.	.			.			.
	Mergui...		..	..		...	..	.		.						..							.
	Shwaygyin		1	1	...	...	..	...		..	.	.		1	.	.	.		..				..
	Toungoo		..	.	..		.				.					.			.	.	.	..	...
	Salween		..	.		..					.					.			.				
	Total .		3	3	.					.				2					..			1	..
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...			50	39	11	..	.	1	.		.	1	1	17	6	13	3	4	.	2	1	1	..

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XIV.—*Statement showing the number of persons of unsound mind by religion, age, and sex*—(MAHOMEDANS).

DISTRICT.		Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5.		—10		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60		OVER 60	
			Both sexes.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	Mahomedans.	63	41	22	...	1	4	2	3	4	11	4	10	1	5	4	4	4	4	1	...	1
	Northern Arakan...		.	...	...	...	..					..	..	.	..	.	.	..		.		...	..
	Kyoukpyoo ...		7	3	4	...	.	..	...	.	..	1	..	1	.		...	.	3	.	1	1	...
	Sandoway ...		9	5	4	...	..	.	...	.	.	..		2	.	2	1	1	2		1	.	.
	Total..		79	49	30	.	1	4	2	3	4	12	4	13	1	7	5	5	9	4	3	1	1
PEGU.	Rangoon Town ...		28	22	6	.	..	...	..			1		7	1	5	1	3	2	3	1	.	1
	Hanthawaddy ..		...	...	...	...	..			.	..	...		..			...	..	.	..	.	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ..		...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..		..	..	...	..		...	...	..	.		...	...
	Prome... ..		...	...		.	..	..	...	...	...	.	..			.		..	...			.	...
	Total ..		29	22	6	..	...	...	..	...	.	1	...	7	1	5	1	3	2	3	1	...	1
IRRAWADDY.	Thonogwa ...			..	.	...	..	...	...	..	..		.	...			..	..	...	.	...	...	
	Bassein ...		4	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...			...	1	...	1	.	...	...
	Henzada ...		1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...		1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...		1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
	Total...		6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	.	...	...	1	.	1	...	...	..
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			34	25	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	1	5	1	4	2	4	1	...	1
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town...		12	7	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
	Amherst ...		2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Tavoy		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui... ...		2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...		16	9	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	1	...	2	1	2
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...			[illegible]																				

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XIV.—*Statement showing the number of persons of unsound mind by religion, age, and sex*—(CHRISTIANS).

District.		Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		−10.		−15.		−20.		−30.		−40.		−50.		−60.		Over 60.	
			Both sexes.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arakan.	Akyab ...	Christians	..	..	...	..	..		.	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.
	Northern Arakan..				..	.	...		...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo .		...	.	..	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway			..	...	.		.		.		.		..	...	.		..		.	...	..	...
	Total							...		..	..	..	...	.		...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Pegu.	Rangoon Town		9	7	2	..			1		.	.	..	2	...	3	1	1	..	1	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy .		5	4	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	.	..	.	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	...
	Tharrawaddy ..		1	1		.	.	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome .		.	..	.	.						...	...	..	...	..	.	...		.		...	...
	Total..		15	12	3	..	.	1	1	.	..	.		2	1	5	1	1	..	2	...	1	...
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa .		1	..	1	.	..		.	.		..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	1	...	...
	Bassein		15	7	8			..		..	..	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Henzada		5	2	3	..	...	.		.	..	1	..	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Thayetmyo .		..			.	.	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	.		.	.	..	.	.	..	.
	Total		21	9	12	..	..					2	2	2	2	3	1	2	4	...	2	...	1
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			36	21	15			1	1		.	2	2	4	3	8	2	3	4	2	2	1	1
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town		3	2	1	.	..		..	..		.	..	2	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst		3	3	...	...	...		...	.	.	.		.	..	2	...	1	...	.	...	...	...
	Tavoy .		2	1	1	..	...	..	.	..	...	...	...		1	..		...	.	1	...	...	...
	Mergui .		2	1	1			.			...	1	...	...	...		..	...	1	..	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin		1	1	..	..	.		...	.		...	.	1	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Toungoo .		6	3	3	...	..	..	...	1	1	1	.	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...		..	.		.	.	...	.	.		.	.	.	.	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	..
	Total		17	11	6		.		.	1	1	2	..	3	2	3		1	3	1		.	...
Total for the Province ..			53	32	21	..	...	1	1	1	1	4	2	7	5	11	2	4	7	3	2	1	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XIV.—*Statement showing the number of persons of unsound mind by religion, age, and sex*—(BUDDHISTS).

District.		Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		−10		−15		−20		−30		−40		−50		−60		Over 60	
			Both sexes.	M.	F	M	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arakan.	Akyab..	Buddhists.	357	223	134	..	1	6	5	13	7	28	17	63	32	44	33	28	18	23	17	15	7
	Northern Arakan...		3	3	...		...	...	..	1	..	..	...	1	.	1	.	.	...	...	..	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo		248	170	78	2		2	3	5	11	23	8	33	16	53	21	35	16	14	1	5	2
	Sandoway		110	65	45	...	..	1		2	4	12	6	10	8	12	7	11	11	10	4	7	5
	Total		718	461	257	2	1	9	5	21	22	63	31	106	56	109	61	74	45	50	22	27	14
Pegu.	Rangoon Town		171	139	32	.	..		...	...		6	..	43	6	42	11	33	9	7	4	6	2
	Hanthawaddy .		294	178	116	...	...	5	3	8	6	17	6	38	15	41	28	34	28	19	16	16	14
	Tharrawaddy		182	109	73	1	.	3	4	3	4	11	6	23	13	24	15	16	12	15	13	13	7
	Prome		416	251	162	3	2	3	.	5	8	23	13	47	35	47	40	53	34	32	33	33	22
	Total .		1,063	660	403	4	2	11	7	16	18	57	30	151	69	154	94	135	83	73	55	69	45
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...		144	87	57	.	1	5	3	..	4	9	4	20	10	20	15	10	10	13	5	11	5
	Bassein ...		354	208	146	...	..	6	5	11	6	33	13	45	33	35	34	33	16	19	25	27	14
	Henzada .		238	132	106	1	1	2	1	8	3	16	7	23	22	26	13	25	18	11	13	20	23
	Thayetmyo .		160	90	70	1		..	...	5	3	15	9	15	10	26	11	13	16	13	13	9	6
	Total		902	538	379	2	2	13	9	24	16	72	33	103	75	107	73	81	60	54	61	67	50
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			1,965	1,183	782	6	4	24	16	40	34	129	63	254	144	261	167	216	143	127	116	136	95
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town...		42	21	21	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	3	6	7	4	2	3	1	3	5
	Amherst		220	130	90	.	3	2	2	3	2	13	16	29	18	37	20	19	14	14	3	14	10
	Tavoy		99	50	49		...	...	..	1	1	6	3	13	9	14	13	7	10	6	3	2	6
	Mergui ...		71	41	30	...	.	...	3	...	1	5	...	13	11	13	5	6	6	4	4	6	
	Shwaygyin ...		153	98	55	..	...	1	3	4	2	9	5	21	11	27	11	16	7	7	3	10	5
	Toungoo ...		66	31	37	...	1	2	1	3	1	5	4	5	6	9	5	4	3	3	4	1	5
	Salween ...		7	4	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...		1	...	...	...
	Total...		658	375	276	1	4	5	11	12	8	40	30	85	58	106	60	56	39	38	28	36	26
Total for the Province ...			8,386	5,019	1,317	9	9	35	32	73	64	228	124	445	286	476	249	305	209	214	178	208	146

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XIV.—*Statement showing the number of persons of unsound mind by religion, age, and sex.*—(NAT-WORSHIPPERS).

DISTRICT.	Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60	
		Both sexes	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN. Akyab	Nat-worshippers.	25	20	6	2	.	...	.	3	2	3	.	3	2	3	1	3	1	2	.	1	.
Northern Arakan		16	5	11	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	1	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	2	.	1
Kyoukpyoo		15	8	7	.	.	2	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	1	3	.	.	.	.
Sandoway		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		57	33	24	2	.	3	3	6	4	5	1	3	4	6	5	5	4	2	2	1	1
PEGU. Rangoon Town		...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hanthawaddy		..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tharrawaddy		3	3	...	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prome		3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.
Total		6	4	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa		2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Bassein		16	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	.
Henzada		...	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thayetmyo		18	7	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	3	.	1	3	1	3	.	.	.	3
Total		36	21	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	3	.	3	5	3	4	2	1	6	3
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions		42	25	17	..	.	1	1	1	.	4	1	4	.	3	6	4	4	2	2	6	3
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town		...	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Amherst		...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tavoy		...	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	..
Mergui		3	2	1	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.
Shwaygyin		3	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Toungoo		7	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.
Salween		46	26	20	1	1	1	1	6	5	7	6	6	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	.
Total		59	35	24	1	1	1	2	7	5	7	6	8	4	1	2	6	2	2	2	2	.
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		158	93	65	3	1	5	6	14	9	16	8	15	8	10	13	15	10	6	6	9	4

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XV.—*Statement showing the number of blind persons by religion, age, and sex.*

PROVINCE.	Religion.	TOTAL			UNDER 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60	
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
BRITISH BURMA.	All religions	5,854	3,023	2,831	43	28	137	77	120	71	173	107	294	167	344	284	438	338	530	609	949	1,207
	Hindus	33	24	9	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	.	2	.	2	3	3	1	5	...	9	1
	Mahomedans ...	122	85	37	5	...	4	2	6	2	5	3	5	4	6	1	13	5	17	9	22	11
	Christians	103	53	55	1	2	6	2	4	1	2	4	5	2	2	6	1	6	13	10	13	20
	Buddhists	5,593	2,859	2,734	36	25	126	67	108	66	166	99	276	151	329	273	417	324	494	584	897	1,153
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XV.—*Statement showing the number of blind persons by religion, age, and sex.*
(ALL RELIGIONS.)

DISTRICT.		Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60.	
			Both sexes	M	F	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	All religions.	322	193	130	6	3	8	7	10	4	16	8	24	14	24	9	27	14	30	30	48	41
	Northern Arakan ..		67	28	39	2	.	4	1	...	.	2	.	3	1	2	2	4	3	3	8	8	24
	Kyoukpyoo		136	70	67	...	1	2	4	7	3	8	2	12	7	7	3	13	4	15	18	15	20
	Sandoway .. .		98	50	48	..		5	1	5	4	6	1	7	2	4	6	4	2	5	10	14	22
	Total		624	350	274	8	4	19	13	22	11	32	11	46	24	37	20	48	23	53	61	85	107
PEGU.	Rangoon Town .		181	104	77	...	..	4	2		..	..	2	9	2	11	11	19	9	18	11	49	40
	Hanthawaddy		613	360	253	11	3	19	5	18	7	14	11	37	13	38	29	50	30	56	49	117	106
	Tharrawaddy ..		415	207	208	3	4	5	4	9	6	12	2	18	14	21	15	41	2 2	34	40	64	101
	Prome		857	378	479	7	4	17	9	19	10	19	13	34	27	20	33	58	55	74	118	121	210
	Total.		2,066	1,049	1,017	21	11	45	20	46	23	45	28	98	56	99	88	168	116	182	218	345	457
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa		107	215	192	1	4	9	8	11	5	22	11	24	13	26	18	20	18	33	38	69	77
	Bassein ...		473	240	233	3	.	11	5	7	5	12	7	22	13	20	15	32	22	50	55	74	111
	Henzada .. .		600	280	320	2	3	8	7	9	10	14	12	25	14	29	20	47	53	55	63	91	138
	Thayetmyo ..		448	194	254	1	1	5	6	5	4	8	6	11	13	27	18	28	34	44	63	65	109
	Total.		1,928	929	999	7	8	33	26	32	24	56	36	82	53	111	71	127	127	182	219	299	435
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			3,994	1,978	2,016	28	19	78	46	78	47	101	64	180	109	210	159	295	243	364	487	644	892
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...		78	46	32			2	2	..		.	1		2	5	4	6	2	18	8	15	13
	Amherst		325	211	114	1	.	19	4	6	5	12	7	17	7	37	9	29	16	31	25	59	41
	Tavoy		90	53	37	..	2	1	2	4	.	6	2	14	6	9	1	1	7	6	8	12	9
	Mergui		71	35	36	1	...	2		...	1	3	3	1	..	4	6	9	3	4	4	11	14
	Shwaygyin .		314	173	141	3	..	10	7	2	4	11	5	18	9	21	14	20	16	25	21	63	65
	Toungoo		332	163	169	2	3	6	3	7	3	7	6	15	6	19	19	25	27	29	38	53	64
	Salween .. .		26	14	12					1		1	3	3	4	2	2	...	1	...	...	7	2
	Total		1,236	695	541	7	5	40	18	20	13	40	32	68	34	97	55	90	72	113	104	220	208
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE			5,874	3,023	2,831	43	28	137	77	120	71	178	107	294	167	344	234	433	338	530	602	949	1,907

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XV.—*Statement showing the number of blind persons by religion, age, and sex.*
(HINDUS.)

DISTRICT.		Religion	TOTAL.			UNDER 5		—10		—15		—20		30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60.	
			Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN.	Akyab .	Hindus.			...		.	.	.	.	...	...	.	.				...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern Arakan		.	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	...				..	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...		...		..	...		.	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway		.		..	.					...	..		...	.	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Total			.	...					.	..				..		...	...	...	..	...	...	...
PEGU.	Rangoon Town		11	6	5	..	..	1	1	...	..		...	.		..	3	..	...	2	...	3	1
	Hanthawaddy ..		5	5	..	...	.	..	...	2	.	.	...	...	..		.	..	...	...	...	3	...
	Tharrawaddy		...	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...		1	1	.	...		...	.	.	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total..		17	12	5	.	F	1	1	2	..	.	.	1	..	...	3	...	...	2	...	3	1
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ..		.	..	...		.	.	.	..	...	..			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ..		4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	1		...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
	Henzada ..		2	1	1	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Thayetmyo		..		.	.	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		6	5	1			...		..	..	...	..	1	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions.			23	17	6	.	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	3	2	...	3	...	7	2
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town		7	6	1	...	..	..	1	...	..	.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
	Amherst .		2	1	1		..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui .		...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ..		..	..		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo		.	..		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...		9	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...			38	24	8	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	1	5	...	9	2

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XV.—*Statement showing the number of blind persons by religion, age, and sex.*
(MAHOMEDANS.)

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		50—		—60		Over 60	
			Both sexes	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arakan.	Akyab	Mahomedans.	58	42	16	4	..	3	2	3	1	5	1	4	3	4		9	2	6	5	4	2
	Northern Arakan			...	.	..	...	.		..	..	.			...	...		.				...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ..		2	2	.	...	...			1		.		.	..		...	1	.			.	.
	Sandoway		7	5	2	.	.			1											1	4	1
	Total ..		67	49	18	4		3	2	5	1	5	1	4	3	4		10	2	6	6	8	3
Pegu.	Rangoon Town .		12	8	4							.	1	.		1			2	3	...	4	1
	Hanthawaddy ..									..				.								..	...
	Tharrawaddy ..		...	.	.	..				..		.		.	.	.	.	.				...	...
	Prome... .		1	.	1												.	.				...	1
	Total ..		13	8	5								1			1			2	3		4	2
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...			..			.		.			.			.	...	...					...	.
	Bassein .		3	2	1	1	..	...			1	.			...	1	.					...	..
	Henzada ...		...			.	.	.			.			.	.	..		.			.	.	...
	Thayetmyo ...		3	3	..		...	..	.					.	.					1		2	
	Total .		6	5	1	1					1					1				1		2	
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			19	13	6	1					1	.	1	.		2		.	2	4	.	6	2
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town		10	8	2		...	1		.		..		.		1		1		3	2	2	
	Amherst ...		3	2	1	...	...			..		.	..		.		.	1	..		1	1	.
	Tavoy		.	..	...	.	.		.	.			.	.	.			..	.			..	..
	Mergui ...		3	2	1			.		..	..		1			..		1	.			1	
	Shwaygyin ..		...	.		.	.	.	..	.			..	..				.		.	.	..	..
	Toungoo ..		20	11	9				..	1	.		...	1	1	1	1	.	1	4		4	6
	Salween ..							.	.	.	.		..			.						.	.
	Total .		36	23	13			1		1	..		1	1	1	2	1	3	1	7	3	8	6
Total for the Province ...			122	85	37	5	.	4	2	6	2	5	3	5	4	8	1	13	5	17	9	22	11

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XV.—*Statement showing the number of blind persons by religion, age, and sex.*
(CHRISTIANS.)

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60	
			Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arakan.	Akyab...	Christians.	...	.		.	..	.			..	...	.	.	.	..	...	.	.	.	..	..	..
	Northern Arakan		...	...		.	...	.		.	..	...	...	.	.		..		.	.	...	.	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...		...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	..	...	..	...
	Sandoway ...		...	...	.	...	...	..	.		..	...	.	..	...	...	..		...	...	..	..	..
	Total...		...	...		..	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..		...	.		.
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...		2	1	1	..	...	1	1	.	...	.	..	..	..	.	...			..	...	.	.
	Hanthawaddy ...		3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	.	..	..	...	...	1
	Tharrawaddy ...		2	1	1	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	...	...	1
	Prome... ...		1	...	1	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	..	1
	Total...		8	4	4	...	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	3
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...		6	3	3	...	...	2	..	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	2	..	..	1	1	...	2
	Bassein ...		14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	2	5	3
	Henzada ...		4	4	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	..	...	3	...
	Thayetmyo ...		...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..		...		..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Total...		26	15	11	...	...	2	...	...		...	1	1	...	2	2	...		2	3	8	5
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			34	19	15	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	.	3	2	...	...	3	3	6	3
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town...		3	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Amherst ...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
	Tavoy ...		3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui... ...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...		25	22	23	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	3	2	...	5	3	1	0	0	1	3	10
	Salween ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		34	26	28	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	3	2	2	6	4	1	0	3	2	4	11
			68	45	43	2	3	5	2	8	2	4	4	4	2	9	6	2	0	6	5	10	14

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XV.—*Statement showing the number of blind persons by religion, age, and sex.*
(BUDDHISTS).

DISTRICT		Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5		—10		15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60.	
			Both sexes	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN	Akyab	Buddhists	227	133	94	2	3	2	4	5	2	10	5	18	8	18	8	16	11	22	21	40	32
	Northern Arakan		6	4	2	..		.						1	1		.	1	...	...	..	2	1
	Kyoukpyoo		124	74	50	.	1	2	4	6	3	8	2	12	6	7	2	12	4	14	11	13	17
	Sandoway		91	45	46	.		5	1	4	4	6	1	7	2	4	6	4	2	5	9	10	21
	Total		448	256	192	2	4	9	9	15	9	24	8	38	17	29	16	33	17	41	41	65	71
PEGU.	Rangoon Town		156	89	67	.	.	2					1	0	2	10	8	19	7	13	11	30	38
	Hanthawaddy		665	353	312	11	3	19	5	16	7	14	11	36	13	37	29	50	30	56	49	114	105
	Tharrawaddy ...		411	206	205	3	3	5	4	9	6	12	9	18	14	21	14	41	22	33	40	64	100
	Prome		841	340	501	7	4	17	9	19	10	19	13	32	27	29	32	58	54	71	118	118	196
	Total		2,073	1,018	1,055	21	10	43	18	44	23	45	34	86	56	97	83	168	113	173	218	332	439
IRRAWADDY	Thonegwa		399	212	187	1	4	7	8	11	5	22	11	21	13	26	16	30	18	32	37	60	75
	Bassein		433	217	216	1		9	4	7	3	11	6	19	11	24	15	30	19	47	51	69	107
	Henzada		594	275	319	2	3	8	7	9	10	14	12	25	14	28	20	47	53	55	63	87	137
	Thayetmyo ..		422	183	239	1	1	5	6	4	4	8	6	11	12	27	17	28	29	43	62	56	109
	Total..		1,848	887	961	5	8	29	25	31	22	55	35	79	50	105	68	125	119	177	213	281	431
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			3,851	1,905	1,946	26	18	72	43	75	45	100	69	174	106	202	151	293	232	350	431	613	860
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town		58	29	29			1	1	...		...	1		2	3	4	4	2	10	6	11	13
	Amherst		312	201	111	1		19	4	6	5	11	7	17	7	35	9	26	15	31	24	55	40
	Tavoy		87	54	34	.	1	1	2	4		6	2	14	4	9	1	1	7	6	6	12	9
	Mergui		62	31	31	1		2			1	3	0	1		4	5	8	2	4	3	8	14
	Shwaygyin		301	163	138	1		9	6	1	4	11	5	18	9	19	14	20	16	24	21	60	66
	Toungoo		231	114	117	1	2	3	2	1	2	5	3	10	5	11	12	22	18	19	30	42	45
	Salween		6	4	2					1			1	3	1			.	...			1	...
	Total		1,057	595	462	4	3	35	15	13	12	39	25	63	28	81	45	81	60	94	92	180	189
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE			5,758	2,756	3,002	32	25	116	67	103	66	160	95	271	151	312	212	407	300	485	564	867	1,118

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XV.—*Statement showing the number of blind persons by religion, age, and sex.*
(NAT-WORSHIPPERS).

DISTRICT		Religion	TOTAL.			UNDER 5		—10		15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60.	
			Both sexes	M	F	M	F	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN	Akyab	Nat-worshippers.	38	18	20	.	.	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	4	4	7
	Northern Arakan		61	24	37	2		4	1			2		2		2	2	3	3	3	6	6	23
	Kyoukpyoo		10	3	7			.	.	.	..	.			1	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	3
	Sandoway															...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
	Total		109	45	64	2		7	2	2	1	3	2	4	4	4	4	5	4	6	14	12	33
PEGU	Rangoon Town																						
	Hanthawaddy				...																		
	Tharrawaddy		2	...	2	..	1	.	.	..	.	..		.	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome..		21	7	14	..							..	1	..	...	1	..	1	3	...	3	12
	Total		23	7	16	.	1	..	.	...	.		.	1	.		2	.	1	3	..	3	12
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa																						
	Bassein		10	9	10	1		2	1	.	1	1	.	1	2	3	...	3	1	2	...	1	
	Henzada		...	.												...		...					
	Thayetmyo		23	8	15	.				1		.	.	.	1	.	1	..		5	...	1	7	7
	Total		42	17	25	1		2	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	1	.		8	1	3	7	8
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			65	24	41	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		2	3	3	3	...		9	4	3	10	20
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town..		..																				
	Amherst		7	7	.	.		...	.	..	...	1	...	..	.	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
	Tavoy		.	.	...	.	.	...	.	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Mergui..		5	2	3			..	.	..	...	..	1	...	...	..	...	.	1	..	1	2	...
	Shwaygyin		12	9	3	2	..	1	1	1	...	...	.	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2
	Toungoo		16	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	3	...	...	1	2	2
	Salween		20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	2
	Total...		60	36	24	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	2	3	6	5	4	2	1	2	10	6
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE			234	105	129	3	1	10	4	5	2	6	5	8	10	13	10	9	15	13	20	25	39

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVI.—*Statement showing the number of persons of deaf-mutes by religion, age, and sex.*

Province.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60	
		Both sexes	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
British Burma.	All religions ..	2,270	1,432	838	34	27	120	69	132	86	194	105	261	175	255	133	170	91	105	80	131	72
	Hindus	15	9	6	.	...				1	1		2	3	3	1	1	1	1		1	.
	Mahomedans ...	89	65	24	1	1	6	4	7	2	6	5	15	3	12	3	10	2	3	3	5	1
	Christians ...	78	43	35	2	6	6	3	4	4	6	6	6	5	6	5	4	2	3	2	6	2
	Buddhists ...	1,993	1,254	739	28	20	105	59	112	69	170	89	257	161	221	118	151	84	89	70	119	69
	Nat-worshippers ...	95	61	34	3		3	3	9	10	11	5	11	3	11	6	4	2	9	5	.	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVI.—*Statement showing the number of deaf-mutes by religion, age, and sex.*
(ALL RELIGIONS.)

District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	M	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F	M	F.	M	F	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arakan.	Akyab	252	162	90	1	3	10	15	20	11	20	12	31	17	33	16	15	4	10	6	10	6
	Northern Arakan	16	9	7	.	...			2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	..	.	1	1	..	1
	Kyoukpyoo ...	143	93	50	...	1	5	6	10	10	12	9	20	9	21	5	13	3	8	3	4	4
	Sandoway ...	50	33	17	3	.	3	2	1	3	3	1	5	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	5	1
	Total..	461	297	164	4	4	24	23	33	25	43	24	58	29	59	25	37	8	20	14	19	12
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	56	31	25	.	...	.		1	..	1		6	3	7	3	5	6	4	2	7	11
	Hanthawaddy ...	176	125	51	1	...	13	3	10	5	15	7	28	16	14	4	18	7	12	5	14	4
	Tharrawaddy ...	146	92	54	4	4	10	6	12	7	16	4	15	8	14	9	10	4	3	6	8	4
	Prome... ...	213	133	80	5	2	9	5	16	7	17	6	32	23	23	16	10	7	12	9	9	5
	Total .	591	381	210	10	6	32	16	39	19	49	17	81	50	58	32	43	24	31	22	38	24
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	172	102	70	2	...	9	2	7	9	7	6	19	17	23	10	10	15	10	5	15	6
	Bassein ...	201	120	81	5	11	9	8	10	7	14	7	30	14	18	14	14	9	8	6	12	5
	Henzada ...	198	118	80	2	1	6	3	7	2	23	17	21	19	22	17	13	8	10	8	14	5
	Thayetmyo ...	110	68	42	3	1	6	4	7	6	8	3	12	8	10	7	11	5	6	4	5	4
	Total...	681	408	273	12	13	30	17	31	24	52	33	82	58	73	48	48	37	34	23	46	20
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		1,272	789	483	22	19	62	33	70	43	101	50	163	108	131	80	91	61	65	45	84	44
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town...	21	11	10	.	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
	Amherst ...	197	129	68	2	...	7	5	5	3	24	10	31	15	20	14	18	8	7	6	15	7
	Tavoy ...	25	18	7	1	...	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	4	1	3	..	1	3	...	1
	Mergui ...	25	18	8	1	1	3	...	2	1	2	1	4	1	4	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Shwegyin ...	69	50	19	...	1	5	2	3	5	7	5	12	6	12	3	9	4	3	3	5	2
	Toungoo ...	124	93	30	1	2	11	5	10	6	9	12	21	12	21	6	10	2	4	6	6	2
	Salween ...	27	21	6	3	...	1	...	6	2	5	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
	Total...	387	340	138	8	4	34	13	29	16	50	31	70	38	65	28	42	23	20	21	28	16
Total for the Province ...		2,270	1,432	838	34	27	120	69	132	86	194	105	261	175	255	133	170	91	105	80	131	72

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVI.—*Statement showing the number of deaf-mutes by religion, age, and sex.*
(HINDUS.)

DISTRICT.	Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60.	
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN. Akyab	Hindus		..	..	..	..		.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...
ARAKAN. Northern Arakan		.	.	.	..	..	.				...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
ARAKAN. Kyoukpyoo ..		...	...							...		...	..		...	..		...	...	...	...	...
ARAKAN. Sandoway ...		..	...	..		.					..	.	..	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
ARAKAN. Total.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				..		.	.			...	...	...	...
PEGU. Rangoon Town		10	7	3	..	...	.			.	1	..	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
PEGU. Hanthawaddy .		..	.	.		...				.	...	..	.	..	...	...	..		..	..	...	...
PEGU. Tharrawaddy ...		..	...	...			...			.		...		...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
PEGU. Prome .						.	.			...	...	.			..	.	.	..	...	...	...	...
PEGU. Total		10	7	3	.	.					1		1	2	2	.	1	1	1	...	1	...
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa		.	.	...			.	.			..	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	.
IRRAWADDY. Bassein ...		1	1	.			.				..	...	1	...	..	...	...		..	.	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Henzada .		...	.							.	.	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Thayetmyo .		1		1						.		...	.	.	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Total		2	1	1					.	.		..	1		.	1	.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions		12	8	4	.			.		.	1	.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town		1		1		.					.	...	..	1	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...
TENASSERIM. Amherst		2	1	1	.	.				1	..	...			1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Tavoy ..			..								.	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Mergui		...	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	...	..	.	..		..	.	.	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Shwaygyin .			..	.	.	.	..	.	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Toungoo .		..	.		.			..		.	.	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Salween .											..	...	..		..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Total		3	1	2			.	.		1	.		..	1	1	.	..		...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE .		15	9	6			.			1	1		2	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVI.—*Statement showing the number of deaf-mutes by religion, age, and sex.*
(MAHOMEDANS.)

DISTRICT.	Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60.	
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN. Akyab	Mahomedans.	57	39	18		1	0	4	5	2	2	4	13	2	9	3	2	..	1	1	1	1
ARAKAN. Northern Arakan		...									...	.	.		.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
ARAKAN. Kyoukpyoo		3	2	1		..					1		.	.	..	..	1	1	..	...	...	...
ARAKAN. Sandoway .		12	11	1	1					.	1		1				5		...	1	3	...
ARAKAN. Total		72	52	20	1	1	0	4	5	2	4	4	14	2	9	3	8	1	1	2	4	1
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...		3	2	1					1				.	..	...	.	..	..	1	1	...	...
PEGU. Hanthawaddy .		.	.			.			.				...	...	.	.		.	..	...	...	...
PEGU. Tharrawaddy						..							...	...	.	.		.	...	...	...	...
PEGU. Prome .		.											.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	...	...
PEGU. Total		3	2	1					1	.			.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa		.	.								..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Bassein ..		1	...	1	..						.	1	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Henzada		1		1	.	.				..		.		1	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Thayetmyo .											.	...	...		...	..		...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY. Total		2	.	2							...	1	...	1	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions .		5	2	3		.			1	.	..	1	..	1	...	..	..	...	1	1	...	...
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town		3	2	1		...	.			.	.		..	...		...	..	1	1	...	1	...
TENASSERIM. Amherst		3	3	.		.	.	.	.	.		1	...	...	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Tavoy		4	4				.		.		2	...	...	...	2	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Mergui		2	2	.		..		.	1	...	...	..	...	..	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Shwaygyin		.	...	..	.	..			..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Toungoo ..		.	..	..	.	..	..				..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Salween .		.	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Total .		12	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE .		89	65	24	1	1	0	4	7	2	6	5	15	3	13	3	10	2	3	3	5	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVI.—*Statement showing the number of deaf-mutes by religion, age, and sex.*
(CHRISTIANS.)

DISTRICT.	Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60.	
		Both sexes	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F.	M	F	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN. Akyab ...	Christians.	...	.	...	..		.	..	.	..		.			.						..	.
Northern Arakan		...	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	..		...			.		..			..
Kyoukpyoo ...		.	.	..	...	.	..	..		..	..			.								..
Sandoway ..		.	...	.	..	...		.	.	..	...						.					.
Total ..		...	.			.	..	...	...	.	.	.						•				..
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...		4	2	2		.	.			..	.	.	.	1	1		1	1				...
Hanthawaddy ...		4	2	2	.	...	..		.	..	1	.	.	1			.		1	1	.	..
Tharrawaddy .									.	..	...		..	...	.		.		...			...
Prome ..				.	...	.			.		..		..								..	.
Total .		8	4	4	.	...	.		.		1	.		2	1		1	1	1	1		.
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ..		2	2		.	.	..	..	.		...	.	2									
Bassein ..		17	8	9	1	4	.	1	...		2	.	..	.	1	3	1	1		.	3	...
Henzada ...		4	4	.	..	..		..		..	1	.	.		1	.			1		1	...
Thayetmyo ...		..	...	.	.		.	.				.				..						..
Total ..		23	14	9	1	4		1	.		3		2		2	3	1	1	1		4	
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions .		31	18	13	1	4	..	1		..	4	..	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	4	..
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town .		1	.	1	..	.	.	.	.			.	.	...	.	1		.			.	..
Amherst ...		2	2	.	.	.	.				1	..	..	...	1	.						
Tavoy ..		.	.	.		..	..	.			..	.	.	.		..						..
Mergui ...		...	.		...	...		..	.	..	.	.	..	..		.		.				
Shwaygyin ...		...	...	.	.	...	.	..	.	.	...		..		.	...			.			.
Toungoo ...		44	23	21	1	2	0		4	4	1	0	4	3	2	1	2		1	1	2	2
Salween ..		...		.	...	..		..	.		..		.				.					...
Total ..		47	25	22	1	2	0	2	4	4	2	0	4	3	3	2	2		1	1	2	2
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		78	43	35	2	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	5	0	5	4	2	3	2	0	2

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVI.—*Statement showing the number of deaf-mutes by religion, age, and sex.*
(BUDDHISTS.)

DISTRICT.	Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5.		—10		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40		50		—60.		OVER 60	
		Both sexes	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN. Akyab	Buddhists.	189	119	70	1	2	10	11	14	8	24	8	18	15	23	12	12	4	8	5	9	5
Northern Arakan..		3	2	1	...	..	..	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	..			.	.	.	...	1
Kyoukpyoo ...		121	8	41	...	1	4	4	10	7	10	9	19	9	18	5	10	1	5	1	4	4
Sandoway ...		38	22	16	2		3	2	1	3	2	1	4	2	3	3	4	1	1	3	2	1
Total...		351	228	128	3	3	17	17	26	18	37	18	41	26	44	20	26	6	14	9	15	11
PEGU. Rangoon Town ...		39	20	19	...	..	.	..	.		.	...	5	...	4	3	3	4	2	1	6	11
Hanthawaddy ...		173	123	49	1		13	3	10	5	14	7	23	15	14	4	18	7	11	4	14	4
Tharrawaddy ...		144	90	54	4	4	10	8	10	7	10	4	15	8	14	9	10	4	3	6	8	4
Prome		210	133	77	5	2	9	8	16	6	17	6	22	23	23	16	10	6	12	8	9	5
Total ..		565	366	199	10	6	32	16	36	18	47	17	60	46	55	32	41	21	28	19	37	24
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa ...		169	100	69	2	...	9	2	7	3	7	3	17	17	23	10	10	15	10	5	15	6
Bassein ...		176	106	70	4	7	9	7	10	7	12	5	25	14	17	11	13	8	7	6	9	5
Henzada ...		123	114	79	2	1	6	3	7	2	23	17	21	18	21	17	13	8	9	8	13	5
Thayetmyo ...		99	60	39	3	1	6	4	6	5	5	3	11	7	9	6	10	5	5	4	5	4
Total...		567	380	257	11	9	30	16	30	22	46	31	74	56	70	44	46	36	31	23	42	30
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions ...		1,302	746	456	21	15	62	32	66	40	93	48	134	102	125	76	87	57	59	42	79	54
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town...		16	9	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	..	1	2	.	1	...	1	1	1	2
Amherst ...		190	123	67	2	...	7	3	5	2	23	10	20	15	18	14	16	6	7	6	15	7
Tavoy		21	14	7	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	3	...	1
Mergui... ...		24	15	9	1	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
Shwaygyin ...		36	26	10	...	1	5	2	3	0	7	5	12	6	12	3	9	4	3	2	5	2
Toungoo		90	63	24	...	...	4	2	6	2	7	3	16	9	17	2	8	3	3	3	4	...
Salween		3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVI.—*Statement showing the number of deaf-mutes by religion, age, and sex.*

(NAT-WORSHIPPERS.)

	District	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
			Both sexes	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN	Akyab	Nat-worshippers.	6	4	2	...	...			1	1	..	..			1	1	1	..	1	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan		13	7	6		...	..		1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	..	1	1	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo		19	11	8	.	.	1	2		3	1	...	1	..	3	..	2	1	3	2	...	...
	Sandoway		..	.		..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Total		38	22	16	..	.	1	2	2	5	2	2	3	1	6	2	3	1	5	3	.	...
PEGU	Rangoon Town		.			.	.	.	..			.	..	.									
	Hanthawaddy					..	..		...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	..	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy		2	2			.	..		2		..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Prome		3	.	3	.	.		...	.	1	..	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		5	2	3	..	..	.	.	2	1	.					..	...	1	..	1	...	..
IRRAWADDY	Thonogwa		1	.	1		..	...	..		1		..	...	...	...		.	1	..	1	...	..
	Bassein		6	5	1	.		..	...	.	...	...	1	4	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
	Henzada		.	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	.	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...		10	8	2	..	.	..		1	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		17	13	4				.	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			22	15	7				..	3	3	3	1	5	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town			..	...	..			.	.	.	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst			.	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ..		.			..	.	..	.	.	...	.	..	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui			.	.	..	..	..	...	,	...	.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ..		.		..	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo		10	5	5	..	.	1	1	.	...	1	1	1	..	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween		25	19	6	3	.	1	..	4	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
	Total		35	24	11	3	...	2	1	4	2	6	2	3	1	4	4	...	...	2	1	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE			95	61	34	3	..	3	3	9	10	11	5	11	5	11	6	4	2	9	5	...	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVII.—*Statement showing the number of lepers by religion, age, and sex.*

Province.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
BRITISH BURMA.	All religions	2,589	2,009	580	8	4	33	18	61	19	144	59	369	129	489	196	470	106	336	55	177	64
	Buddhists .	2,373	1,851	522	7	3	29	15	54	19	128	55	344	120	455	109	443	99	328	49	189	53
	Nat-worshippers .	95	60	27	1	..	1	1	1	...	6	4	9	6	17	6	13	3	11	4	10	3
	Christians ..	53	49	14	..	...	3	2	3		5	...	8	2	8	3	11	...	7	2	4	5
	Mahomedans .	37	24	13	...	..	.	..	2	..	3	...	5	1	8	6	3	3	1	...	1	3
	Hindus . ..	20	16	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	2	1	1	6	...	3	..

Final Census Form No. XVII.—*Statement showing the number of lepers by religion, age, and sex.*
(All Religions).

District.		Religion.	Total.			Under 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60	
			Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F.	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arakan.	Akyab ...	All religions.	82	65	17	...	..	3	1	1	2	0	2	13	5	13	8	0	2	8		15	2
	Northern Arakan		24	15	9	...	.	..		.	.	..	1	2	1	3	3	6		2	1	2	3
	Kyoukpyoo ...		37	23	14	..	..	.		1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	7	2	6	4
	Sandoway ...		26	14	12	.	1	.		1	1	.	2	1	5	2		4	2	5	1	1	
	Total...		169	117	52		1	3	1	3	4	8	6	18	13	21	8	18	6	22	4	24	9
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...		81	59	22	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	4	14	5	10	9	10	2	9	1	4	1
	Hanthawaddy ...		409	332	77	6	2	5	5	12	1	23	10	64	10	82	18	83	15	30	5	21	5
	Tharrawaddy ...		166	135	31	..	..	1	.	5	1	10	2	19	11	40	5	33	6	18	3	9	3
	Prome... ...		194	149	45	.		3	1	6		8	4	22	7	36	11	37	10	28	7	9	5
	Total...		850	675	175	6	2	9	6	24	2	46	20	119	30	174	43	163	33	91	16	43	14
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...		325	241	84	...		4	2	10	2	22	5	41	18	57	24	56	16	28	8	23	9
	Bassein ...		424	335	89	...	.	3	7	7	3	21	9	64	19	98	20	77	14	38	9	27	8
	Henzada ...		255	202	53	...	...	2	.	4	5	13	8	40	14	64	10	42	10	15	1	23	5
	Thayetmyo ...		110	81	29		..	2	.	2	1	6	6	11	5	15	6	20	3	15	6	10	3
	Total ..		1,114	859	255		.	11	9	23	11	62	28	156	56	234	60	195	43	96	24	82	24
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			1,964	1,534	430	6	2	20	15	47	13	108	48	275	86	408	103	358	76	187	40	125	38
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town...		28	18	10	...	1		.	1	..	3	.	6	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	1
	Amherst ...		137	114	23	...	...	1		2	..	7	1	20	9	18	2	31	5	17	3	12	3
	Tavoy		14	11	3	..	...	.		.		1	.	3		1	2	2	1	3		1	.
	Mergui... ...		34	24	10	1	...	3	.	3	...	1	2	8	2	2	2	4	2	1		1	2
	Shwaygyin ...		136	116	20	...	..	4	1	5	2	9	1	21	3	22	3	32	5	15	2	8	3
	Toungoo ...		103	71	32	.		2	1		.	6	1	12	6	15	4	21	8	10	4	6	3
	Salween ...		4	4	...	1	..	.	.	..	.	1	.		.	1		1				.	
	Total		456	358	98	2	1	10	2	11	2	28	5	76	21	60	15	94	24	49	11	28	17
Total for the Province ...			2,569	2,009	580	8	4	33	18	61	19	144	59	369	128	489	126	470	106	288	55	177	64

Final Census Form No. XVII.—*Statement showing the number of lepers by religion, age, and sex.*
(Hindus).

District.		Religion.	Total.			Under 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60	
			Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M	F.	M	F	M	F	M.	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arakan.	Akyab	Hindus.	.			..	.						.		.			.			.	.	.
	Northern Arakan		...	...	...	...		.	...	.		...	...				..				..		
	Kyoukpyoo ...		...	..	..	..	.	..	...			...	..		.	..	...		.		..	..	
	Sandoway ..		5	5	.	.	.	..				.	..		.		.	1		4	..		
	Total...		5	5	..	...	...	...	.	.		..	...		.	.	..	1		4	.		.
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...		2	1	1	..	...	..	.	..		...	...	.	..	...	1		..	1		.	.
	Hanthawaddy ...		..	...	...		...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..		...			..			..	.
	Tharrawaddy ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	.	.	..
	Prome... ...		1	1	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	1	..		.	.	..	.	...	.	.
	Total...		3	2	1	...	..			..	...	..	...	1		...	1	...	.	1	.	..	.
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	..
	Bassein ...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	.	..	...
	Henzada ...		1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...		...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	...		..	.	.	..	...		..	...
	Total...		2	1	1	..	...	.	.	...		...	.	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	.	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			5	3	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town...		7	5	2	...	1	..	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Amherst ...		1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mergui... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		10	8	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVII.—*Statement showing the number of lepers by religion, age, and sex.*
(MAHOMEDANS.)

DISTRICT		Religion	TOTAL			UNDER 5		–10		–15		–20		–30		–40		–50		–60		OVER 60.	
			Both sexes	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN	Akyab	Mahomedans	9	7	2	...	.	..		1		.	..	1	.	3	2	...	...	...	.	2	...
	Northern Arakan		.	..	...	..			..		.	.	..	...			..	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Kyoukpyoo		1		1		..		.			...		...	.	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	1
	Sandoway		...	.		.		.			..	.	..		...		.	...	..	.	.	...	...
	Total		10	7	3	.				1				1	.	3	2	...	..	...	...	2	1
PEGU	Rangoon Town		6	4	2	..	...	.				3	...	.	..	.	2	...	..	1	...	..	...
	Hanthawaddy		3	2	1	..	...	.	.		...	.	.	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	.
	Tharrawaddy ..					.		..		..			.	..	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
	Prome. .			...		.	.				...		..	...			.	.	...	...	...	...	.
	Total ..		9	6	3			.	..			3	..			1	3	1	.	1	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY	Thonegwa .		1	...	1	.				.	...	.	.	...	..	..	.	...	1	...	..	...	.
	Bassein .		2	2	..			..	..			...				2	...		..	...	...	...	...
	Henzada		1		1							.			.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.
	Thayetmyo .		1	1		.	.			1				.	...			...	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		5	3	2	.				1	.	..		.		2	.	..	2	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			14	9	5					1		3		..	..	3	3	1	2	1	..	...	..
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town		3	1	2	.		.				..	.	.	.	...	...	1	1		...	...	1
	Amherst .		5	3	2		.				.	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	1
	Tavoy ..		.				..			..	..			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Morgui .		2	1	1	.			..	...	...	...	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin								...				..		...			..	...	..	...	...	...
	Toungoo .		3	3							.			2		1		...	...	...	...	...	..
	Salween					.					.	.		.	.			..	...		...	.	...
	Total		13	8	5								.	4	1	2	1	2	1		.	.	2
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE			36	24	13					2		3	..	5	1	8	6	3	3	1	.	2	3

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVII.—*Statement showing the number of lepers by religion, age, and sex.*
(CHRISTIANS.)

DISTRICT		Religion	TOTAL.			UNDER 5		–10		15		–20		–30		–40		– 50		–60		OVER 60	
			Both sexes	M	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN	Akyab	Christians									. .			...	.	.	.	..	..		...	...	..
	Northern Arakan								.		.			..	...	.		..	...	..	.	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo													.	..	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...
	Sandoway											..				..	.	..	..	.	..	...	...
	Total										. .		.	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	...	...	..
PEGU	Rangoon Town		5	2	1		..	.	.		.		.	1	1			..	..	..	..	1	...
	Hanthawaddy ...		10	6	4	.				2		...	.	1		1	1	1	...	1	1	...	2
	Tharrawaddy .		1	1		.	..			1	.	...		.	...	.	..	.	...	...	..	...	...
	Prome . .											.	.	...		..	...		...	..	...	...	...
	Total. .		14	9	5	.				3			..	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	2
IRRAWADDY.	Thonegwa ..		6	5	1	.	.	.		.	.		.	.		2		2	..	..	..	1	1
	Bassein ..		16	14	2	..	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	3	..	3	1	3	..	2	..	...	...
	Henzada ..		..			..	..					..	..	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ..		..			.					.		.	.	.	.	...	...	.		...	...	...
	Total ..		22	19	3			2	1			1		3		5	1	5	...	2	..	1	1
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions			36	28	8	.		2	1	3	.	1		5	1	6	2	6		3	1	2	3
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town										.	...	.			..	..	...	.	..	...	...	..
	Amherst ..		1	1	.		.				.	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...
	Tavoy			.			.				...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Mergui			. .	.		..	..		.		.	.	.	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin .		2	2		..						...	.	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...		24	18	6	...	..	1	1	.	...	4	.	3	1	2	1	3	...	4	1	1	2
	Salween ...		..	.		.	..	.			...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .		27	21	6	...	...	1	1	..	...	4	...	3	1	2	1	5	...	4	1	2	3
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE			63	49	14	...	...	3	2	3	...	5	...	8	2	8	3	11	...	7	2	4	5

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVII.—*Statement showing the number of lepers by religion, age, and sex.*
(BUDDHISTS.)

DISTRICT.	Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60	
		Both sexes	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN. Akyab	Buddhists	58	45	13	.		2	1		2	5	2	8	3	6	1	5	2	6		13	2
ARAKAN. Northern Arakan		2	2		.			.			.		.	..	..		2	..			.	...
ARAKAN. Kyoukpyoo		23	14	9		...			.	1	2	.	1	2	1		1	2	5	1	4	3
ARAKAN. Sandoway		21	9	12		1	..		1	1		2	1	5	2		3	2	1	1	1	
ARAKAN. Total		104	70	34	.	1	2	1	1	4	7	4	10	10	9	1	11	6	12	2	18	5
PEGU. Rangoon Town		70	52	18			.		1		2	4	13	4	16	6	10	2	7	1	3	1
PEGU. Hanthawaddy		305	324	71	6	2	5	4	10	1	23	10	63	16	80	16	81	15	35	4	21	3
PEGU. Tharrawaddy		105	134	31			1	.	4	1	10	2	19	11	40	5	33	6	18	3	9	3
PEGU. Prome		193	148	45	.	.	3	1	6		8	4	21	7	36	11	37	10	28	7	9	5
PEGU. Total		823	658	165	6	2	9	5	21	2	43	20	116	38	172	38	161	33	88	15	42	12
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa		318	236	82	.	.	4	2	10	2	22	5	41	18	55	24	54	15	28	8	23	8
IRRAWADDY. Bassein		370	298	81			1	6	7	3	17	9	50	17	88	17	70	13	32	8	24	8
IRRAWADDY. Henzada		253	201	52	.		2		4	5	13	8	40	14	63	10	42	9	15	1	22	5
IRRAWADDY. Thayetmyo		101	73	28	...		2		1	1	6	6	11	4	14	6	17	3	14	6	8	2
IRRAWADDY. Total.		1,051	808	243			9	8	22	11	58	28	151	53	220	57	183	40	89	23	76	23
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions		1,874	1,466	408	6	2	18	13	43	13	101	48	267	91	392	95	344	73	177	38	118	35
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town		18	12	6	.						1		6	1	1	2	2	1	2	2		..
TENASSERIM. Amherst		130	109	21	...		1	.	2		7	1	23	9	18	1	30	5	17	3	11	2
TENASSERIM. Tavoy		12	9	3	.	.					1		2		1	2	2	1	3		.	
TENASSERIM. Mergui		30	23	7	1	..	3	.	3		1		8	1	1	2	4	2	1		1	2
TENASSERIM. Shwaygyin		134	114	20	.		4	1	5	2	9	1	21	3	22	3	30	5	15	2	8	3
TENASSERIM. Toungoo		69	46	23		..	1		...		1	1	7	5	10	3	18	6	6	2	3	6
TENASSERIM. Salween		2	2		.				.				.		1		1					
TENASSERIM. Total...		395	315	80	1	..	9	1	10	2	20	3	67	19	54	13	87	20	44	9	23	13
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		2,373	1,951	522	7	3	29	15	54	19	128	55	344	120	455	109	442	99	231	49	159	53

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVII.—*Statement showing the number of lepers by religion, age, and sex.*
(NAT-WORSHIPPERS.)

DISTRICT.	Religion.	TOTAL.			UNDER 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		OVER 60	
		Both sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M	F.	M	F	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARAKAN. Akyab	Nat-worshippers.	15	13	2	...		1	.			1		4	2	4	..	1		2	.		
ARAKAN. Northern Arakan		22	13	9	..	.	...	...	..	..	.	1	2	1	3	3	4		2	1	2	3
ARAKAN. Kyoukpyoo		13	9	4	...		.		1	...	..	1	1		2	2	1		2	1	2	
ARAKAN. Sandoway		..	..	..	..		.	..	.	..	.	.	..									.
ARAKAN. Total...		50	35	15	.	..	1		1		1	2	7	3	9	5	6		6	2	4	3
PEGU. Rangoon Town		..	..	...		.				..		.	..			.						.
PEGU. Hanthawaddy		1	.	1	...			1	.	.	.					..	.					.
PEGU. Tharrawaddy		..	...	...	...	..	.	..				.		.	...			..			..	..
PEGU. Prome		.	...	..	..			...			.					..	.				.	
PEGU. Total		1	..	1	...			1				.		.	.		.				.	.
IRRAWADDY. Thonegwa		...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..		.		..	..	...		..			...	.
IRRAWADDY. Bassein		26	21	5	..	...	...		..	..	3	...	2	2	5	1	4	1	4	1	3	.
IRRAWADDY. Henzada		..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	..	...	.	.	..	...	..	..
IRRAWADDY. Thayetmyo		8	7	1	...	.	.		..	..	..	.	..	1	1	..	3		1	...	2	.
IRRAWADDY. Total...		34	28	6	...		.	...		.	3		2	3	6	1	7	1	5	1	5	...
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions		35	28	7	...	...	...	1	...	..	3	..	2	3	6	1	7	1	5	1	5	.
TENASSERIM. Moulmein Town		...	...	...	.	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	..	...	.	
TENASSERIM. Amherst		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
TENASSERIM. Tavoy		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Mergui		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Shwaygyin		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TENASSERIM. Toungoo		7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
TENASSERIM. Salween		2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM. Total...		11	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		96	69	27	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	4	9	3	17	6	13	3	11	2	10	3

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XVIII.—*Statement showing the number of villages and towns.*

DISTRICT	With less than 200 inhabitants	With from 200 to 500 inhabitants	With from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	With from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	With from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.	With from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	With from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	With from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	With from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	With more than 50,000 inhabitants.	Total number of villages and towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARAKAN: Akyab	1,310	512	44	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1,929
ARAKAN: Northern Arakan	189	6	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	...	...	195
ARAKAN: Kyoukpyoo	711	190	21	4	1	1	..	...	...	.	...	927
ARAKAN: Sandoway	391	80	6	1	1	.	..	...	.	..	..	479
ARAKAN: Total	2,021	827	71	7	2	1	1	..	.	..	.	3,530
PEGU: Rangoon Town	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	.	1	1
PEGU: Hanthawaddy	661	594	149	45	4	..	1	..	.	.	.	1,504
PEGU: Tharrawaddy	870	129	75	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	1,385
PEGU: Prome	1,187	418	41	.	1	.	1	1	...	1	...	1,650
PEGU: Total	2,664	1,141	265	50	5	.	2	1	.	1	1	4,430
IRRAWADDY: Thonegwa	450	408	100	13	4	1	1	..	1	..	.	978
IRRAWADDY: Bassein	1,061	560	61	9	2	1	1	...	...	1	.	1,660
IRRAWADDY: Henzada	714	421	69	18	1	2	2	...	1	.	.	1,351
IRRAWADDY: Thayetmyo	674	211	21	3	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	872
IRRAWADDY: Total	2,859	1,603	251	43	7	5	5	.	3	1	.	4,780
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	5,523	3,044	519	93	12	6	7	1	3	2	1	9,210
TENASSERIM: Moulmein Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
TENASSERIM: Amherst	495	400	95	25	4	2	.	.	...	..	...	1,021
TENASSERIM: Tavoy	164	87	30	2	1	.	.	1	..	.	...	291
TENASSERIM: Mergui	106	78	15	.	.	.	1	...	.	.	...	200
TENASSERIM: Shwaygyin	239	250	61	14	..	...	1	..	.	.	...	565
TENASSERIM: Toungoo	663	151	18	.	..	.	.	...	1	...	...	833
TENASSERIM: Salween	152	46	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	203
TENASSERIM: Total	1,819	1,015	229	42	5	2	2	1	1	..	1	3,117
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	9,903	4,886	819	142	19	8	10	2	4	2	2	15,857

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XIX.—*Towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants arranged according to population.*

PROVINCE	DISTRICT.	TOWN.	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS. BOTH SEXES. Previous census.	BOTH SEXES. 1881	MALES. Previous census.	MALES. 1881.	FEMALES. Previous census.	FEMALES. 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BRITISH BURMA	Rangoon Town	Rangoon .. M., Ca.	98,745	134,176	62,374	91,504	36,371	42,672
	Moulmein Town	Moulmein . . M., Ca.	46,472	59,107	28,998	32,895	17,474	20,212
	Akyab	Akyab ... .. M.	19,230	33,989	11,805	25,854	7,385	8,135
	Prome	Prome .. .. M.	31,157	28,813	15,913	14,982	15,244	13,831
	Bassein	Bassein ... .. M.	20,688	28,147	11,022	17,590	9,666	10,557
	Toungoo	Toungoo .. ... M., Ca.	10,732	17,199	5,752	9,985	4,980	7,214
	Henzada	Henzada .. . M.	15,307	16,724	7,734	8,397	7,573	8,327
	Thayetmyo	Thayetmyo . Ca.	15,112	16,097	8,801	9,874	6,341	6,223
	Tavoy	Tavoy	14,469	13,372	6,807	6,026	7,662	7,344
	Thonegwa	Yandoon	9,080	12,673	5,056	7,522	4,024	5,151
	Prome	Shwedoung	12,054	12,378	6,049	5,643	6,005	6,730
	Mergui	Mergui... . ..	9,737	8,633	4,723	4,155	5,014	4,478
	Henzada	Kyangin	8,477	7,805	3,869	3,416	4,608	4,149
	Shwaygyin	Shwaygyin	7,871	7,519	4,310	4,020	3,561	3,499
	Prome	Poungdeh	5,030	6,727	2,806	3,361	2,224	3,366
	Thonegwa	Pantanaw	5,888	6,174	3,353	3,187	2,535	2,987
	Hanthawaddy	Pegu	4,416	5,921	2,276	3,409	2,140	2,489
	Thayetmyo	Allanmyo	9,697	5,923	5,092	2,961	4,615	2,954
	Henzada	Myanoung	5,036	5,416	2,946	2,601	2,090	2,815
	Bassein	Laymyethna	5,331	5,365	2,972	2,768	2,059	2,597
		Total ...	356,059	425,775	203,008	200,105	153,861	165,670

(a) In this and the succeeding form (XX) the letters following the names of certain towns denote—M. that there is a municipality, Ca. that there is a cantonment, in the town so distinguished.

Final Census Form No. XX.—*Statement of population, area, and density of population for towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants arranged territorially.*

Province.	District.	Name of town.	Population.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Christians.			Buddhists.			Others.			Area of town site in square acres.	Number of persons per square acre.
			Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
British Burma.	Akyab	Akyab, M.	33,999	25,854	8,135	6,364	6,243	121	13,564	11,730	1,834	1,107	943	173	12,936	6,932	6,004	18	15	3	3,703	9·18
	Rangoon Town ...	Rangoon, M., Ca.. .	134,176	91,504	42,672	35,871	29,845	6,026	81,169	17,001	4,168	9,741	6,389	3,352	67,131	38,122	29,009	264	147	117	14,051	9·55
	Hanthawaddy ...	Pegu	5,891	3,402	2,489	247	210	37	307	248	59	22	13	9	5,315	2 931	2,384	.			70	84·16
	Prome	Prome, M. .	28,813	14,982	13,831	650	565	85	1,100	678	422	263	143	120	26,735	13,592	13,143	5	4	1	5,760	5·00
		Shwaydoung ..	12,373	5,643	6,730	25	19	6	214	125	89	15	10	5	12,116	5,486	6 630	1	1		960	12·89
		Poungdeh ...	6,727	3,301	3,366	55	49	6	105	82	23	26	17	9	6,540	3,212	3,328	1	1	.	640	10·51
	Thonbowa ...	Yandoon .	13,673	7,522	5,151	229	192	37	383	285	98	34	26	8	12 036	7 018	5 008	1	1	.	730	17·36
		Pantanaw	6,174	3,167	2,987	28	26	2	141	90	51	9	5	4	5 966	3,469	2 9.0	.	..		238	25·94
	Bassein... ...	Bassein, M. .	28,147	17,590	10,557	3,781	3,330	451	3,362	2,512	850	1,122	928	194	19,848	10,792	9,056	34	28	6	7,680	3·66
		Laymyethna	5,365	2,798	2,567	14	12	2	29	18	11				5 312	2,758	2,554		.			.
	Henzada ...	Henzada, M. ...	16,734	8,407	8,327	302	231	161	293	190	103	116	64	52	15,906	7,902	8 004	17	10	7	1,440	11·61
		Myanoung .	5,416	2,601	2,815	43	40	3	191	104	87	22	11	11	5,160	2,446	2,714				280	19·34
		Kyangin .	7,565	3,416	4,149	21	16	5	144	70	74	1	1		7 399	3,329	4,070			..	400	18·91
	Thayetmyo ..	Thayetmyo, Ca.	16,007	9,874	6 223	2,411	1,845	566	1,614	1 100	514	2,130	1,688	442	9 940	5,239	4,701	2	2		2,340	7 19
		Allanmyo	5,835	2,961	2,864	89	80	9	144	83	61	189	164	25	5 409	2,634	2,769				640	9·10
	Moulmein .	Moulmein, M., Ca.	53,107	32,895	20,212	12 853	10 074	2,779	9,397	6,492	2,815	2 440	1 459	1,181	28,376	14,951	13 425	31	19	12	5,662	9·35
	Tavoy .. .	Tavoy .. .	13,372	6 028	7,344	159	126	33	550	263	287	114	67	47	12,541	5 772	6,977				1,920	6·96
	Mergui ..	Mergui ..	8,633	4,155	4.478	95	72	23	1,117	547	570	179	94	85	7,242	3 442	3 800		.	.	942	9·16
	Shwaygyin .	Shwaygyin .	7,519	4,020	3.499	283	251	32	427	290	137	124	80	44	6 684	3 538	3 146	1	1	.	640	11·75
	Toungoo .	Toungoo, M., Ca. . .	17 190	9,965	7 214	1 775	1,422	353	1 671	1,046	625	1,432	1,044	388	12,316	6,469	5,847	5	4	1	2,317	7 42
		Total ..	435,775	260,165	165,610	65,365	54,648	10,737	55,892	42,954	12,938	19,366	13,137	6.149	344,542	149,193	135,639	360	233	147	50,333	8·49

Final Census Form No. XXI (Old Statement No. IV.)—*Statement of population with reference to land and land revenue.*

District.	Total population.	Total agricultural population	Area in square miles of land paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or peshkash.				Area in square miles of land not paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or peshkash.				Total area whether paying or not paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or peshkash.				Amount of payment to Government, whether as land revenue, quit-rent, or peshkash, including, where such exist, *water advantage*, but not *water-rates*	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land	Total of columns 16 and 17.	Amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators.	Percentage of agricultural on total population	Average number of acres per head of agricultural population	Average (per acre of revenue-paying cultivated and cultivable land) of payments to Government, column 16	Average (per acre of cultivated land paying revenue) of payments to Government, column 16.	Average incidence of local rates and cesses per acre of cultivated land.
			Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable	Cultivated.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
															Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan — Akyab ...	359,706	268,168	.	16·26	575·63	591·91	3,908	755·72	86·37	4,745·09	3,903	772	662	5,337	7,01,714	57,971	7,59,685	..	73·15	1·3	1 13 7	1 14 5	0 2 3
Arakan — Northern Arakan ...	14,499	12,914		..	9·97	9·97	863	332·	6·03	1,203·03	863	339	18	1,213	3,192		3,192	...	95·96	·83	0 8 0	2 0 0	. . .
Arakan — Kyoukpyoo ...	149,303	117,306	...	1·29	166·03	167·32	3,740	389·71	11·97	4,141·68	3,740	391	178	4,309	1,49,019	4,930	1,53,949	.	78·50	·97	1 6 3	1 6 5	0 0 8
Arakan — Sandoway ...	64,010	53,662	...	.	71·50	71·50	3,532	63·50	..	3,595·50	3,532	63·50	71·50	3,667	63,672	739	64,411	.	83·83	·85	1 6 3	1 6 3	0 0 3
Arakan — Total ...	587,518	447,922	..	17·57	823·14	840·70	12,038	1,540·93	108·37	13,685·30	12,038	1,566·30	929·50	14,526	9,17,597	63,640	9 81,237		76·24	1 33	1 11 4	1 11 9	0 0 10
Pegu. — Rangoon Town ...	134,176	2,121	...	1·11	2·38	3·49	18 51	...	...	18 51	18·51	1·11	2·38	22	10,852		10,852	.	1·58	·72	4 13 9	4 13 9	. ...
Pegu. — Hanthawaddy ...	427,720	308,118	...	23·86	1,398·20	1,422·06	529·75	2,283·72	·47	2,813·94	529·75	2,307·58	1,398·67	4,236	21,50,685	1,11,045	22,61,730	...	72·04	2·90	2 5 3	2 6 5	0 1 11
Pegu. — Shwaywaddy ...	276,155	211,516	...	...	288 31	288 31	641·00	1,084·68	·01	1,725·69	641·00	1,084 68	288·32	2,014	3,14,339	29,493	3,43,763	..	76·04	·87	1 11 3	1 11 3	0 2 6
Pegu. — Prome ...	322,342	237,375	...	...	352·95	352·95	1,954·00	580·00	·05	2,534·05	1,954·00	580·09	353·03	2,887	2,83,423	18,615	3,02,038	.	73·64	·95	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 1 4
Pegu. — Total ...	1,160,393	759,130	...	24·97	2,041·64	2,066·61	3,143·26	3,948 40	·53	7,092·19	3,143·26	3 973 37	2,042·37	9,159	27,59,299	1,59,063	29,18,362	.	65·31	1·73	2 1 4	2 1 4	0 1 11
Tenasserim — Tonegwa ...	891,883	170,843	...	...	352·00	352·00	2,892·00	2,165·	4·	5,061·	2,892·00	2,165·	356·00	5,413	5,76,309	46,774	6,23,083	.	60·14	1·33	2 9 0	2 9 0	0 3 4
Tenasserim — Bassein ...	389,419	268,907	...	...	614·84	614·84	1,051·00	5,381·	·16	6,432·16	1,051·00	5,381·	615·00	7,047	7,78,612	47,152	8,25,764	..	65·97	1 53	1 15 8	1 15 8	0 2 6
Tenasserim — Ye-nanda ...	218,077	233,597	...	...	393·25	393·25	146·50	1,407·50	·75	1,554 75	146·50	1,407·50	394·00	1,948	4,62,226	39,527	5,01,753	.	73·44	1 06	1 13 5	1 13 5	0 2 6
Tenasserim — Thayetmyo ...	169,560	122,933	...	...	175·92	175·92	1,155·00	1,066·08	...	2,221·08	1,155·00	1,066·08	175·92	2,397	1,09,331	2,910	1,12,741	...	76·21	·87	0 15 6	0 15 6	0 0 4
Tenasserim — Total ...	1,161,119	796,570	...	...	1,536·01	1,536·01	5,244·50	10,019·58	4·91	15,268·99	5,244·50	10,019·58	1,540·92	16,805	19,36,978	1,36,363	20,63,341	...	68·09	1·25	1 15 4	1 15 4	0 2 2
Total Pegu and Tenasserim Provincial Division ...	2,909,512	1,559,700	...	24·97	3,577·65	3,602·62	8,387·76	13,967·98	5·44	22,361·18	8,387·76	13,992·95	3,583·29	25,964	46,96,277	2,95,446	49,81,723	...	66·70	1·48	2 0 5	2 0 5	0 2 1
Shwaygin North ...	33,107	1,218	...	...	3·66	3·66	...	5·90	4·42	10·32	...	5·90	8·10	14	4,450	. ..	4,450	...	2·29	4·26	1 14 3	1 14 3	.....
Amherst ...	231,695	214,716	...	·82	539·35	539·17	9,929	4,709·18	10·65	14,649·83	9,929	4,709·00	537·00	15,189	6,16,500	19,294	6,35,794	.	81·28	1·46	1 12 7	1 12 7	0 0 10
Thaty ...	63,895	60,207	...	...	116·87	116·87	3,492	3,541·00	·13	7,033·13	3,492	3,541·00	117·00	7,150	1,08,150	6,638	1,14,788	...	70·59	1·25	1 7 2	1 7 2	0 1 5
Mergui ...	88,889	37,222	...	...	39·77	39·77	4,784	2,995·00	·23	7,779·23	4,784	2,995·00	81·00	7,810	82,849	7,431	90,279	...	65·83	1·39	1 9 7	1 9 7	0 2 3
Shwaygyin ...	271,144	2[illegible]	...	...	259·76	259·76	1,812	3,581·00	10·24	5,403·24	1,812	3,581·00	174·00	5,567	1,52,223	6,698	1,58,921	...	68·52	·95	1 7 2	1 7 2	0 1 0
Thaton ...	78,[illegible]	78,[illegible]	...	...	74·21	74·21	3,063	3,226·00	·29	6,279·29	3,063	3,226·00	75·00	6,354	53,097	2,517	54,614	...	56·66	·63	1 1 5	1 1 5	0 0 10
Salween ...	50,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	...	...	21·00	21·00	1,509	3,116·00	...	4,625·00	1,509	3,116·00	21·00	4,646	9,601	907	10,508	...	93·92	·48	0 11 4	0 11 0	1 1 1
Toungoo ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	·82	339·24	340·06	24,529	21,167·00	34·00	45,730·44	24,529	21,167·00	1,033·10	46,730	10,25,529	43,545	10,69,414	...	68·36	1·17	1 9 7	1 9 7	0 1 1
Upper Provinces Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	49·09	5,259·72	5,308·81	44,954·75	38,679·23	1·67·17	83,790·25	44,954·75	38,719·25	5,545·20	87,220	66,29,749	4,02,631	70,32,374	...	68·56	1·38	1 14 5	1 14 8	0 1 9

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX B (1).

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 2, dated the 20th February 1878.

I AM directed to forward, for such remarks as you may desire to offer, copy of the papers noted on the margin, regarding the arrangements to be made for taking the next census of India in 1881.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No 58, dated the 19th April 1877, and enclosures.
Report by the Census Committee, dated the 29th January 1878.

2. The subjects discussed in the Census Committee's report are briefly stated in its 7th paragraph: on all these the Government of India will be glad to receive an expression of your opinion in regard to the Committee's conclusions; but I am specially to invite attention to the following questions:—

(*a*) The possibility of taking the census everywhere on the same day and the tracts, if any, where this will not be possible (paragraph 8 of the report).
(*b*) The date to be fixed for the general enumeration (paragraph 9).
(*c*) The form of enumerator's schedule proposed by the Committee and the possibility of getting it satisfactorily filled in (paragraphs 12 to 22).
(*d*) The distinction to be observed between "enclosure" and "house" and the possibility of a satisfactory classification of houses as an index of general prosperity (paragraph 13).
(*e*) The collection of information regarding the civil or conjugal condition of each member of the family (paragraph 15).
(*f*) The collection of information regarding religious divisions (paragraph 17).
(*g*) The separate enumeration of Eurasians or other mixed races (paragraph 19).
(*h*) The agency to be employed in making the census and whether it should be paid or not (paragraphs 24 to 28).
(*i*) Whether a single officer or a commission should supervise the census operations and compile the returns (paragraphs 29 to 33).
(*j*) The preliminary record of boundaries and areas (paragraph 34).
(*k*) The separate enumeration of castes (paragraphs 37 and 38).
(*l*) Whether occupations should be tabulated by ages.
(*m*) Whether there is any reason for anticipating difficulty in supplying the information regarding land and land revenue contained in the old census form No. IV (paragraph 42).

Vide this Department's resolution No. 8—212-221, dated the 2nd May 1872.

(*n*) The authority who should undertake the arrangements preliminary to the enumeration in (paragraph 45).
(*o*) The preparation of lists of occupations, castes, and sects (paragraph 46).
(*p*) The necessity for legislation for the purpose of carrying out the census in (paragraph 47).

3. It will be observed from paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 58, dated the 19th April last, that His Lordship desires that the arrangements which may commend themselves to the Government of India as most suitable be laid before him with as little delay as possible. I am therefore to request that this reference may be replied to by the 30th June next at latest, so as to permit of an early consideration of the subject by the Government of India.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—No. 1403-228, dated the 24th July 1878.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2, dated the 20th February last, forwarding, for an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion on sundry points, a copy of papers relative to the proposed arrangements for taking the next census of India in 1881.

2. In reply I am to make the following observations on the questions to which attention is more particularly drawn in your letter:—

(*a*) The Commissioners of divisions report that it will be possible to take the census everywhere on the same day, provided all details are definitely settled some time in advance and no alteration of plans made at the last moment. The only real difficulty is likely to be in the case of the Karens in the north-east corner of the province and the wild hill tribes of

Possibility of taking the census everywhere on the same day.

Northern Arakan, who live in such small communities, scattered over a large expanse of country, that it would be impossible, except with a large staff of enumerators, to take the census in a single day. In such cases it is proposed to adopt the population-returns submitted by the Native revenue-collectors of circles. These, however, would be returns sent in three or four months before the date at which it is proposed that the census should be taken. It is at the same time believed that the census could be taken *everywhere* within, say, three or four days of the date fixed; and this, it is considered, would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

(*b*) The month of February is to a certain extent, as far as Burma is concerned, an inconvenient one in which to take the census, being the season when a large proportion of the rural population sleep out in their fields for the purpose of watching and protecting their grain, cattle, fisheries, &c.; but as this fact has been duly taken into consideration by the Census Committee, and as they consider it unadvisable to change the proposed date, the point is accepted as settled.

Date to be fixed for the general enumeration.

(*c*) The form of schedule is generally approved, and it is not anticipated that any difficulty would be experienced in getting it satisfactorily filled in. The term "enclosure" is, however, not one that would be understood in this province, and for the word "taluk" the words "township," "circle," &c., would have to be substituted. The column headed "relationship to head of family" would lead to some confusion in Burma, where the same word is used to mean "brother," "cousin," and so on. Objection has also been taken to column 8 as being unnecessary in this province. The Chief Commissioner does not share this objection, but considers that the column should be retained. The term "black leprosy" would also require to be defined.

Proposed form of enumerator's schedule and possibility of getting it properly filled in.

(*d*) The term "enclosure" is not one that is applicable to the domestic arrangements of the Burmese, and would not be understood. As regards the classification of houses, one proposal has been made that they should be classified according to the material used in roofing them; while another is that the classification should be according to the material of which the house is built throughout and to the number of posts on which each house stands. The Chief Commissioner does not consider that the deductions to be formed from any classification would be of any practical value, and he would omit the classification of houses altogether.

Distinction to be observed between "enclosure" and "house," and the possibility of a satisfactory classification of houses as an index of general prosperity.

(*e*) In so far as the Burmese themselves are concerned, there will be no difficulty in ascertaining precisely their civil or conjugal condition.

Information regarding the civil or conjugal condition of each member of the family.

(*f*) This information can be obtained without difficulty.

Collection of information regarding religious divisions.

(*g*) It is not considered necessary that a separate enumeration should be made of Eurasians and other mixed races; but with regard to the remarks of the Committee on the subject, and in order to secure correct and reliable information as to all mixed races, it would be necessary to enter in the return the nationality both of the father and of the mother.

Separate enumeration of Eurasians or other mixed races.

(*h*) It is not considered that a paid agency will be necessary for taking the census in British Burma, except in a few of the larger towns. The existing agency of tax-collectors and headmen of villages and hamlets, by which the annual enumeration of the people is made for revenue purposes, is sufficient, provided care is taken by them, in good time beforehand, to distribute the schedules to every house and explain them to the occupants. It may be necessary here and there in remote places to employ the rural police in taking the census; but this course is open to many objections, and will as far as possible be avoided. The working out of the results shown by the schedules and the compilation of the figures will of course have to be paid for.

The agency to be employed in taking the census, and whether to be a paid agency or not.

(*i*) Opinions vary greatly on this point; but the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the most satisfactory plan will be to entrust the work to a commission of officers. The work is of a special character, requiring close attention and much patient labour, and

Whether a single officer or a commission should supervise the census operations and compile the returns.

to throw the responsibility for its accuracy on one individual seems hardly politic. The possible evils likely to result from doing so are clearly set forth in Dr. Cornish's minute of dissent from paragraphs 31 and 32 of the Census Committee's report.

(*j*) The annual population-returns received from the Native revenue-collectors form a sufficient guide to areas and boundaries. Nothing further is required in this province.

The preliminary record of boundaries and areas.

(*k*) There are no "castes" amongst the Burmese, the mass of the people being Buddhists and of no particular caste. The proportion of foreigners (natives of India) to the general population is comparatively very small, and their caste can readily be ascertained.

The separate enumeration of castes.

(*l*) The Chief Commissioner does not see that any object is to be gained by tabulating such information, but it can be done without difficulty if required. One point to be considered, however, is this, that in Burma the female members of the household contribute (as bazaar-sellers, petty traders, &c.) a very considerable share of the family earnings. They are endowed with much energy and force of character, and exhibit great natural shrewdness and aptitude for business.

Whether occupations should be tabulated by ages.

(*m*) The information required by the old census form No. IV can be readily supplied; but little reliance could be placed on such as relates to land not paying revenue to Government.

Whether there is any reason to anticipate difficulty in supplying information regarding land and land revenue contained in the old census form No. IV.

(*n*) The arrangements for the preliminary work of issuing schedules, appointing and instructing the enumerators, &c., should, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be entrusted to the Commissioners of divisions, who would issue their orders through the district officers and revenue subordinates.

The authority who should undertake the arrangements preliminary to the enumeration.

(*o*) It will be necessary to prepare a list of occupations, as explained in paragraph 38 of the Census Committee's report; but in this province a list showing castes and sects is not required.

Preparation of lists of occupations, castes, and sects.

(*p*) It is considered that a short Act might be advantageously framed with a view to facilitating census operations generally throughout the country, and more particularly in regard to the larger towns. Its provisions would only be enforced when serious obstructions were wilfully raised to the census operations.

The necessity for legislation for the purpose of carrying out the census.

8. The Burmese are a credulous and superstitious people, prone to believe idle and false rumours. In the rural districts particularly their fears and prejudices are easily worked upon; they do not appreciate or comprehend the object of Government in taking a census, but readily associate it with increased taxation, compulsory labour for the benefit of Government, and other measures of the kind. Much good might be gained by the issue of a short explanatory paper, describing in plain language, suited to the comprehension of the rural population, what is meant and aimed at by a numbering of the people.

General remarks.

APPENDIX B (2).

From the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 80, dated Simla, the 15th November 1879.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 58 (Statistical and Commerce), dated the 19th April 1877, with which was forwarded for our consideration a memorandum of suggestions for the next census of India, together with letters containing the observations thereon of the Registrar-General and the Satistical Society.

2. On receipt of these papers, we submitted them to the consideration of a Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Plowden and H. Beverley and Surgeon-Major Cornish, who had been specially employed in connection with the last census of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and the Madras Presidency respectively. Their report was completed in January 1878, and we then found it expedient to refer their recommendations for the opinion of the different local Governments and Administrations, whose attention we specially directed to the following points:—

(*a*) The possibility of taking the census everywhere on the same day and the means, if any, where this would not be possible.

(*b*) The date to be fixed for the general enumeration.
(*c*) The form of enumerator's schedule proposed by the Committee and the possibility of getting it satisfactorily filled in.
(*d*) The distinction to be observed between "enclosure" and "house" and the possibility of a satisfactory classification of houses as an index of general prosperity.
(*e*) The collection of information regarding the civil or conjugal condition of each member of the family.
(*f*) The collection of information regarding religious divisions.
(*g*) The separate enumeration of Eurasians or other mixed races.
(*h*) The agency to be employed in making the census and whether it should be paid or not.
(*i*) Whether a single officer or a commission should supervise the census operations and compile the returns.
(*j*) The preliminary record of boundaries and areas.
(*k*) The separate enumeration of castes.
(*l*) Whether occupations should be tabulated by ages.
(*m*) Whether there is any reason for anticipating difficulty in supplying the information regarding land and land revenue contained in the old census form No. IV.
(*n*) The authority who should undertake the arrangements preliminary to the enumeration in the several provinces.
(*o*) The preparation of lists of occupations, castes, and sects.
(*p*) The necessity for legislation for the purpose of carrying out the census.

3. The replies of the various authorities have been received and considered by us, and we have now the honour to state our conclusions on the questions above detailed. Copies of the reports, including that of our Committee and of the connected papers, are enclosed in this despatch and specified in the list annexed.

Whether the census should be synchronous.

4. There is scarcely a dissentient opinion as regards the feasibility of taking the census everywhere on the same day; and, if all the details are well settled in advance, as with time and proper arrangements they should be, there should be no difficulty in securing a synchronous general enumeration. In every province exceptions will have to be made for outlying tracts with sparse populations, such as those inhabited by hill-tribes, the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces, the Orissa Tributary States, and some of the hill districts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. But in every province the area of such tracts is comparatively small, and special arrangements for effecting the census in them will have to be adopted by each local Government concerned to suit the local peculiarities of the country and the agency to be employed.

Date of the census.

5. It is not, we think, desirable, and it is as yet scarcely possible, to fix the exact date of the general census. The consensus of opinion is in favour of one of the earliest nights in February 1881, perhaps a few evenings before the full moon in that month. The postponement of the work to the 1st April, so as to bring the date into correspondence with that of the English census, is generally deprecated, and we recommend that this proposal be abandoned. The extreme heat in April throughout the greater part of the country is a sufficient reason for the earlier date which the local Governments and Administrations advise.

The necessity for a preliminary enumeration.

6. The necessity for a preliminary enumeration was not amongst the points to which particular attention was invited. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab all refer to this measure as essential. We concur in their opinion, and consider that the preliminary record will everywhere be required.

The form of the enumerator's schedule.

7. The form of the enumerator's schedule is the most important part of the subject. We agree in the objections advanced by the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the proposal of the Committee in paragraph 13 of their report, that the English plan of showing the details of each family in a separate schedule should be adopted. As is pointed out, this method is suitable in a country where each family fills up its own form. But in India any such multiplication of the returns would inevitably lead to confusion and inaccuracy. We observe that the second of the headings suggested by the Committee in the same part of their report will have to be varied according to the circumstances of each province. In British Burma, for example, the terms *taluk*, *tahsil*, and *pargana* would not be understood. It will be necessary to prepare a memorandum of instructions for the local Governments and Administrations in which this matter can be treated with needful detail. As regards the third heading, "Name of the village and its number in the "district list," it must be borne in mind that the grouping, and therefore the numbering, of the villages will not everywhere be based on the district. In the North-Western Pro-

vinces the territorial unit will be the pargana, and the villages will be numbered accordingly, or as they stand in the land revenue register of the tahsil; in the Punjab also the tahsil will probably be found to be a more convenient nexus than the district. The fourth and sixth headings, "Number of the enclosure" and "Name of the head of the house or "family," we would, for reasons which will presently be adduced, omit altogether.

The same subject continued.

8. As distinguished from the headings, the form of schedule proposed by the Committee has, with a few reservations, our approval. With reference to column 2, "Name," it should be an instruction to the enumerators that the head of the family should always appear first in the list. A double entry will thus be avoided, and the sixth heading, to which we have just referred, will become unnecessary. The number of separate families and of heads of families thus being ascertainable, we think column 3, "Relationship to head of family," should be left out. Looking to the various forms of family life extant in different parts of the Empire, to the great complexity of the Hindu joint family where it exists, to the vague terms in use to describe relationship, and to the imperfect manner in which the facts of relationship are often apprehended, it seems to us that the information here in question could not be satisfactorily collected. The columns for "*Condition*," "*Sex*," and "*Age last birthday*" we would not modify; next after these should come "*Religion*." Almost all the Governments accept the proposals of the Committee under this head. The Commissioner of Berar, however, would enter the tribe, not the sect, of Mahomedans; and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab desires to emphasise tribal distinctions in that province. He proposes to have three columns under the head "NATIONALITY," one for tribe and clan, one for mother-tongue, and one for place of birth: these to be followed by columns for religion and sect, *caste*, so far as it would not be recorded under tribe or occupation being omitted. These suggestions are limited to the Punjab, and we think they would be inapplicable in most provinces. A column describing "tribe" and "clan" would, except in outlying frontiers and as affecting very limited numbers, be unintelligible in Bengal and Burma, and, in the majority of instances, probably elsewhere. The necessity for distinguishing the various tribes in the Punjab may possibly be met by leaving a discretion in the matter to the local Government so far as its own wants are concerned. We have considered the question whether the imperial tables should not be restricted to the entry of religion only, a general discretion being left to all local Governments and Administrations to add, for provincial purposes, such details of caste, tribe, or sect as they might desire to collect. But, we think, this would be too wide a liberty, and that it seems uncalled for; and we would adopt the recommendations of the Committee, the data being limited, as explained in the 17th and 18th paragraphs of their report, without any attempt at minute sub-divisions.

The term "NATIONALITY" seems to us to lend colour to a misconception, as the Indian Empire does not consist of nations in the sense in which that word is used in European history and politics. The headings of the columns into which the Committee have divided this subject are sufficiently clear in themselves; and we would substitute for "NATIONALITY" the two separate heads of "*Mother-tongue*" and "*Place of birth*." Under the latter should be shown the district with the parenthetical addition of the province or country, if the person was not born in the territories where he is returned.

There is no objection to the remaining columns, except that we think "black" in the description of leprosy will lead to confusion, unless some clear explanation is possible; and, for the reasons given by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, "elephantiasis" should be omitted. A census should not be a record of pathological statistics, and we are unaware of any special importance attaching to the distribution of this affliction which does not equally belong to many other diseases.

We append a form of schedule revised in accordance with the foregoing remarks.

Whether "enclosure" should be omitted.

9. The opinions by a strong majority are in favour of the omission of "enclosure," the experience of the last census having shown that the use of the term was either confusing or impracticable. The Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Assam are alone in the minority. We do not consider that the heading should be retained. Mr. Beverley would define "*house*" as comprising the several dwelling-rooms which go to make up the homestead, whether such rooms are occupied by one or more families. This definition appears to be sufficient for all practical purposes, and it would easily be understood everywhere in India as indicating the homestead of all who are living in commensality.

Whether houses should be classified.

There is, we think, no necessity at all for classifying houses or for collecting statistics of uninhabited houses. Considering the agency to be employed in the census, the difficulty of distinguishing between houses of a superior and inferior class would be great; and in India the character of a person's dwelling is not a certain index of the condition of the occupant.

Caution necessary in collecting information under (c) and (f).

10. On the collection of information regarding civil and conjugal conditions and religious divisions, our opinion has already been expressed. It would only be necessary to inculcate caution against anything like inquisitorial inquiry. Here, as in the case of the

name, the record would simply state what was told. No extraneous investigation should be permitted, and where objections existed to naming the female members of a household, they should be indicated by numbers only.

Whether Eurasians should be specified.

11. Measures have recently been taken to ascertain particulars about the Eurasian community in India with a view to their better education and, if possible, advancement in the public service. The necessity which led to these steps points equally to the desirability of enumerating this class at the census. The local Governments generally agree in this proposal, and effect may most simply be given to it in the manner indicated by the Committee, that is, by the addition, where needful, of the word "Eurasian" in the column "*Place of birth.*" Separate schedules for persons of mixed parentage, or anything like official pressure to record details in case of doubt as to the accuracy of the information given, should be avoided.

The agency to be employed.

12. As regards the agency to be employed, we accept generally the recommendations of the Committee. As far as possible, the agency should be unpaid, and, in the work of the enumeration, the rank-and-file of the police should be excluded. For the rest very much must be left to the local Governments; and the experience of the last census will be the best guide as to what should now be done. Probably in every province, except Bengal, some form of village or rural agency will be available, and even in Bengal, if the village punchayat system created in connection with the Chaukidari Act has been satisfactorily established, assistance might be forthcoming from the bodies so formed. Since the last census, municipalities have been everywhere developing, and the importance of many of those previously in existence has largely increased. These, in towns of considerable size, can be utilized. We can lay down no precise details, and both for the preliminary enumeration and the subsequent census, as well as for the local supervision, the several Governments and Administrations must make the best arrangements in their power. Their attention will be called at once to the subject.

Supervision and compilation of returns.

13. The elaboration of the results and the compilation of the provincial and final returns will involve expenditure. With the majority of the Committee we think that there should be a single Superintendent of the entire undertaking, to be appointed by ourselves, probably about 1st April next. His duties should generally follow the lines drawn by the Committee. He would be the adviser of the local Administrations, and would visit each province to consult with the local authorities on the preliminary measures needed; and he would have to see that the instructions issued were uniform and explicit. In the present state of the finances the cost of a commission of three members for the work, as suggested by Dr. Cornish, would simply involve the indefinite postponement of the census; and, apart from this, in such an operation the centralization of authority is better than the division of labour. The risk of a casualty in the office must, we think, be incurred.

Simultaneously, or at such dates as the local Governments may advise, local deputies for each province should be appointed. Whether these officers should act independently of any control, save that of the local Government, or be subordinate in their work to a Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner, as suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is a matter we would leave the local Governments to decide; but it is the former alternative that we should prefer. It would be necessary to enjoin full co-operation with the Deputy Superintendents of the Census on all Commissioners and district officers. With the Deputy Superintendent should rest the provincial compilation of the data collected by the local agency; with the Imperial Officer the final tabulation of the returns. We have not before us any estimate of the cost of these arrangements; but this we propose at once to obtain from the different local authorities. Meanwhile we solicit Your Lordship's sanction to the temporary appointment of an Imperial Census Commissioner, with a deputation allowance of Rs. 500 a month, in addition to his own salary, which would probably be that of a Divisional Commissioner, or from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,916 a month. The need for the services of such an officer would probably last for 18 months. The Provincial Census Superintendents might be required for six to twelve months, and would receive deputation allowances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 a month according to the size of the province to which they belonged.

Boundaries and areas.

14. The Committee draw attention to the necessity for extreme care in the laying down of boundaries and areas, and cite several instances in which difficulties had been experienced in Bengal by the officers charged with the conduct of the last enumeration. They therefore urge the propriety of making arrangements which would preclude the possibility of such mistakes as occurred on that occasion. The necessity for these preliminaries is strongest in Bengal; and there the Lieutenant-Governor appears already to have taken some steps in the requisite direction. The attention, however, of the local Governments generally has again been called to the representations of the Committee on this subject.

Classification of castes and sects.

15. We do not propose that castes and sects should be classified in any more minute detail than the Committee recommend. The principal heads given in paragraph 87 of their report will, we think, suffice.

16. The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioners of Mysore, the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma, and the Resident at Hyderabad, are all agreed that there is no necessity to tabulate occupations by ages. The Madras Government stands alone in proposing to distinguish between children and adults, taking 15 years as the limit. The grounds upon which such statistics are required in great commercial centres are universally absent in rural India; and throughout the Empire the age returns are notoriously untrustworthy.*

Whether occupations should be tabulated by ages.

The basis of such a division being thus unsound, we concur with the majority of the local Governments and the majority of the Committee.

17. The third paragraph of Your Lordship's despatch under reply called attention to the importance attached by the Registrar-General to the compilation being effected in such a manner as to admit of comparison or incorporation with the other returns of the British Empire, and remarked on the omission to compile in this way in the case of the grouping of children under certain ages in the census of 1871-72. We understand that in the census of England in 1871 occupations were abstracted in conjunction with ages as regards—

Comparison with British and other returns.

(*a*) all persons aged 5 years and upwards and having a specific occupation;

(*b*) all persons aged 15 years and upwards, whether with or without specific occupation, the wives of certain classes being excepted.

As we do not propose to tabulate occupations by ages, we shall not be able to make comparison in this respect with the English returns of 1871. But we apprehend that provision should be made for comparison, not with these returns, but with the last Indian returns and the forthcoming British returns. This appears to have been sufficiently done by the Committee. In their paragraphs 35 and 43 they observed—

"We have laid down the principle that our Indian tables should, as much as possible, conform in shape to English models, at the same time that they permit of comparison with the figures of former enumerations, where the forms have not been based on English experience." And again: "The tables 10 to 15 inclusive will deal with the ages of the people. It is proposed to classify by quinquennial periods and by each year of infant life up to the age of 5. Special arrangements are provided in the tabulation columns for comparing the results of the last Indian census in which the ages 6 and 12 were specially given. This is done by showing each year of age up to 6 separately and by sub-dividing the quinquennial period 10 to 15 into two columns, 10 to 12 and 12 to 15."

18. The old census form No. IV is annexed for facility of reference. It is not intended that the information therein comprised should be collected as a part of the regular census work, from which its compilation will be kept distinct. It is desirable to have the information and to incorporate it with the census-papers. It should be supplied by the best means available to the local Governments; only in Madras, Bengal, and Sind is any difficulty apprehended.

Collection of information as to land and land revenue.

19. We concur generally in the remarks of the Committee in paragraph 45 of their report regarding the authorities who should undertake the arrangements preliminary to the enumeration. The preparation of the lists of villages and houses, and the selection of the territorial units for the proceeding, should be effected by the chief Revenue Boards or officers in concert with the Imperial Census Commissioner and his provincial Deputy Superintendents. The enumerators and supervisors would be appointed by the district officers in good time, and the latter would see that the instructions are understood. The responsibility for the organization of the whole of this part of the business will rest with the local Governments. Some special provision will everywhere be necessary for numbering the floating population and travellers. A very large number of the Burmese live in boats; and there must be an immense similar population throughout India.

Preliminary arrangements.

20. Lists of occupations prevailing in the several districts of the different provinces should be compiled by the local authorities as proposed by the Committee. As castes and sects will be exhibited only in major detail, no separate lists will, in these two cases, be necessary.

Lists of occupations, castes, and sects.

21. It will probably be found advisable to pass a short general Act, which would be permissive and applied as required by the local Governments; for this legislation there will be ample time a year hence.

Legislation.

22. It is a matter for much satisfaction that, with the three exceptions of Nepal, Bootan, and Sikkim, a census appears to be feasible throughout all the Native States. We do not propose on the present occasion to record our final opinion on this part of the subject, which has yet to be further considered in our Foreign Department. But, supposing the determination to be that the

Census of Native States.

*If information is needed in regard to the age of children employed in manufacturing industries in large towns, it can always be obtained by separate and special enquiries.

census of Native States will be undertaken, we think that the broadest distinction should be drawn between the enumeration in British and Foreign territory. The results in the latter case will necessarily possess much less completeness and accuracy, and we should not expect them to conform to any uniform standard. The various political officers might be supplied with the instructions drawn up for British territory, and would doubtless cause the enquiries to correspond with them so far as this might be practicable or expedient. The results might be tabulated locally by the agency or the province, as the case might be, the Agents and Residents being responsible both for the actual work and its utilization. The two proceedings, though synchronous, would thus be entirely separate, and the superintendence from an imperial point of view would lie with our Foreign Department.

Supply of paper.

Explanatory circular.

23. The Committee suggest the import from England of paper for forms, and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma recommends the issue of a short explanatory circular, describing in plain language, suited to the comprehension of the rural population, the objects of a general enumeration. These are points deserving attention, but as subsidiary matters they can be left to the Imperial Census Commissioner, if one is appointed.

24. We would request that early consideration may be given to our proposals.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,—No. 34 (Statistics & Commerce), dated India Office, London, the 4th March 1880.

I HAVE considered in Council your letter dated the 13th November 1879, No. 80 (Public), transmitting papers on the subject of the next census of India, and stating your conclusions on the different questions therein discussed.

2. These conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows under the three principal heads of (A) Preliminary arrangements, (B) Enumeration, (C) Compilation and tabulation of the information collected by the enumeration.

3. (A) Preliminary:

(*a*) With perhaps some small local exceptions, the census or enumeration to be everywhere taken on the same day, early in February 1881.

(*b*) A preliminary enumeration to be made a few days before the date of the formal census.

(*c*) Legal sanction to be given to the census operations by special legislation.

(*d*) The boundaries and areas of the census divisions to be carefully determined prior to the enumeration.

(*e*) The agency for enumeration to be generally unpaid. The lower grades of the police not to be employed as enumerators.

(*f*) A single Commissioner or Superintendent to be appointed, for about 18 months, to supervise census operations generally throughout India, in co-operation with provincial Deputy Superintendents, who would be employed for about six to twelve months. These officers to be responsible for all arrangements preliminary to enumeration. The provincial compilation to rest (under the general control of the Superintendent) with the Deputy Superintendents; the final tabulation with the Superintendent. Arrangements for the subordinate staff to be made hereafter by the local authorities.

(*g*) Minor preliminaries, such as printing, the supply of paper, &c., to be left to the Census Superintendent.

(*h*) A synchronous but rough census of Native States to be undertaken, if practicable, under the superintendence of the Foreign Department.

4. (B) Enumeration:

(*i*) Each enumerator to use a single schedule, in a form somewhat modified from that recommended by the Committee.

(*j*) The unit of enumeration to be the "house."

(*k*) No classification of houses (as into "better sort," "inferior sort," and the like) to be attempted.

(*l*) The name of each member of the household, that of the head of it coming first, to be entered in the schedule, except in the case of objection to state the name of a female, when she is to be entered by number only.

(*m*) The "civil or conjugal condition" of each member of the household to be entered as stated by the parties and without further inquiry. But no attempt to be made to ascertain and record information regarding the relationship of each member of the household to its head.

(*n*) The age last birthday (except for infants, whose age is to be given in months) to be entered.

(*o*) Religion, caste, and nation, race, or tribe. These particulars to be entered in the schedule, first under a main heading, "Religion," sub-divided into "Religion" and "Caste, if Hindu," "Sect, if other religion;" secondly, in two columns, "Language of birth" and "Place of birth," separate information to show "British subject," "Eurasian," or "Foreigner," being added for those cases under the latter column.

(*p*) The "occupation" of each member of the household to be shown.

(*q*) Also his or her educational state under three heads,—
"Under instruction."
"Not under instruction, but able to read and write."
"Not under instruction, unable to read or write."

(*r*) Certain infirmities to be shown under the heads,—
"Unsound mind."
"Congenital deaf-mute."
"Blind" (the omission of which from the form is apparently inadvertent).
"Leper, black."

5. (C) Compilation and tabulation:

(*s*) The particulars obtained by the enumeration to be tabulated in 27 forms. Of these, five are general statements relating to areas, population, &c. The remaining 22 show the distribution of the population by sex, age, civil condition, religion, language, birth-place, occupation, education, and infirmities with certain cross divisions. Thus forms VI, VII, VIII show distribution according to age and civil condition; form IX according to religion and civil condition; forms XI to XV according to religion and age; forms XVIII and XIX according to sex and occupation; forms XXI to XXIV according to infirmity, age, and sex. It is not proposed to tabulate occupations by age or religion, or except by sex. Nor is "any classification by castes of the Hindu population to be attempted."

(*t*) Information as to land revenue, &c., not to be collected as part of the census work, but will be separately ascertained and incorporated with the general census returns.

6. This scheme of operations appears to be on the whole well considered, and I generally approve it. But with regard to a few points, though I do not think it advisable to give any definite instructions, and shall leave it to your Government to decide upon them, I desire your consideration of the following observations.

7. Preliminary:

(*c*) It might be well to enact that the census schedules shall not be evidence in cases not connected with the census, as I am informed that, on the occasion of the former census, inconvenience has been caused by the schedules having been called for by courts of justice.

(*f*) A telegram,* copy of which is appended, has already been sent to you, sanctioning the appointment of a Census Commissioner or Superintendent. But, judging from the experience of the last census, it seems hardly probable that the information collected by the enumerators can be compiled and sent to head-quarters and then tabulated in time for the Commissioner to complete his report within eight months from the taking of the census. On the other hand, it would seem that the Commissioner will have little to do, unless he supervises provincial compilation, for some time after the census is taken.

* Dated 7th February 1880.
"Your telegram 2nd. Appointment Census Commissioner sanctioned with deputation allowance Rs. 500."

8. Enumeration:

I am disposed to think that nothing should be entered in the enumerators' schedules which it is not intended to compile or tabulate either provincially or in the imperial returns.

9. (*m*) As remarked by the Committee (their paragraph 14), most valuable information might be obtained by the ascertainment and careful collation, with reference to caste, religion, occupation, and age, of family relationships, as regards the extent of polygamy and its effect on birth, the relative ages of husband and wife, the Hindu family system, the maintenance of the infirm and aged, and the like, in different provinces and among different classes of the people. But the labour of such compilation would be so great and its results so bulky that you appear to have exercised a judicious discretion in declining to attempt this. You therefore propose to ascertain only the civil or conjugal condition of the people generally, as in India, among the mass of the population, every boy and girl is married as soon as it is possible to procure a consort; the advantage of this, especially as you do not propose to tabulate the civil condition according to race or caste, will be chiefly to obtain some approximation to the proportions of these relations existing in

different provinces and religions and to assimilate your census returns to those of the United Kingdom.

10. (*n*) As regards age, it is generally admitted that the information collected will not be entirely trustworthy. There seems, however, no practicable alternative to your proposal to record the age by years except to omit age altogether in the schedule. It appears to be thought that, on the whole, the error will cancel itself, that is, that ages will be overstated to the same extent that they are understated.

11. (*o*) The extent to which religion, caste, or race should be ascertained and shown in the final tabulation is one of the most difficult questions connected with the census; and I am not sure that your conclusions on it, if I rightly apprehend them, might not be somewhat modified with advantage.

12. In the first place, it appears to me that caste is essentially a tribal, not a religious, distinction, and that, if shown at all, it should not be shown under the heading "Religion." Under that heading should be shown the main religious divisions and the sects. Thus, under the main head "Mahomedan" would be shown "Sunnis," "Shiahs," "Wahabis," "Khojas," and any similar sects; under "Hindu" (if, as is likely, it is not worth while to distinguish among orthodox Hindus between the special cults of Vishnu and of Siva), "Orthodox Hindus" and dissenting sects such as Sikhs, Wallabacharyas, Kabir Panthis, &c.

13. If I am not mistaken, it is your intention to show, in forms IV—IX and X—XV, age and civil condition according to the five great religious divisions—Hindu, Mahomedan, Buddhist, Christian, and "others"—only. If so, no separate and distinct information will be tabulated regarding such interesting and important sections of the community as the Sikhs, Parsees, and Jews. I can hardly think that this was meant.

14. The next point relates to nationality. I entirely approve of your decision to make language the great test of this. Care of course will be taken that the language recorded is the language of the individual described *used in his household*, not that of the locality in which he resides. But I am somewhat doubtful whether (except in presidency towns, where there is a large immigrant population) it is worth while to show "place of birth."

15. Lastly, there is the question of caste and tribe. If shown at all, this should, I think, be shown under the main heading "Race" or "Nationality" next to "Language of birth."

16. If caste is not to be used at all for compilation or tabulation, either provincial or imperial (and strong arguments in favour of this view are urged by the Committee), it should not, I think, be entered in the enumeration schedule. And if caste is not entered, it appears to me that other tribal distinctions (unless strictly for provincial purposes) should also be omitted. If it is not worth while to distinguish between the Brahmin, the Rajpoot, the Kumbi, the Mhar, and the Bhil of the Deccan, it can hardly be necessary to distinguish between the Pathan, the Biluch, and the Jât of the Punjab.

17. On the other hand, before finally deciding to abandon all classification by castes of the Hindu population of British India, serious consideration should be given to such arguments as those urged by Mr. Hobart.* It must be remembered that, without some such classification, the useful information contained in table XXIII of the Parliamentary Return of 1875 (c 1349) cannot be given. It may be practicable, under detailed instructions from each local Government, to classify the information obtained in the schedules under the head of "Caste," somewhat as follows, for the Hindu population:—

* Letter of Secretary, North-Western Provinces, No. 1572A of the 8th June 1878, paragraph 13.

Brahmins.
Hindus of other high caste.
Do. of inferior caste.
Do. of impure caste or outcasts.
Aboriginal tribes.

The great point to be borne in mind is that whatever instructions on this subject are given, they should be based on a uniform principle, and that the separate local details should all be susceptible of being brought under a final uniform classification.

18. (*p*) It appears to me worthy of consideration whether "occupation" should not be shown for adult males only. The results of showing the occupation of females in the last census returns are known to have been misleading.

19. (C) Compilation and tabulation:

Should you, on consideration of the foregoing remarks, see fit to modify your conclusions on any of the points I have commented on, you will, of course, take steps to alter the form of tabulation statements accordingly.

20. In conclusion I have only to express my satisfaction with the able and valuable report submitted to you by the Committee, Messrs. Plowden, Beverley, and Cornish, to whose consideration you referred the question of arrangements for the next census.

APPENDIX B (3).

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agents, Governor-General, Central India and Rajputana,—Nos. 1C. to 12C., dated Fort William, the 29th March 1880.

In continuation of circular No. 55 of the 13th November 1879, regarding the preliminary arrangements for the census of 1881, I am directed to forward a copy of the form of enumerator's schedule which has been prescribed for general adoption throughout the Empire. Copies of despatches to and from Her Majesty's Secretary of State are enclosed.

2. The modifications which have been made in the form, as originally proposed by the Census Committee, are as follows:

(*a*) The proposal to have a separate form for each householder has been foregone; each enumerator will have a separate book or collection of forms.

(*b*) The distinction between enclosure and house has been abandoned, the latter term alone being retained. It is believed that the term "house" is easily recognised in India, as indicating the homestead where members of a family live in commensality, and as comprising also the resident servants of such family.

(*c*) The sixth heading above the tabular statement (name of the head of the house) has been omitted, as also column 3 of the tabular statement. It will be sufficient to record the name of the head of the house *first* in column 2.

(*d*) The tabular heading *Nationality* has been struck out, and in its place have been substituted the two separate heads of *Mother-tongue* and *Place of birth*.

(*e*) The heading of the "occupation" column has been altered so as to show that only adult males, or others who really follow a specific occupation, are to be shown in this column.

(*f*) In the last column (*Infirmities*) "elephantiasis" has been omitted, and also the qualification "black" originally added in the case of lepers.

(*g*) The notes at the foot of the tabular statement have been modified so as to enable the local Government to adopt whatever territorial sub-division may be most convenient. The description of foreigners has been made dependent upon their country as a more precise term than nationality.

3. Full instructions as to the use of the form, with skeleton directions to enumerators, will have to be printed on the cover of each enumerator's book. And I am to request that you will, with the permission of the local Government, favour the Governor-General in Council with a draft of the instructions proposed for enumerators in

On the uniformity of the instructions for all parts of India will, to some extent, depend the uniform significance of the results that may be obtained for the several provinces. The list of occupations will have (paragraph 38 of Census Committee's report) to be prepared separately for each province. Copies of Dr. Farr's tables of occupations will be circulated as soon as they are received from England.

4. It is perhaps needless to observe that very great care will have to be taken in translating the headings of the form, so as to make those headings intelligible to comparatively illiterate people. It would be well that each of the translations of this form, before being sent to press, should be examined by a European officer conversant with each language, as it is used by ordinary people in the districts where it may be the vernacular.

5. It will be open to the local Government to cause entry in column 7 of such details as to clans, tribes, and septs as the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor may see fit.

6. With reference to paragraphs 11 and 12 and 15 to 17 of the despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council has deemed it best to retain the heading "Caste" (column 7) as a sub-head under "Religion." Instructions regarding the tables into which the census results are to be compiled will be issued hereafter. But tables for exhibiting the castes or tribes of the people will be prescribed. As the Census Commissioner for India will not take charge of his office until the autumn, references on general points of importance concerning the census preparations should be made to the Government of India in this department; and copies of any circular orders issued by the local Government or the local Census Superintendent should be sent for record in this office.

No. 13C.

Copy to Foreign Department.

Form of enumerator's schedule.

DISTRICT _____ SUB-DIVISION* _____ VILLAGE _____ *Name of enumerator.*

No. of House _____

1 Serial No. of each inmate.	2 Name.	3 Condition, *i.e.* whether married, unmarried, widow or widower.	4 Sex.	5 Age last birthday.	Religion. 6 Religion.	Religion. 7 Caste, if Hindu; sect, if of other religion.	8 Mother-tongue.	9 † ‡ § Place of birth.	10 ¶ Occupation of men; also of boys and females who may do work.	11 Education. 1. Under instruction. 2. Not under instruction but able to read and write. 3. Not under instruction and not able to read and write.	12 Infirmities. 1. Unsound mind. 2. Deaf-mutes from birth. 3. Blind. 4. Lepers.

* This to be varied according to circumstances. | † If a European British subject, add British subject. | ‡ If a foreigner, state of what country. | § If of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, add Eurasian. In this column such details of tribes, clans, and septs, as the local Government may direct should be introduced. ¶ Boys at school, girls, small children, and women who perform no regular work, should not be shown at all under column 10.

APPENDIX B (4).

Extracts from four reports relative to the arrangements to be made for the census to be taken in the early part of February 1881.

From the Commissioner of the Pegu Division to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 56-9, dated the 19th April 1880.

* * * * *

2. The time fixed for the census is, as regards British Burma, rather an unfortunate one, for February is the month in which the floating and temporary population of the province is the most numerous. February is in the middle of the grain-exporting season, when the harbours are full of foreign shipping and the towns and districts are overrun with labourers from India and Upper Burma, when cartmen, boatmen, and traders are moving about from place to place with greater activity than at any other time of year, and when revenue officials are busily engaged in collecting the land revenue. This is the time also when fishermen who work the inland and sea fisheries abandon their homes, unroofing their houses, and taking their families with them to reside at the scene of their labours. The selection of this season will considerably increase the difficulties attending correct enumeration of the people; but this disadvantage probably will not be considered sufficient to outweigh the advantages attending a synchronous census for the whole of India.

Date of census.

* * * * *

4. There will be no difficulties about boundaries and areas as far down in the scale as revenue circles (tikes). If these are fixed as the territorial units which are to be the basis of the proceedings, no preliminary measures in this respect will be necessary; and no lower sub-division of boundaries being as yet known, it does not seem possible to define any others.

Boundaries and area.

5. It is considered that the agency to be employed for enumeration should be unpaid and that the "rank-and-file" of the police should be excluded. If by this latter expression it is intended that no police officer lower than, say, a head constable should be employed, there will be considerable difficulty in conducting the census operations by means of an "unpaid" agency. The objection to employ the rank-and-file of the police is based, I presume, upon the ground that such persons might utilize the opportunity to commit acts of extortion or oppression. I do not, however, think that in British Burma the lower ranks of the police would be any more likely to abuse their power in this respect than the village officers, and they would certainly be more trustworthy than a set of "unpaid "agents." The difficulty of procuring unpaid agents in this province would be very great, and, even if they were procured, their work would be very untrustworthy.

Nature of the agency to be employed.

* * * * *

On the whole, it does not appear to be probable that there would be any difficulty about the agency for enumeration.

In the larger towns, enumerators' blocks of 60 houses (the number allotted to each enumerator) having been marked off by the district officer, enumerators would be appointed from amongst the local officials, writers, and others, Thoogyees and police (if they are permitted to be employed), officials of the higher ranks undertaking the work of supervision. Perhaps some few Native gentlemen of intelligence, pensioners, &c., might be induced to assist without payment; and in the few cases in which a sufficient number of unpaid agents could not possibly be procured, hired enumerators might be engaged. The expense which is likely to be incurred in hiring enumerators is very small.

In the rural districts the headman (Kyaydangyee) of each village would be the enumerator for the village if it did not contain more than 60 houses. Even if such headman cannot read or write himself, he would have no difficulty, as a rule, in finding some one of his relations or friends to assist him in this respect.

In villages containing more than 60 houses, the Deputy Commissioner would generally be able to find some intelligent villager capable of assisting the Kyaydangyee. The work of supervision would be done by the police and the superior revenue officials.

* * * * *

6. The preliminary arrangements which would be required would be, first, the preparation of a sufficient number of enumerators' or householders' schedules, some in English, but chiefly in Burmese, as the total number of houses is given yearly with tolerable accuracy in the Thoogyees' population-returns. The number of these forms which would be required can be easily ascertained. Such numbers would be the number of houses given in the population-return of the previous year, plus a fair allowance for increase and omissions.

Preliminary arrangements.

There should also be a printed paper of simple instructions, containing the objects of the census and explaining the manner in which the various columns of the enumerator's schedule should be filled in. Of these papers, there should be one for each enumerator and, say, one to every 60 houses: these should be in the hands of the enumerators for at

least one month before the date of the census to allow of their being thoroughly studied and digested.

* * * * *

8. The only locality in Pegu where any difficulty is likely to be experienced in obtaining an accurate enumeration of the people is in the sparsely populated portion of the Yoma range in the Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Thayetmyo districts.

Hill Tracts.

The total population of these hills does not, however, amount to more than a few thousands at the utmost. At the last census no attempt to enumerate them was made, and their numbers were taken from the Thoogyees' population-returns, as these people live in scattered hamlets, each of which contains only a few families several days' journey apart; and as the people are generally totally unable to read and write, any attempt to obtain an accurate census of their numbers on any one particular day would seem to be hopeless.

9. Some legislative measure on the lines proposed by the Committee would be desirable, especially as regards the foreign town population of this division.

Legislation.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 688-19, dated the 19th April 1880.

* * * * *

Deputy Commissioner, Shwaygyin, considers the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent would facilitate the taking of the census, but that the appointment should be made about six months prior to the date of the census. Would exclude the Karens living in the hills from the enumeration, as the villages are scattered and some of them unknown. Would accept the data from the population returns, and obtain information from missionaries. Recommends that eight intelligent men on Rs. 20 each per mensem for two months be sent round to each village to explain what has to be done.

Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo, considers there will be no difficulty in taking the census of his district (the boundaries of the circles having been carefully defined), provided the instructions are issued in due time and the necessary forms furnished; that the Headmen or Kyaydangyees should form the agency through which the work of enumeration is to be carried out. In villages where Kyaydangyees have not been appointed, such villages to be amalgamated with those adjoining.

With regard to outlying tracts which comprise the Western Yoma range of hills and the Karen hills, anticipates difficulty in obtaining an accurate census. On the Yoma range of hills the houses are at considerable distances from each other and sparsely populated, and the inhabitants (including the Headmen) are ignorant. Would therefore exclude them from the enumeration, and accept the data afforded by the Thoogyees' returns, and check them with the statistics of births and deaths registered. Suggests the alternative plan of sub-dividing the hills and despatching special enumerators to each house in succession; that, if this suggestion be adopted, a remuneration of Rs. 100 will be necessary.

With reference to the Karen Hills sub-division, attaches letter from the Assistant Commissioner in charge, reporting that a synchronous enumeration is impossible, and suggesting that the Thoogyees' returns be accepted for all the "remote" villages; and that, as regards the other villages, the enumeration be carried out by the Sawkeh under the supervision of a responsible officer.

The Deputy Commissioner considers the best plan would be to make the Sawkeh chiefs responsible for an accurate enumeration: these officials now receive Rs. 15 each per mensem, and could arrange to visit the Sawkehs of villages and record the result of their enumeration; that the Sawkehs would have to be instructed beforehand and remunerated for the compilation of the returns.

The boat population to be carried out by village Kyaydangyees, to whom a certain extent of the river should be allotted, and who should grant passes to those who have come within the enumeration in order to prevent a double enumeration. Considers that the floating population in village rest-houses, &c., should also be enumerated by Kyaydangyees.

Deputy Commissioner, Salween, considers it will be impossible to take a census simultaneously throughout his district, owing to the mountainous nature of the country and the uncivilized condition of the population, but that a correct enumeration of all the inhabitants of the district could be obtained in a period of two months, and a census of outsiders only prepared on the date fixed for the census.

* * * * *

There is a consensus of opinion that the enumeration of outlying and hilly tracts should not be attempted, but the Thoogyees' capitation-returns be accepted in lieu; and in this opinion I concur. With regard to the larger towns and municipalities, I am of opinion that the rank-and-file of the police might be advantageously employed in distributing beforehand the census-papers, and that the collection be left to enumerators, official and

paid; with our annual capitation assessment the objection to police agency ceases to have the effect it might have elsewhere, because with us the people are accustomed to the yearly counting and have no caste or religious prejudices against the same.

In villages and small towns, I consider the issue of census papers from house to house unnecessary and expensive. The agency for enumeration should be supplied, with census forms filled in for the territorial unit (village), with the names of all those entered in the last (previous) capitation assessment register of the Thoogyee of the circle, ample space being left for the insertion of all others who may be in the village on the night of enumeration, and, on the other hand, the names of all absentees to be scored out; these (census) papers should be prepared beforehand in the revenue office of each district, and when ready should be fully explained to the enumerators to be employed.

The agency I propose for enumeration should be Myookes, Thoogyees, Goungs, Kyaydangyees, and Seh Ein Goungs as a general rule, the exception being the employment of paid enumerators in the towns and municipalities.

I would suggest an alteration in the date for holding the census. February is about the most inconvenient month for Burmese. The villagers are scattered all over the plains and fields at their threshing-floors or tehs away from the village here and there, whilst the Thoogyees are fully busy with their land revenue assessments. I would propose a date when the population have returned to their houses, and when the enumeration could be utilized from the assessment of the capitation-tax: this would be more convenient for the really responsible man, the Thoogyee, and, by providing him with carefully prepared returns, tend to give a more accurate assessment-roll, which means increase in the revenue. I think some day in July would be the best, and a moonlight night should be selected.

The enumeration of the floating population in boats and zayats will require to be specially looked after. No boat should be permitted to pass a village after nightfall; and in effecting this there can be little hardship caused or difficulty encountered; each boat having been counted should be given a token and allowed to proceed on its journey next morning. The village Kyaydangyees can efficiently carry this out.

The Deputy Superintendent should be appointed at least six months before the date fixed for the census, and he should act independently of any other provincial authority than that of the local Administration.

* * * * *

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Arakan Division to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 118-178, dated the 9th March 1880.

* * * * *

4. No preliminary record of boundaries and areas is necessary in British Burma, as it is proposed that the work of enumeration shall be performed by revenue and police village officials within certain revenue areas which had been already determined. A question regarding the boundary between Arakan and Chittagong remains unsettled, but the Deputy Commissioner is now on his way to meet the Chittagong Settlement Officer with the special object of finally disposing of the question.

5. The arrangements to be made for taking the census may be something like the following:—

(1). Each Kyaydangyee shall be the enumerator of his village, with the exception of a few remote villages inhabited by hill-men, of which a list should be at once prepared with a view to the appointment of special enumeration.

(2). Each Kyaydangyee will enter in the forms supplied the requisite information in the case of each man, woman, and child ordinarily resident in his village, and complete his rough lists at least two months before the day appointed for the census.

(3). The Goung will within these two months proceed to each village in his jurisdiction and personally test each Kyaydangyee's return house by house, making the necessary alterations and corrections in it.

(4). On the night of the census each Kyaydangyee will take these amended returns and strike out from it the names of all absentees, and add the names, &c., of all unregistered persons who are found in the village on that night.

(5). This return the Kyaydangyee will deliver to the Goung, who, after further testing it, if necessary, will make it over to the Thoogyee of his circle.

6. The Thoogyee will again test these returns further by comparison with his last annual enumeration papers, and bring them, noting discrepancies in a supplementary paper, to the Extra Assistant Commissioner of his township.

7. When persons sleep in boats at any village, they will be included in the return for the village where they sleep. Each boat when enumerated will receive a ticket "enumerated at village." The occupants of any boat touching at a village the day following the census will be registered in the village at which they touch, unless they are able to produce such a ticket.

13. I forward a letter from Major Hughes, in which he objects to an accurate census being undertaken in the Hill Tracts. A census on one night is out of the question, and, if a complete census is taken at all, it must be done by the Superintendent himself, assisted by his Assistant Superintendent and Police Inspectors, for the Hill Chiefs cannot write, and I most strongly deprecate any introduction of Arakanese or Bengali officials to make census enquiries among the hill-men. A fairly complete census may be taken in the course of the cold season in the way I suggest ; but the objection of Major Hughes deserves careful consideration.

* * * * * *

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Arakan Division to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 202-173, dated the 27th April 1880.

In continuation of this office No. 118-173, dated the 9th ultimo, and in reply to your telegram dated the 21st instant, I have the honour to state that I am unable to give more than a very general explanation of the manner in which a census of the Hill Tracts may be taken by the Superintendent and his assistants. The accomplishment of a fairly complete census without giving rise to misunderstanding must depend very much upon the tact and energy of these officers, and dealing (as they have to deal) with very wild and not unsuspicious people, it will not be wise to hamper them with hard-and-fast instructions.

2. The Superintendent will, in the first place, divide the whole district into circles for each officer. Each officer will then in the course of the cold season travel about to the different villages and habitations in the circle, and, sending for the Chiefs or Headmen of the villages, use his personal influence with them to procure the names, &c., of the persons ordinarily residing there, which the circle officer will personally fill into the form.

3. Major Hughes, the late Superintendent, admitted this, though a very troublesome undertaking, was probably feasible ; but he feared enquiries which would seem inquisitorial, and would certainly not be understood, might lead to an undesirable and unsettled state of feeling on the part of the wild uneducated tribes among, which they were instituted. It is certainly not wise to run any risk of this kind for the sake of the census of a very sparse population, which after all can hardly be accurate.

The forms therefore should, I think, be issued at least four months before the date on which it is proposed to take the census, or at least a sufficient number of them should be so issued to allow of every enumerator having one, so as to make himself acquainted with the particulars required.

4. I am of opinion that no attempt should be made to take a house to house census in—

(*a*) the Salween Hill Tracts, except in Papoon and at the police-stations;
(*b*) the Karen Hill Tracts, except at the head-quarters of the Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Superintendent of Police ;
(*c*) the hilly circles of the division inhabited by Karens.

In all of these cases, as already pointed out, the population consists of wild tribes widely scattered, whose places of abode are constantly being changed. To obtain a census of these people in the usual manner would require an army of enumerators, as one would be required for every two or three houses. Owing to the wild nature of the country, these enumerators would require to be highly paid ; and the probable result of despatching them would be that, on arrival at the hamlets they were detailed for, they would find them deserted owing to the mere rumour that they were coming. The figures for these tracts should, as at the last census, be taken from the annual population-returns, with a slight addition for probable increase since the last enumeration ; and the total is so small that any error will hardly affect the figures for the division, while the result will be more reliable than can be attained, even with a large expenditure, by any other method.

5. As regards the floating population in boats, I am averse to any such high-handed measure as stopping traffic, which could not be legally enforced and might lead to quarrelling if not blows. I would simply have one enumerator detailed at each village where there is boat traffic, whose duty it would be to collect the statistics required from the boats anchored at the village on the night of the census, and furnish each with a certificate that this had been done ; as also to board all boats arriving at the village, say, up to noon on the following day, and collect the statistics of such as could not produce a certificate of having been already enumerated.

APPENDIX B (5).

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department,—No. 3354-11—2 (Census), dated the 21st May 1880.

With reference to your letters No. 55, dated the 18th November 1879, and No. 70., dated the 29th March 1880, I am directed to submit, for the orders of the Government of India, copies of the draft instructions which it is proposed to issue for the guidance of census enumerators and of suggestions for the modification, for this province, of the form of Enumerator's schedule.

2. The proposed alterations in the schedule form do not affect the body of the form in any essential particular. They are intended to simplify the work of the enumerators and to secure information which it would be difficult to dispense with.

3. The modification in the heading, District, Township, &c., is introduced to bring the form into agreement with the recognized divisions of the country. The addition of "description of house" is very important in a province where the house is the basis of local taxation. The entry will correspond to the "tonnage of boat" in boat forms, which it is essential should be stated. No practical difficulty in the required classification will be experienced by the enumerators, who are accustomed in ordinary life to distinguish houses in the manner proposed.

4. *Column 1.*—It will save trouble, and will help to guide enumerators, to print the serial numbers in this column. Twelve has been taken as ordinarily the largest probable number of residents in any one house.

5. *Column 2.*—The addition of the words "and usual residence" in this column is intended to meet the case of persons who may be enumerated in places other than their own homes, and will be especially useful in the case of the large floating population. The provision is the more necessary as, at the time when the census will be taken, a very considerable proportion of the population will be away from their usual place of abode in the pursuit of their various callings, such as agriculture, fishing, and the collection of forest produce.

6. *Column 11.*—The sub-division of this column by the vertical instead of horizontal printing of the three headings will greatly facilitate the work of enumerators. Instead of being obliged to re-write the heading in full in each case, or to note 1, 2, or 3 against each name, a single mark in the appropriate division for each person in column 2 will suffice. This will remove much risk of negligent work and of confusion in the entries in this column.

7. The preparation of a separate form of schedule for boat enumeration is plainly a necessity. The modifications in the form are only such as are obviously needed to adapt it for the required purpose. The attachment of a counterfoil containing the most important particulars of the schedule is necessary to prevent the otherwise inevitable risk of a second or third enumeration of the same boat.

8. With regard to the draft instructions to enumerators, care has been taken to make them as full as possible without the insertion of superfluous particulars which might tend to confuse the minds of enumerators in the rural districts. Each column has been treated separately, and it is hoped that the proposed instructions will give the enumerators all the explanations which they will need.

9. As there are no recognised sects or castes among Buddhists, Chinese, Nat-worshippers, Jews, and Fire-worshippers, a note to this effect has been inserted in the directions as to column 7. As these include most of the classes with which enumerators in the rural districts will usually have to deal, this explanation will tend to simplify their work.

10. In the explanation of columns 6 and 8, the mechanical device of showing the more important religions and languages in large type has been adopted. It is believed that this will have the effect of attracting the attention of the enumerators to those with which they will ordinarily be concerned. In each case the list has been made as complete as possible with a view to secure the inclusion of all religions and languages likely to be met with in Burma.

11. Owing to the facility of union between Burmese women and foreigners and to the existence of certain races, such as Karens and Talaings, whose language is more or less rapidly giving place to Burmese, some difficulty has been felt in giving, with respect to column 8, such instructions as will secure the attainment of the object for which this column, in conjunction with column 9, is intended. There are Talaings, for instance, of pure descent, speaking from their birth nothing but Burmese. The result of entering merely "Burmese" and the name of their birth-place against their names in columns 8 and 9 would be to obliterate all distinctions between them and true Burmans, a result which would not seem to be desirable. One effect would be considerably to diminish the number of Talaings and to increase that of Burmese as compared with the last census, and so to convey a false impression of the actual facts. In such cases, it is proposed to enter Burmese-Talaing as the mother-tongue. Again, the people of the country intermarry freely with aliens. The child of a Burmese mother and a Chinese father would call himself a Chinaman, while very possibly Burmese might be his only language, or both Burmese and Chinese might be equally familiar to him. To obviate the difficulty that would arise in such cases, which are of common occurrence, it is proposed to instruct enumerators to enter the languages of both the father and the mother where they are different. Thus, against the name of the child of a Burman mother by a Chinese father the entry in column 8 will be *Chino-Burmese*. The definition of "mother-tongue" and the special instructions on the above points seem to be necessary and sufficient for the explanation of the intention of column 8.

12. Care has been taken to explain the nature of the entries required in column 9 by giving a few simple examples.

13. With regard to column 10, the instructions have been so framed as to carry out what is believed to be the intention of the Government of India, *viz.*, to include under this head only those who are actually engaged in some calling. Women and children have therefore been excluded, except in cases where their occupation is different and distinct from that of the head of the family and adds to the income of the household. The wife of a cultivator may sometimes take her share in the work of the field, but she should not therefore be classed separately from her husband as a cultivator. Similarly, the daughters of a family take their turn at the loom, but they are not on that account necessarily weavers by trade.

14. It is not proposed to furnish enumerators with lists of occupations prevalent in the various divisions of the province. Any general list if it were full, and unless it were full it would be useless, would increase the bulk of the instructions to an unwieldy extent, and would tend rather to confuse than to enlighten the mind of an enumerator. Clear directions have been given as to the manner in which occupations are to be entered; and it has been pointed out that they should be described in special, not in general, terms. Lists of occupations have however been called for from Commissioners for purposes of compilation hereafter.

15. The directions proposed to be issued as regards the remaining columns of the form explain themselves.

16. In addition to the detailed explanation of the various columns of the form, careful directions are contained in the instructions as to the procedure to be observed before, at the time of, and after the taking of the census. The directions for boat enumeration, a careful attention to which is of great importance, are explicit.

17. It is the intention to supplement these instructions by the issue to each enumerator, for guidance, of imaginary house and boat schedules, completely filled up as regards all the particulars that are likely to be commonly required. The translation of the headings of the schedule, and also of the instructions to enumerators, will be executed with great care, and will be revised by a competent English officer.

18. In anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, a circular letter (a copy of which is enclosed), explaining the procedure to be adopted before the actual census is taken, has been issued to Commissioners. The allotment of circles into supervisor's and enumerator's divisions is to be commenced immediately, the population-returns for last year being taken as the basis for the distribution. To each enumerator a maximum number of 60 houses is to be allotted; and one supervisor is to be appointed for each 10 or 15 divisions. Enumerators will be chosen usually from Kyaydangyees and Village Elders; supervisors from pensioned Government officials, Thoogyees, Goungs, and respectable and intelligent residents. The appointment of enumerators and supervisors is to be considered at once, and finally settled upon the submission of the population-returns for the present year, which are due in the Deputy Commissioners' offices by 30th September. Efforts are however to be made to secure the submission of these returns by the middle of August. It is proposed to make these the basis for the census, as far as houses are concerned, by filling in from them, in the schedules, the names of the members of each household. This will materially assist enumerators in filling up their schedules in detail. This cannot be done in the case of boats. But district officers are instructed to make careful arrangements to ensure the accuracy of this, the most difficult, part of the census-taking. In the case of municipalities, the arrangements will be entrusted to the Municipal Committees, as far as regards the shipping in Rangoon to the Port Commissioners, and in the other ports to the Port Officers.

19. As regards the enumeration of the inhabitants of certain remote and inaccessible parts, such as the Pegu Yoma, the Karen hills, and the Arakan hills, the Commissioners have expressed their opinion that the taking of the census will be difficult, if not impossible, owing to the ignorance of the people and their scattered condition. The Commissioner of Tenasserim proposes to exclude such tracts from the enumeration, and to accept the data afforded by the Thoogyees' returns. An alternative plan of appointing special enumerators is, however, suggested. The Commissioner of Arakan proposes to divide the Hill Tracts into circles, and to obtain a list of the inhabitants of each circle, by means of the Superintendent and his assistants, before the date fixed for the census. An arrangement of this kind will be adopted in the tracts referred to; and directions, both for the preliminary enumeration and the checks which are to be subsequently used, are included in the circular to Commissioners.

20. With regard to the probable cost of the census, it is proposed to appoint a Deputy Superintendent from about October. He will probably be required to hold office till the end of 1881. A deputation allowance of Rs. 300 a month will be sufficient. The cost of establishment for the Deputy Superintendent cannot be fixed with any certainty.

It is proposed that the Deputy Superintendent should be subordinate only to the local Government and to the Imperial Commissioner.

Instructions to Enumerators.

EACH enumerator will be furnished with a separate book or collection of forms of enumerators' schedules in the form prescribed.

The enumerators will be instructed by the supervisor as to the manner in which the entries in each column should be filled up. A separate schedule must be used for each house.

Column No. 1 will contain a serial number, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., against which must be entered each name in column 2.

Column 2.—The name and usual residence of each person in the house or boat will be given; but in the case of newly-born and unnamed infants, the word "infant" may be entered in place of a name. The name of the head of the family, and in boat schedules the name of the headman of the boat, should always be the first in the list, to be followed by that of his wife, if he has one, then by those of his children, then by those of other relations, and lastly by those of other inmates of the house.

Column 3 should contain one of the following entries opposite each name in column 2:—

Married.
Bachelor.
Spinster.
Widower.
Widow.

Column 4 should contain one of only two entries against each name in column:—

Male.
Female.

Column 5.—Age is calculated from the last birthday, *e.g.*, a person born in March 1861 will be reckoned as 19 years old in February 1881. In the case of all persons entered in column 2 who are above one year of age, figures denoting the number of years of each person's age should be entered without the word "years;" but in the case of infants under one year the age must be given in months, the number of months being written as a word, not expressed by figures, *e.g.*, "11" will mean 11 years of age, while "eleven" in words, even without the addition of the word "months," will signify a child of eleven months old. The word "months" should not, however, be omitted.

Column 6.—The entries in this column will be one of the following for each person in column 2:—

Buddhist.
Chinese.
Nat-worshipper.
Mussulman.
Hindu.
Christian.
Fire-worshipper.
Jew.

Column 7.—In this column no entries will require to be made against the names of those who are entered in column 6 as Buddhists, Chinese, Nat-worshippers, Fire-worshippers, or Jews.

In the case of Hindus, one of the following entries should be made:—

Brahmins.
Kshatriyas.
Of lower caste.

Mussulmans should be entered either as—

Sunnis.
Shias.
Wahabis.
Others.

Christians will be entered as—

Church of England;
Roman Catholics;
Presbyterians;
Baptists;
Wesleyans;
Armenians;
Others.

Column 8.—The entries in this column will probably be one of the following:—

Burmese;
Talaing;
Arakanese;
Burman-Karen;
Talaing-Karen;
Chin;
Shan;
Chinese;

Manipuri;	English;
Siamese;	French;
Malay;	German;
Hindustani;	Italian;
Bengali;	Spanish;
Chittagonian;	Portuguese;
Tamil;	Danish,
Telugu;	Norwegian;
Persian;	Russian;
Arabic;	

but if any other language appears to be the mother-tongue of the person enumerated, it should be entered.

In the case of Talaings who speak only Burmese, "Burman-Talaing" is to be entered.

"Mother-tongue" means the tongue first spoken in childhood and learnt from the mother; if the father speaks a different language, both should be entered, *e.g.*, the language of the child of a Bengali by a Burmese wife would be entered as Burmese-Bengali; that of the child of a Chinaman by a Shan wife would appear as Shan-Chinese.

Column 9.—In this column the place in which each person was born should be entered. If such place is not in British Burma, the name of the country in which such place is situated should also be given, *e.g.*, the birth-place of a person born in—

Pagan	would be entered as	Pagan, Upper Burma.
Patna		Patna, Bengal.
Pekin		Pekin, China.

If a European British subject, "B.S." to be added; if of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, "Eurasian" to be added.

Column 10.—Boys at school, girls, small children, and women who perform no regular work should not be shown at all under column 10.

The occupation of women and children should be entered only in cases where such occupations add to the income of the household, and when such occupations are different and distinct from that of the head of the family. Occupations should be described in particular and not in general terms, *e.g.*, it should be shown whether a man cultivates paddy-land, garden, *kaing*, or *toungya*. A woman should not be entered as a bazaar-seller, but as a seller of vegetables, flowers, fish, salt, *ngapee*, cloth, crockery, or whatever her goods may be.

Column 11.—The figure 1 will be entered against each name under the appropriate sub-heading of this column, *i.e.*, if a boy is at school, the figure 1 will be entered opposite his name under the first heading of "Under instruction;" if a grown-up person is able to read and write, the figure 1 will appear against his name in the second division of the column; if a person is able to read and not able to write, or is merely able to write his name and not to read, he will be entered under the third heading.

Column 12.—If any person is of unsound mind, deaf and dumb, blind or a leper, the fact must be stated in words in the column opposite to his name.

One copy of an imaginary enumerator's schedule, both for houses and for boats, completely filled up and containing nearly all such entries as it is anticipated will be ordinarily required in any enumerator's schedule in the province, will be supplied to each enumerator as a specimen for guidance.

In rural districts the names in column 2 of the enumerator's form for houses will be entered from the Thoogyee's population-returns in the Deputy Commissioner's office before the issue of the forms to the enumerators. In other cases, the enumerators themselves must fill in the names of all the permanent residents of every house in their divisions.

On receiving his schedules, each enumerator will, between the 15th December and the 15th January, visit every house included in his list, check the names, and enter the particulars required in the remaining columns of the form against each name. He will fill in his surplus forms for any new houses in his division and insert the names of permanent residents.

Between the 15th December and the day before that fixed for the census, each supervisor will thoroughly test each enumerator's work. At least 20 per cent. of each enumerator's schedules must be checked, and each schedule tested must be initialled by the supervisor.

Ordinarily there shall be one supervisor to about 15 enumerators.

At midnight on the night of the census, each enumerator will again visit each house in his division and ascertain that each person already entered is within the house on that night. He will strike out the name of every person not then resident, and will write the names, with prescribed particulars, of every person not previously recorded and then present in the house. Travellers will thus be enumerated among the members of the household in which they are staying. Travellers stopping in zayats or other rest-houses will be included in a separate schedule to be prepared for every rest-house occupied on the night of the census.

Each supervisor will visit as many of his enumerators' divisions as he can on the night of the census, and the remainder as soon after as possible. He will satisfy himself that the provisions of the rules have been attended to by the enumerators.

Special enumerators for boats will be appointed where necessary. When special enumerators are not appointed, the house enumerator must enumerate any boats that may be within his division. Boat enumeration will be conducted on the day of the census, the names and particulars of each person on board being entered in the boat-forms with which enumerators will be furnished in the same manner as in the case of house schedules. After filling in all the particulars of the schedule, the enumerator will fill in the counterfoil, and sign and deliver it to the headman of the boat.

Each boat passing during the two days next after the census night through an enumerator's division shall be questioned by the enumerator, and, unless provided with a counterfoil as above, shall be enumerated. If the boat be provided with a counterfoil, the enumerator shall make a note of the particulars it contains, and forward the note with his schedules. The counterfoil must be left with the headman of the boat.

Immediately upon the arrival of the supervisor at the village after the census, the enumerator shall hand over to him his house and completed boat-schedules. Subsequently completed boat-schedules will be forwarded to the supervisor on the third day after the census. After checking the schedules, the supervisor will hand them over to the Extra Assistant Commissioner or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner to receive them.

APPENDIX B(6).

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Commissioners of Divisions,—No. 3855, dated the 21st May 1880.

In continuation of previous correspondence on the arrangements for the census which is to be taken early in February 1881, I am directed to forward to you the following preliminary instructions, and to request that you will be so good as to take all necessary measures to communicate these instructions to subordinate officers, and to ensure their comprehension and careful observance.

1. The territorial basis for census purposes will be the circle. This will again be sub-divided into villages and groups of villages, which will form enumerators' divisions. The number of houses in each enumerator's division should not as a rule exceed 60. To instruct the enumerators and check their work, supervisors will be appointed. A group of not more than 15 divisions should be placed under the charge of each supervisor. If possible, not more than 10 divisions should be assigned to a supervisor, but the limit is fixed at 15, as it is feared that the supervising staff available will be somewhat small.

2. Taking the population-returns of last year as his guide, each District Officer should at once proceed to parcel out every circle in his district into enumerator's divisions and supervisor's groups of divisions, and to allot each division and each group of divisions to an enumerator and supervisor respectively. He will then send a sketch of the proposed arrangements for each circle to the Thoogyee of the circle through the Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division and Extra Assistant Commissioner of the township in order that the Thoogyee in preparing his capitation-rolls and population-returns for the current year may consider and report how far the proposed arrangements will answer, and how far they will require to be modified or supplemented. It will be the duty of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners to instruct and assist Thoogyees in the performance of this task, and personally to visit each circle so as to satisfy themselves that there have been no omissions, and that no practical difficulty exists in the way of carrying out the enumeration in the manner suggested. They will go thoroughly into each Thoogyee's report on the proposed census arrangements, and will forward it to the Deputy Commissioner with well-considered recommendations. The population-returns are due in the district office on or before the 30th September. It should be possible, however, this year to [illegible] much earlier. They might be ready as soon as the capitation-rolls, which [illegible] be submitted on or before the 15th of August. But in any case, the reports on the [illegible] arrangements for each circle must be received before the population-returns [illegible] sub-division, along with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

very important that the population-returns should be received in the Deputy Commissioner's office as early as possible, because it is from these that the enumerators' schedules will, in the first instance, be prepared, and it is expected that no effort will be spared to secure their timely submission. Upon receiving the Thoogyees' reports, with the recommendations of the Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, and, if possible, the population-returns, the Deputy Commissioner will finally determine the divisions of enumerators and the groups of divisions of supervisors and will appoint the enumerators and supervisors required, sending the necessary intimation to his subordinate officers.

3. In apportioning divisions and groups of divisions, the principal consideration will be the distance of house from house in the division and of division from division, and the difficulty of communication in the group. It is useless to endeavour to combine under one charge houses so remotely situated as to involve a considerable journey to visit them all. Separate enumerators must be appointed. The same remark, though of course in a different degree, applies to supervisor's groups. At the time of year when the census will be taken, it is specially necessary to be careful in this respect. In February a large portion of the population will be scattered about in huts in the fields, in the gardens, at the fisheries, in the woods. It is essential, in order that none of these temporary habitations should be overlooked, that the arrangements for enumeration and supervision should be made with particular reference to the peculiar conditions of each individual case.

4. Deputy Commissioners should furnish at an early date indents for the house-schedules and boat-schedules which they may require. House-schedules will be bound in books of either 70 or 40 forms. The books of 40 forms are meant for use in small villages which cannot be combined into a group for purposes of enumeration, but must be dealt with separately. The surplus forms in the books of house-schedules are intended for the entry of households which have been omitted from the population-returns, or which have been formed since the Thoogyee made out his rolls, for the entry of travellers in camps and rest-houses, and for the purpose of replacing forms accidentally spoilt. Indents should specify clearly the number of large and the number of small books wanted. Boat-schedules will be made up in sets of five, so that small numbers may be issued to enumerators in neighbourhoods where there are only a few boats, and it is unnecessary to appoint special enumerators. There will be a consecutive number on each form, a separate number being followed for boat and for house schedules; and each issue and return must be carefully checked. Every schedule issued must be accounted for either as used, unused, or spoilt. The number of properly filled-in schedules received will, of course correspond with the total number issued after the deduction of those unused or spoilt.

5. Upon receipt of the enumerator's books, the Deputy Commissioner will cause to be entered in each enumerator's house-schedules the names of every household from the Thoogyee's population-returns. This work will be very simple, and should be completed in a few days with existing establishments. Under exceptional circumstances, however, assistance can be given. When the names have been entered, the schedules should be distributed to the enumerators to fill in the necessary particulars at the proper time. A list should be furnished to each supervisor, showing the name of every enumerator of a division under his charge, the number of houses entered in his schedules, and the number of house and of boat schedules issued to him.

6. Boat-schedules and schedules for camps and rest-houses must be issued blank to be filled in on the day of the census. At places where large numbers of boats are wont to moor, special enumerators must be appointed. As the chief portion of the work of enumerating boats must be performed on the day of the census, not more than an average of 30 boats should be allotted to each enumerator, who should therefore be furnished with seven sets of schedules, one set being intended as a margin. In other places each enumerator of a division frequented by boats will be supplied with one or two sets of forms for boat-enumeration, the number to be determined by circumstances, to record the population living in such boats as escape the special boat enumerators. Arrangements of a similar description should be made for enumerating the travelling population on land, whether in rest-houses or camps or along the usual routes. Deputy Commissioners must attentively note the points most frequented by the travelling population, both by land and water, and must consider where special arrangements for enumeration will be required and where the ordinary agency will be sufficient.

7. In outlying tracts, such as the Pegu Yoma, the Karen hills, and the Arakan hills, some arrangements of a special nature will have to be made; but the procedure described above should be followed as closely as can conveniently be managed. There seems to be no reason why each village in these tracts should not be visited by a selected officer and enumerated in the ordinary way before the night fixed for the census. The officer visiting the village should explain to the headman that it is desired to ascertain the exact population of the village on the prescribed date, and should request him to take particular note of any alterations in, or additions to, the list then prepared on the night in question. The officer should again visit the village as soon after the night of the census as possible and question the headman as to any changes in the population on that night, obtaining such

particulars as might be necessary. In this manner it might be possible to procure very fairly trustworthy statistics without alarming or annoying the people.

8. In municipalities arrangements for taking the census should be made by the Municipal Committees, who should report at an early date their plans for conducting operations. In other large towns the Deputy Commissioner must make the necessary arrangements. Enumeration should be more easily carried on in the towns where the educated portion of the population may be trusted with the task of filling in their own house-schedules. In respect to the large ports, the census of the shipping in Rangoon should be undertaken by the Port Commissioners, who will be addressed on the subject. In the other ports the census must be conducted by the Port Officer and the Collector of Customs jointly.

9. In rural districts enumerators will generally be Kyaydangyees or village-headmen, and loogyees, able and willing to assist. In towns they will be ministerial officers of the lower grades, and such non-officials, loogyees and others, of respectability and intelligence, as accept the Deputy Commissioner's invitation to give their assistance. Supervising census officers will be selected from the following classes:—members of Municipal Committees; police officers of superior grades, that is, from a sergeant upwards; ministerial officers of the higher grades; pensioned Extra Assistant Commissioners and other pensioners of position and intelligence; thoogyees, police goungs, non-officials of respectability and intelligence willing to give their assistance. Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and other superior officers of Government will aid generally in the superintendence of operations and in such other ways as may be required.

10. Along with this letter are forwarded 10 copies of suggestions regarding the enumerator's schedule and 100 copies of draft instructions to enumerators which have been submitted to the Government of India. Pending the approval of Government, these instructions may be used for the purpose of making the officers who will be employed in carrying out census operations familiar with the nature of the work to be done. Translations will follow in a few days, so that the instruction of enumerators and supervisors may be commenced without delay.

11. On the day of the census all public offices will be closed in order that there may be more time for the work of supervision. Permission for pways and other public entertainments should not be given on the night of the census. Boatmen and others should be persuaded not to move at night, and the inhabitants of villages should be desired not to be abroad after 10 P. M.

12. It is probable that a Deputy Census Superintendent will be appointed for this province about October next to superintend operations. He will visit every district and satisfy himself that all necessary preparations have been properly made and are well advanced. Deputy Commissioners will carry out at once any directions they may receive from the Deputy Superintendent.

NOTE.—The instructions to enumerators referred to in paragraph 1 are printed in Appendix A(5.)

Enumerator's Form.

The first heading should be "District—Township—Circle—Village, or Quarter of town."

The heading might usefully contain a description of the house as—

Masonry house.
Plank and shingled or tiled.
Plank and thatched.
Mat and thatched.
Zayat (rest-house).
Teh (shed).

It would be desirable to have a separate form for ships and boats, with the following alterations:—

Instead of "Number of house" and "Description of house," insert "Number of ship or boat," "Name of ship or boat," "Tonnage or capacity" (capacity of Burman boats to be given in baskets). Each form should have a countorfoil attached, which will be given by the enumerator to the captain of the ship or headman of the boat.

The counterfoil should be in the following form:—

Number of ship or boat.
Name of ship or boat.
Name of captain or headman.
Signature of enumerator.

It will be convenient and useful for purposes of check to print all forms with a consecutive number, a separate number being taken for houses and for boats. Each enumerator's book of house-forms should contain either 40 or 70 separate forms. The number

of houses assigned to each enumerator will not ordinarily exceed 60; but it is necessary to provide a margin for the entry of additional houses and the case of forms being spoilt. The smaller books are intended for small villages, which it will be necessary to enumerate separately. Boat-forms should be issued in sets of five, the number of sets issued to each enumerator being regulated by circumstances. Special boat enumerators may have to be supplied with as many as seven sets.

With the aid of the numbers, it will be easy to exercise an effective check over the forms used, unused, and spoilt.

It is proposed to *print* the serial numbers up to 12 in *column 1* in all forms.

In the heading of *column 2*, "and usual residence" should be inserted.

Column 12.—This column should be sub-divided into three, the minor headings being written vertically instead of horizontally. This would greatly facilitate the work of enumerators. The figure 1 could then be entered against each name under the appropriate heading.

APPENDIX A (7).

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Commissioners of Divisions,—No. 5989-11—2 (Census), dated the 1st September 1880.

In continuation of my circular letter No. 3355-11—2, dated the 21st May last, and subsequent correspondence, on the subject of the approaching census, I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, a copy of Resolution No. 7-1021—116C. (Census) of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department dated the 31st July 1880, with spare copies, together with 100 copies of the instructions for enumerators as finally revised in accordance with the directions of the Government of India for this province.

2. The instructions for enumerators will be printed inside the covers of the books of enumerators, which will be distributed as soon as they are ready; but in the meantime it is desirable that District Officers should be provided at once with copies of the instructions, with translation into Burmese, in order that there may be no delay in setting about training enumerators for the work which they will have to do. So far as the Chief Commissioner has been able to judge in the course of his tour, the progress made towards completing the arrangements for the census has not been so great as could be wished. It is important that no time should be lost in a matter of this kind, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that all officers will turn their attention to it with energy; and that when the Deputy Superintendent of the Census makes his preliminary inspection in the beginning of October, he will find the arrangements in a satisfactory state of advance.

3. You will observe that the instructions for enumerators now issued do not differ materially from the draft instructions forwarded to you with my letter abovementioned. Some portions have been omitted for the sake of brevity, and because they referred to a considerable extent to the duties of persons other than enumerators. There is no intention, however, that these directions should be cancelled. They will still apply in their proper place, and may be briefly repeated here. The enumeraters will be instructed by the supervisor as to the manner in which the entries in each column should be filled up. Each enumerator will be supplied, for guidance, with a copy of an imaginary enumerator's schedule, both for houses and for boats, completely filled up and containing nearly all such entries as it is anticipated will be ordinarily required in any enumerator's schedule in the province. These specimen forms will be issued along with the enumerators' books. In rural districts, the names in column 2 of the enumerator's form for houses will be entered from the Thoogyees' population-returns in the Deputy Commissioner's office before the issue of the forms to the enumerators. In other cases, the enumerators themselves must fill in the names of all the permanent residents of every house in their divisions. Under the orders of the Government of India, it is now necessary that every house should have a number. District Officers must therefore cause a separate number to be given to every house which will be entered in the enumerators' schedules. If an enumerator discover houses in his block which have not been numbered in his book, he should give them the last number in his book, with the addition of the letters A, B, C, D, &c., to distinguish them. Between the 1st January and the day before that fixed for the census, each supervisor will thoroughly test each enumerator's work. At least 20 per cent. of each enumerator's schedules must be checked, and each schedule tested must be initialled by the supervisor. Ordinarily, there shall be one supervisor to about 15 enumerators. Each supervisor will visit as many of his enumerators' divisions as he can on the night of the census, and the remainder as soon after as possible. He will satisfy himself that the provisions of the rules have been attended to by the enumerators. Special enumerators for boats must be appointed when necessary. Immediately upon the arrival of the supervisor at the village after the census, the enumerator shall hand over to him his house-schedules and completed boat-schedules. Subsequently completed boat-schedules will be forwarded to the supervisor on the third day after the census. After checking the schedules, the

supervisor will hand them over to the Superintendent. These directions have already been translated into Burmese. They are contained in the translation, of which copies were forwarded to you with my letter Nos. 4443 and 4444-11—2, dated the 9th August 1880.

4. To look after the work of the supervisors, Superintendents will have to be appointed. They will generally be selected from superior officers, such as Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, Forest Officers, &c. The number of supervisors to be superintended by each officer must chiefly depend on the number of officers available to discharge the duty of Superintendent; but the number should be made as small as possible. The Superintendent's division should correspond, so far as may be, with recognised territorial divisions, such as a township. Where a township is too extensive to be superintended by a single officer, it should be divided by circles.

5. In Rule 23 of the Instructions it will be noticed that the Government of India require the use of red ink, wherever possible, in making corrections and additions in the enumerators' schedules. You are therefore requested to be good enough to arrange for the supply of a bottle of red ink to each enumerator.

Copy of the above forwarded to the President, Rangoon Municipality, and the Chairman, Rangoon Port Commissioners, for information and guidance.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department,—No. 7-1021—116C. (Census), dated Simla, the 31st July 1880.

Resolution.—In the circular of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1-12C., dated the 29th March last, it was pointed out that the uniform significance of the results of the forthcoming census of India would to some extent depend on the uniformity of the instructions to be given to enumerators in the several provinces. Local Governments and Administrations were accordingly requested to favour the Governor-General in Council with a draft of the instructions which they would propose; and, subsequently, a draft received from the Government of Bengal was circulated with the view of facilitating the preparation of the necessary rules elsewhere, but without any expression of opinion upon the detailed proposals contained in it.

2. The replies of all the authorities consulted, with the exception of some of the Agencies for Native States, have now been received and considered. The accompanying set of instructions for enumerators has been prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, after a minute comparison of the various proposals made. It is now circulated for information and guidance; but it is not intended that it should supersede in every petty detail the rules drawn up by the local Deputy Superintendents of the Census. Whilst it will be open to any Government to adopt any of the rules thus proposed, it will be understood that the main object is to ensure uniformity in the final returns by enunciating a decision on all points of real importance. Subject, therefore, to the remarks about to be made, local drafts should be brought into accordance with the instructions now circulated in all essential matters likely to affect the compilation of the census figures in the imperial tables. Mere verbal changes and modifications which, though convenient in themselves, will not influence the final results for the empire generally, can be made or not at the discretion of the different local Governments and Administrations. The distinction to be observed between matters which may be determined by local discretion and the more important points which must be governed by uniform rule will, it is hoped, sufficiently appear from the explanations about to be made.

3. Many of the local instructions are a good deal too long, as it is intended that the instructions shall be printed inside the cover of the enumerator's book. Some drafts contain directions which would more appropriately be given to supervisors than to enumerators. Others do not distinguish with sufficient accuracy between the preliminary census and the final enumeration. In the rules herewith circulated, the object has been to keep strictly to the business of the enumerator when actually employed in filling up his book; to render the instructions as concise as possible; and to make it clear that the bulk of the work of enumeration should be done at leisure during the preliminary census, so that the final counting on the night of the census may be rendered easy by the records already made, which in many cases will merely need correction.

4. The preliminary census can be made in the daytime, and may extend over such time as the local authorities may appoint. In *Rule 1* it is proposed that it shall not begin till January 1881. In Madras the period suggested is the latter half of November; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is contemplated that the preliminary enumeration will be completed by 1st November; in Assam that it will precede the final enumeration occasionally by some little time; in Burma that it will take from 15th December to 15th January; and in Mysore that it will begin on 1st December. Elsewhere the point is not noticed. The Government of India admits that the work must take much

longer in some places than in others, and that the most suitable time for enumeration must depend to some extent on local circumstances. But the closer to each other the dates of the preliminary and final enumeration, the less will be the discrepancy between the facts recorded on each occasion, the less the need to correct the returns, and the less the danger of consequent mistakes. Moreover, during the currency of census operations, some extra establishment may, in a few parts of the country, be necessary, and the longer the interval over which those operations extend, the greater will be the cost of such establishments. On these grounds, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the date on which the preliminary census shoud begin should be fixed as near the date of the final census as will in each case be compatible, first, with a sufficient allowance of time for the completion of the record, and, secondly, with its proper scrutiny by supervisors and Superintendents.

5. In the comparatively few cases in which householders will fill up their own schedules, an addition, inserted as a footnote, must be made to *Rule 1*. In general, none but highly educated people or members of the European community should be encouraged to frame the record for their own houses; but where private enumeration is permitted and it is thought necessary to issue special instructions for private persons, as is proposed by the Deputy Superintendent of the Census in Bombay, local Governments and Administrations will, no doubt, take measures to ensure that such directions are fully consistent, both with the orders contained in this resolution and with the local instructions for the public enumerators in their final form. The draft received from Bombay will require revision, as it provides that persons on journeys should be entered in the return; and that unoccupied persons should be specified as dependent upon working members of the community,—a suggestion which has already been negatived.

6. It has always been difficult to find a satisfactory definition of the term "*house*" for census purposes. The Government of India is therefore of opinion that the expedient proposed in *Rule 3* should be adopted throughout India. All houses should be numbered before the preliminary enumeration begins, and the enumerator will then not have to refer to any definition, but will be able to deal separately with each building to which a separate number has been affixed. For the guidance of supervisors of circles and Superintendents of charges, perhaps the best definition of "house" yet suggested is "the dwelling-"place of one or more families with their servents, having a separate principal entrance "from the public way."

7. *Rule 4* is in accordance with the local recommendations, which in all cases follow the suggestion of the Government of Bengal, that a fresh page should be taken for each house. The rule relates to a matter of detail not affecting the final results; but it is obvious that to take a fresh page for each house will lead to a considerable waste of paper, and the necessity of doing so is not clear. Each house could easily be separated from the next one by the simple plan of drawing a line across the page, the number of the next house being entered, in the middle of the page, immediately below the line. But the Government of India will leave the decision on this point to local Governments and Administrations. Should it be determined in any province to abandon the plan of having a separate page for each house, the rule can be altered accordingly. Similarly, the Governor-General in Council thinks that all questions connected with the size and form of the enumerator's books and with the paper-supply should be settled by local Governments. It is merely necessary that the total anticipated cost should be entered in the census estimates which will be passed by the Government of India.

8. *Rule 5* is worded in accordance with the suggestion of the Deputy Superintendent of the Census in Bengal, so as to cover cases in which the head of the house may be a female whose name is not given.

9. There is much diversity in the proposals as to the manner in which temporary absentees should be recorded, whether during the preliminary census or at the final enumeration. The Government of India considers that precisely the same rule should be adopted on both occasions, except in the case of hotels, dâk bungalows, serais, and travellers' rest-houses. In these instances, the permanent residents only should be entered at the first counting, and sufficient space should be left for the record of travellers on the night of the final proceeding. For the rest, *Rules 6, 20, and 21* must be regarded as absolute and of universal application. Every one is to be recorded wherever he or she may happen to be at the time of counting, the only exception being that persons watching crops and the like, who, though not actually living at the time-being in their houses, get their meals therefrom, shall be counted as inmates of those houses. Visitors at private houses are to be entered, whether at the preliminary or at the final enumeration, as inmates of the house where they are staying. Travellers will be counted in the railway trains, on the roads, encamping-grounds, hotels, rest-houses, or rivers, where they may happen to be. Here uniformity is essential, as diversity of practice would lead to the same persons being entered more than once in the returns. Considerable revision will be required in the local rules as a consequence of this decision. In Madras, Rule 15 must be altered. People habitually living in the house, but accidentally absent, must not be entered, unless they are living in, or taking their meals from, the

house at the time. Visitors must be entered whether or not their stay is expected to continue till the night of census in February. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rule 5, in the Central Provinces, Rule 4, and in Berar, Rule 15, will require revision in the same sense. Rules 5, 6, 19, and 63 in the Mysore instructions must be corrected. The proposal in this province to enter emigrants to coffee districts in the preliminary enumeration made at their homes is opposed to the principles on which it has been decided that the census shall be taken.

10. *Rule 7* will be entered under "*A—Preliminary Record of Entries*," or under "*B—Final Enumeration*," according to the intention entertained as to filling up *column 4*. The census is to be taken by houses, not by families; and the number of families is not required for any imperial return. The serial numbers of inmates should therefore ordinarily run for the whole house, and there should not be a separate series of numbers for each family in a house. If the former plan is adopted, there is no reason why *column 1* should not be filled up at the time of the preliminary census. Additions, if any, will be made at the end, after the name of the last recorded inmate; and rules annexed have been framed to give effect to this view. But if local Governments desire to count families and to arrange for further entries on the night of the final census being inserted in juxtaposition with the families to which they would pertain, then *column 1* should be left blank at the preliminary counting and should not be filled up till the final census; otherwise, as pointed out by the Census Officer for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, an insertion in the beginning or middle of the record of a house will entail an alteration in all the other numbers of the series. In Madras (Rule 11), Mysore (Rule 18), and Berar (Rule 8), it is proposed to have a separate series of numbers for each family; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rules 7 and 8), that their should be one series of numbers for the whole house, but that families as such should also be distinguished and numbered. No such proposal is made elsewhere except in Coorg, where it is suggested that there should be separate pages for the several families marked by letters of the alphabet. The Government of India will not object to statistics of families being collected by local Governments if they are needed for any provincial purpose, but none of the proposals above mentioned are necessary for general purposes. The plan preferred is that there should be a single series of numbers for each house; that all attempt to count families should be abandoned; and that any additions made on the final night should be recorded at the end of each house list.

11. *Rule 8* calls for no remark. *Rule 9* must be strictly observed, or the imperial returns will be vitiated. With reference to Mysore, Rule No. 20, no such status as "*Betrothed*" can be recognised. Boys and girls who have been actually married should be so recorded. If they have not been married, but are in point of fact betrothed, they should be entered as unmarried.

12. *Rule 10.* The proposals made for Ajmere (Rule 5) are erroneous. Eunuchs are not to be entered as such in the returns, but as of the male sex. The proposal of the Census Committee, that no special enumeration shall be made of eunuchs as such, is approved. Any such enquiry is a matter of the police, and is beyond the scope of the present proceedings.

13. *Rules 12 and 13* require some explanation. The question raised in paragraph 13 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 34, dated the 4th March last, as to what religious divisions should be separately tabulated in the final returns, has not yet been decided; nor is it at present necessary to come to more than a preliminary conclusion. It is not intended that the tabulation of main divisions should be in greater detail than that shown below; but it may be that a more general classification will eventually be found sufficient. To ensure that the necessary information shall be available in either case, whatever be the arrangement ultimately adopted, *column 6* must contain, either expressly or by implication, one of the ten following entries :—

(1) Hindu.
(2) Mahomedan.
(3) Christian.
(4) Sikh.
(5) Jain.
(6) Brahmo or other denomination of Hindus not mentioned above.
(7) Buddhist.
(8) Jew.
(9) Parsi.

(10) Non-Hindu or aboriginal tribes not included in any of the above divisions.

If local Governments wish, like the Government of Madras, to distinguish between such sects as Vaishnavas and Sivaites, they can of course do so so long as they furnish the requisite particulars in their returns for the imperial tables.

14. The castes of the Hindu population will be classified almost exactly in the manner suggested by the Secretary of State in his despatch of 4th March already cited. The fourfold distribution of Manu should not be anywhere employed; nor should the term Kshatriya, which is a relic of that classification, be used, except to designate some caste

actually known by that appellation at the present day amongst the people; a heading will also be added here for aboriginal or non-Hindu tribes. The classes will thus be—

I.—Brahmans.
II.—Rajputs.
III.—Other castes and tribes of good social standing.
IV.—Inferior castes and tribes.
V.—Non-Hindu or aboriginal tribes or races.

The Census Commissioner should be consulted at the time of tabulation before determining to which class doubtful cases should be referred. The use of the term "aboriginal" in this Resolution is not intended to imply any preconceived ethnical theory. The word, as being one in frequent use, and therefore sufficiently understood, is employed to indicate those races which are believed to have been settled in India earlier than the mass of the Hindu and Mahomedan population. The Governor-General in Council hopes that all local Governments and Administrations will see that the main races and tribes, of whatever religion they may be, are duly entered. The selection of the particular races to be separately recorded must be left to the local authorities; but, in making the selection, numerical strength and social or political importance will of course be among the most material points to be considered. The method of imperial or provincial tabulation cannot be further settled till the steps taken in execution of these orders are known. As any imperial tables that it may be found possible to frame will be based on main divisions, the main caste or tribal name must not be omitted: thus a man must be shown as a Rajput, as well as a Chauhan, Gaur, or Baghel; as a Ját, as well as a Bholar, Varaich, or Virak; as an Ahir, as well as Nandbans, Yadúbans, or Gwalbáns.

15. As regards Mahomedans, it is not at present intended to show in the imperial returns any of their divisions except the four mentioned in the rules; but others, such as the Mewátis, or the Khojas, Borahs and Memons of Bombay, can be included for provincial purposes. All the Christian sects enumerated by the Census Committee should be shown and will be tabulated. The information may be useful, and no conclusive reasons have been adduced for altering the orders issued in conformity with the Committee's proposals in this behalf. It will be understood that in the other particulars with which they deal this and the preceding paragraphs supersede paragraph 87 of the Report of the Committee. There is no objection to entering the Mahomedan divisions of Shekh, Sayad, Moghal and Pathan if it be thought desirable, but they will not be shown in the imperial tables.

16. The district as well as the province should be shown in *column 9* of the schedule, notwithstanding the fact that the Committee omitted to provide for it in their Form XVI. The object is to ascertain the ethnical distribution of the population; and this often varies immensely in territories under the same local Government. The mere record of the province would therefore in many cases be unmeaning.

17. The Governor-General in Council concurs with the majority of the local Governments and Administrations in thinking that only the principal occupation need be recorded. *Rule 16* is in the form suggested by the Deputy Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and it should be observed without exception everywhere. It leaves some discretion to the enumerator, but this is here unavoidable.

18. *Rule 17* need not be regarded as absolute, but it embodies the best suggestion for filling up column 11 that has yet been made to the Government of India. In Burma this column will be split up into three sub-columns. In several provinces the number 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, will be entered against the name. Any one of these expedients will produce the desired result; but the entry of a word in writing seems least likely to admit of mistake.

19. *Rule 18.*—The Government of India are advised that under the head of "Leprosy" none but cases of the true or eating leprosy should be recorded as distinguished from mere discolouration of the skin. The translation of this rule should be approved by, or under the orders of, the chief medical officer in each province, so that the vernacular term used may everywhere correctly express the distinction intended. The epithet "black" employed by the Census Committee is, it is now understood, inappropriate.

20. With reference to *Rule 24*, instructions for the enumeration of travellers by rail will be issued shortly. The census of railways throughout India will be taken by the railway authorities.

21. Steps will be taken in due course to ensure that the law shall be in accordance with *Rule 25*.

22. The remaining rules need no comment. It is requested that the local drafts may now be revised as quickly as possible in accordance with these instructions, copies of the orders finally issued being forwarded, as usual, for record in this Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution and its annexure be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western

Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; to the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Mysore and Coorg, and Ajmere; to the Resident at Hydrabad (for the Commissioner of Berar); and to the Superintendent of the Andaman Islands, with the request that the present instructions to enumerators may be substituted for those enclosed in the letter of this Department, No. 490., dated 19th ultimo.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS.

A.—Preliminary record of entries.

1. Beginning from the 1st January 1881, you will enter in this book all the people living in your block.* If there is not room for all in this book, another will be given you.

2. You must write very distinctly, in the language you know best, and in black ink.

3. By "*house*" you will understand a building to which a separate number has been affixed.

4. You will take a fresh page for each house. If one page will not contain the names and particulars of all the inmates of a house, they should be continued on the next page; but the names and particulars of the inmates of a fresh house must not be begun in the middle of a page.

5. The first person entered in each house should be the head of the house, whether male or female. Visitors and others who may be expected to be absent at the final census should be entered after the list of the permanent residents has been completed.

6. You will enter all persons living in, or taking their meals from, the house at the time when the form is filled up. You will not enter any persons absent on journeys or temporarily residing elsewhere; but you will enter persons who are sleeping outside or are out of doors, fishing or working in the fields, or watching the crops, or, like yourself, away from home for some hours on Government business.

7. *Column 1.*—In filling up this column, you should enter a separate number for any female whose name is not given, as well as for each other inmate of the house.

8. *Column 2.*—Enter here the names of all males in full. Enter also the names of females, if given; but if there is any objection to telling the names of females, enter the word "*female*" in column 2, and fill in all other particulars as usual in the remaining columns.

9. *Column 3.*—Young boys and girls who may have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have actually begun to live with their wives or husbands. A male or female whose first wife or husband has died should be entered as widower or widow, unless he or she has married again, in which case he or she is to be entered as married.

10. *Column 4.*—Enter the proper sex in all cases, whether or no you have written "*female*" instead of the name in column 2.

11. *Column 5.*—In the case of infants under one year of age, enter the age in months, writing the word *month* after the number. In all other cases enter the number of years of age attained on the last birthday. If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely, do not leave column 5 blank, but fill it up with as much accuracy as you can from your own observation if the person is before you, or after inquiry from the other inmates of the house. You are forbidden to ask to see any female who is not voluntarily produced before you.

12. *Column 6.*—Here enter the main religious denominations to which each person belongs, as Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Brahmo or other religious division of Hindus not mentioned above, Buddhist, Jew, Parsi. If a person belongs to some aboriginal or non-Hindu tribe, and is not included in any of the above divisions, enter the name of his tribe as Garo, Khasia, &c.

13. *Column 7.*—In the case of Hindus, here enter the caste as Brahman, Rajput, &c. If the name of the sub-division of the caste is entered, you must also enter the general name of the caste as a whole. In the case of Mussalmans, state whether they are Shiahs, Sunnis, Farazis, or Wahabis. Christians should be shown as members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Armenians, as belonging to the Greek or Syrian rite; or, if not belonging to any of these denominations, under the general head of "Others."

14. *Column 8.*—"Mother-tongue" means the language ordinarily spoken in the household of each person's parents, whether or no it be that of the locality in which he or she is residing at the time of the census. [† If the father and mother speak different languages, both should be entered.]

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* Where any householders fill up their own schedules add "except those who will be scheduled on separate forms by heads of houses themselves."

† To be added only in localities where it is likely to be required, *e. g.*, British Burma.

15. *Column 9.*—Here enter the name of the district where the person was born, and add the name of the province if he or she was not born in the province in which his or her name is recorded. If the person was born out of India, the country will be named: no further detail is needed.

16. *Column 10.*—Only such persons are to be shown in this column as actually do work contributing to the family income.

Mere employment in such domestic occupations as spinning will not entitle women to be shown in this column, unless the produce of their labour is regularly brought to market.

When a person has two or more occupations, he should be entered as following the occupation whence his income is chiefly derived.

General terms, such as servant, workman, dealer, must not be employed. In each case the specific service or trade in which the person is engaged must be named, *e.g.*, watchman, office-messenger, digger, ploughman, cloth-seller. General expressions, such as *pesha-i-khud*, must not be employed.

In every case the occupation must be indicated by the common vernacular term by which it is known and not by the Persian name. Thus, *kumhar* for potter, not *kasgar*.

17. *Column 11.*—Against those under instruction write "is learning" (*sikhta*); against those not under instruction but able to read and write enter "knows" (*janta*); against those who cannot either read or write, or who can read but cannot write, or can sign their names, but cannot read, write "does not know" (*nahin janta*); only those should be shown as able to read and write who can do both.

18. *Column 12.*—Enter as "lepers" only those who are afflicted with the true or eating leprosy (*jazam*). Enter as "deaf-mutes" only those who have been both deaf and dumb from birth. . Enter as "blind" only those who are blind of both eyes.

B.—Final enumeration.

19. On February 1881, beginning at P.M., you will take this book with entries filled in and visit every house in your block in order.

20. If any persons entered by you in the book are no longer living in, or taking their meals from, the house, you will score out their names.

21. If any persons not as yet entered by you in this book have arrived or been born in the house and are at the time of your visit living in or taking their meals from it, you will enter their names with all particulars. The provisions of Rule 6 here apply.

22. Generally you will make such corrections in, and additions to, your entries as will put them in accord with the facts on the night of final enumeration.

23. All additions and corrections must be made in red ink.

24. When you have done what is above prescribed, you will go to the encamping-grounds, if any, in your block, and count the travellers there, and also any pilgrims or travellers by road (but not by rail) or others passing the night on the road within your bock. For these persons there will be no house number and no number in column 1. You should state that they are travellers, but should enter in your book all the usual particulars regarding them.

25. You are not to persist in inquiring the name of any female if there is any objection to giving it, or to ask any information not required for the purposes of the census, as, for instance, the amount of any person's income; but all persons are bound to give you such information as will enable you to fill up this book of forms. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census renders himself liable to be punished under the Penal Code.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS (PROVINCIAL).

A.—Preliminary record of entries.

1. Beginning from the 1st January 1881, you will enter in this book all the people living in your block whose names have not already been entered in the district office. If there is not room for all in this book, another will be given you. You will visit every house included in your list or found to exist in your block, check the names of the inmates, and enter the particulars required in the remaining columns of the form against each name.

2. You must write very distinctly, in the language you know best, and in black ink.

3. By "*house*" you will understand a building to which a separate number has been affixed.

4. You will take a fresh page for each house. If one page will not contain the names and particulars of all the inmates of a house, they should be continued on the next page; but the names and particulars of the inmates of a fresh house must not be begun in the middle of a page.

5. The first person entered in each house should be the head of the house, whether male or female. Visitors and others who may be expected to be absent at the final census should be entered after the list of the permanent residents has been completed.

6. You will enter all persons living in, or taking their meals from, the house at the time when the form is filled up. You will not enter any persons absent on journeys or temporarily residing elsewhere; but you will enter persons who are sleeping outside or are out of doors, fishing or working in the fields, or watching the crops, or, like yourself, away from home for some hours on Government business.

7. *Column 1* contains a serial number,—1, 2, 3, 4, &c.,—against which must be entered each name in column 2.

In filling up this column you should enter a separate number for any female whose name is not given, as well as for each other inmate of the house.

8. *Column 2.*—Enter here the names of all males in full. Enter also the names of females, if given; but if there is any objection to telling the names of females, enter the word "*female*" in column 2, and fill in all other particulars as usual in the remaining columns.

9. *Column 3* should contain one of the following entries opposite each name in column 2:—Married, Bachelor, Spinster, Widower, Widow. Young boys and girls who may have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have actually begun to live with their wives or husbands. A male or female whose first wife or husband has died should be entered as widower or widow, unless he or she has married again, in which case he or she is to be entered as married.

10. *Column 4* should contain only one of two entries against each name in column 2:—Male, Female.

Enter the proper sex in all cases whether or no you have written "*female*" instead of the name in column 2.

11. *Column 5.*—In the case of infants under one year of age, enter the age in months, writing the word *month* after the number. In all other cases enter the number of years of age attained on the last birthday. If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely, do not leave column 5 blank, but fill it up with as much accuracy as you can from your own observation if the person is before you, or after inquiry from the other inmates of the house. You are forbidden to ask to see any female who is not voluntarily produced before you.

12. *Column 6.*—Here enter the main religious denominations to which each person belongs,—as Buddhist, Nat-worshipper, Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Brahmo or other religious division of Hindus not mentioned above, Jew, Parsi.

13. *Column 7.*—This column is to be filled up for natives of India only. In the case of Hindus, here enter the caste as—

I.—Brahman.
II.—Rajput.
III.—Other castes and tribes of good social standing.
IV.—Inferior castes and tribes.
V.—Non-Hindu or aboriginal tribes or races.

If the name of the sub-division of the caste is entered, you must also enter the general name of the caste as a whole. In the case of Mussalmans, state whether they are Shiahs, Sunnis, Farázis, or Wahábis. Christians should be shown as members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Armenians, as belonging to the Greek or Syrian rite; or, if not belonging to any of these denominations, under the general head of "Others."

14. *Column 8.*—"Mother-tongue" means the language ordinarily spoken in the household of each person's parents, whether or no it be that of the locality in which he or she is residing at the time of the census. If the father and mother speak different languages, both should be entered.

The entries in this column will probably be one of the following:—

Burmese,		Talaing Karen,	
Talaing,		Clin,	
Arakanese,		Shan,	
Burman Karen,		Chinese,	
Manipuri,	Chittagonian,	English,	Portuguese,
Siamese,	Tamil,	French,	Danish,
Malay,	Telugu,	German,	Norwegian,
Hindustani,	Persian,	Italian,	Russian
Bengali,	Arabic,	Spanish,	

(but if any other language appears to be the mother-tongue of the person enumerated, it should be entered. In the case of Talaings who speak only Burmese, "Burman-Talaing" is to be entered).

15. *Column 9.*—Here enter the name of the district where the person was born, and add the name of the province, if he or she was not born in British Burma. If the person was born in Upper Burma or in any other country out of India, the country will be named; no further detail is needed. If the person is a European British subject, B. S. will be added; if of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, 'Eurasian' is to be added.

16. *Column 10.*—Only such persons are to be shown in this column as actually do work contributing to the family income. Small children, boys at school, girls and women, who perform no regular work, should not be shown at all under column 10.

Mere employment in such domestic occupations as spinning will not entitle women to be shown in this column, unless the produce of their labour is regularly brought to market.

When a person has two or more occupations, he should be entered as following the occupation whence his income is chiefly derived.

General terms, such as servant, workman, dealer, must not be employed. In each case the specific service or trade in which the person is engaged must be named, *e. g.*, thoogyee, cultivator of paddy-land, garden, kaing or toungya, damin fisher, salt and ngapee seller, cloth-seller. General expressions must not be employed.

In every case, the occupation must be indicated by the common vernacular term by which it is known.

17. *Column 11.*—Enter the figure 1 against each name under the appropriate sub-heading of this column. Thus, if a boy is at school, enter the figure 1 opposite his name under the first heading of "Under instruction;" if a grown-up person is able to read and write, put the figure 1 against his name in the second division of the column; if a person is able to read and not able to write, or is merely able to write his name and not to read, enter the figure 1 under the third heading.

18. *Column 12.*—Enter as "lepers" only those who are afflicted with the true or eating leprosy. Enter as "deaf-mutes" only those who have been both deaf and dumb from birth. Enter as "blind" only those who are blind of both eyes.

B.—Final enumeration.

19. On February 1881, beginning at P. M., you will take this book with the entries filled in and visit every house in your block in order.

20. If any persons entered by you in the book are no longer living in, or taking their meals from, the house, you will score out their names.

21. If any persons, not as yet entered by you in this book, have arrived or been born in the house, and are at the time of your visit living in or taking their meals from it, you will enter their names with all particulars. Travellers will thus be enumerated among the members of the household in which they are staying. The provisions of Rule 6 here apply.

22. Generally, you will make such corrections in and additions to your entries as will put them in accord with the facts on the night of final enumeration.

23. All additions and corrections must be made in red ink, if red ink is procurable. If it is not procurable, the additions and corrections must be entered in a distinct hand-writing.

24. When you have done what is above prescribed, you will go to the encamping-grounds, if any, in your block, and count the travellers there, and also any pilgrims or travellers by road, or others passing the night on the roads within your block. For these persons there will be no house number and no number in column 1. You should state that they are travellers, but should enter in your book all the usual particulars regarding them.

You will include travellers stopping in zayats or other rest-houses in a separate schedule to be prepared for every rest-house occupied on the night of the census.

25. You are not to persist in inquiring the name of any female if there is any objection to giving it, or to ask any information not required for the purposes of the census, as, for instance, the amount of any person's income; but all persons are bound to give you such information as will enable you to fill up this book of forms. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census renders himself liable to be punished under the Penal Code.

[*To be printed only on the covers of books of boat-schedules.*]

C.—Boat enumeration.

26. If you are a special boat enumerator, or if no special boat enumerator has been appointed for your block, you will enumerate, in accordance with the above rules, any boats occupied by human beings that may be in your block on the night of the census.

27. You may make a preliminary enumeration on the day of the census, filling in the names and particulars of each person on board in the same way as in the case of house-schedules. You will add the usual residence of each person.

28. You will fill in the counterfoil; and on the night of the census, when you visit the boat, you will sign and deliver it to the headman of the boat.

29. During the three days next after the night of the census, you will question every boat passing your block and will enumerate it and deliver the counterfoil to the headman, unless it is already provided with a counterfoil from some other enumerator. If any of the persons travelling in the boat have been counted on shore or in some other boat on the night of the census, you will not count them again. If the boat be provided with a counterfoil, you will make a note of the particulars contained therein and attach the note to your book of boat-schedules. You must leave the counterfoil with the headman of the boat.

Form of Enumerator's schedule.

DISTRICT_____ TOWNSHIP_____ CIRCLE_____ VILLAGE OR QUARTER OF TOWN _____

*Name of Enumerator*_____ *No. of house*_____ *Description of house*_____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12
					Religion					Education			Infirmities
Serial number of each inmate.	Name and usual residence.	Condition, i. e., whether married, unmarried, widow, or widower.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste, if Hindu, sect, if of other religion.	Mother-tongue.	Place of birth.	Occupation of men; also of boys and females who may do work.	1.—Under instruction.	2.—Not under instruction, but able to read and write.	3.—Not under instruction and not able to read and write.	1.—Unsound mind. 2.—Deaf-mutes from birth 3.—Blind. 4.—Lepers.
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													

Form of schedule for boat-enumeration.

DISTRICT_____ TOWNSHIP_____ CIRCLE_____ VILLAGE_____

No. of ship or boat _____ *Tonnage or capacity (capacity of Burman boats to be given in baskets)*_____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12	Counterfoil of boat enumerator's schedule.
					Religion.					Education.			Infirmities.	
Serial number of each inmate.	Name and usual residence.	Condition, i. e., whether married, unmarried, widow, or widower.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste, if Hindu; sect, if of other religion.	Mother-tongue.	Place of birth.	Occupation of men; also of boys and females who may do work.	1.—Under instruction.	2.—Not under instruction, but able to read and write.	3.—Not under instruction and not able to read and write.	1.—Unsound mind. 2.—Deaf-mutes from birth. 3.—Blind. 4.—Lepers.	
1														*Number of ship or boat.*
2														*Name of ship or boat.*
3														*Name of captain or headman.*
4														*Signature of enumerator.*
5														*Date.*
6														
7														
8														
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APPENDIX B (8).

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department,—No. 6350-11—2, dated the 15th September 1880.

With reference to your letter No. 12-187C., dated the 25th ultimo, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India and of the Census Commissioner, a memorandum of the arrangements which have already been made for taking the census in this province and of the arrangements which still remain to be completed.

Memorandum on census arrangements.

Except in the case of ports and municipal towns, the duty of making the preliminary arrangements for the census has been entrusted to Deputy Commissioners. General directions were issued in May last. Deputy Commissioners were instructed to take the circle, the smallest revenue division, as the territorial basis of operations, and to proceed at once to divide the circles in their districts into enumerators' blocks and supervisors' circles, allotting an average of 60 houses to each block and a maximum of 15 blocks to each census circle. The selection of enumerators and supervisors was also ordered to be begun without delay; and indents for enumerators' schedules were called for. Provisional instructions in English for the guidance of enumerators and supervisors were issued at the same time; and a large number of the same instructions in Burmese have since been circulated.

2. In Rangoon the duty of making arrangements for the census of the shipping devolves upon the Port Commissioners; in other ports upon the Port Officer and the Collector of Customs. In municipal towns the arrangements are in the hands of the Municipal Committees. Instructions similar to those for District Officers were issued in these cases.

3. Special reports on the progress made in carrying out the directions above noted have been called for, and their substance will be duly reported.

In most districts the country has already been divided into blocks, and enumerators have been selected. It remains to assign the blocks to circles and the circles to charges. Instructions have issued on the subject.

4. Indents for enumerators' schedules have been received from all districts, except one.

The number of schedules already indented for is as follows:—

House schedules in Burmese	..	..	..	..	840,540
Boat	ditto	do.	..	..	..	..	48,140
House	ditto	English	..	..	..	..	38,420
Boat	ditto	do.	..	..	..	..	3,880

5. The printing of the forms is well advanced. The following have been already struck off:—

House schedules in Burmese	..	..	..	..	600,000
Boat	ditto	do.	..	..	..	..	50,000
House	ditto	English	..	..	..	..	10,000
Boat	ditto	do.	..	..	..	..	4,000

The instructions for enumerators which have been finally sanctioned are being prepared for the press, and will be ready, both in English and in Burmese, immediately. The distribution of the enumerators' schedules will be proceeded with as soon as the instructions are finally passed.

6. The printing of the remaining forms and the distribution have still to be completed.

7. District Officers, on receipt of the enumerators' schedules, will at once proceed to fill in the names from the Thoogyees' population-returns, which are now, or will shortly be, in their hands. This work will probably be finished by the end of November at latest.

8. A provincial list of occupations, on the basis of Dr. Farr's tables, is being prepared.

Subject to the approval of the Government of India, Mr. F. S. Copleston, C. S., has been appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Census in British Burma. He will assume charge of the duties of his office immediately, and will commence his preliminary tour of inspection at the beginning of October.

APPENDIX B (9).

Statement showing the number of schedules printed, indented for, and used in the different districts.

Province or District.	English House-schedules.			English Boat-schedules.			Burmese House-schedules.			Burmese Boat-schedules.			Total.		
	Printed.	Indented for.	Used.	Printed.	Indented for.	Used.	Printed.	Indented for.	Used.	Printed.	Indented for.	Used.	Printed.	Indented for.	Used.
Arakan. Akyab ...	57,211	580	580	7,392	900	900	933,720	76,540	76,510	53,985	1,500	1,325	1,052,308	79,520	79,315
Arakan. Northern Arakan		4,212	4,212		600	600		1,700	1,700		500	500		7,012	7,012
Arakan. Kyoukpyoo ...		120	80		110	51		35,260	25,200		1,100	1,000		36,590	26,331
Arakan. Sandoway ...		92	22		10	...		21,450	11,695		1,000	175		22,552	11,892
Arakan. Total...		5,004	4,894		1,620	1,551		134,950	115,105		4,100	3,000		145,674	124,550
Pegu. Rangoon Town ...		36,110	32,015		3,450	2,415		550	550		...	...		40,110	34,980
Pegu. Hanthawaddy ...		1,800	221		100	...		91,214	90,213		2,750	2 177		95,864	92,611
Pegu. Tharrawaddy ...		160	120		...	...		79,690	77,109		2,750	2,175		82,510	79,404
Pegu. Prome ...		150	65		50	2		109,770	80,570		3,720	1.070		113,690	81.707
Pegu. Total...		38,220	32,421		3,600	2,417		281,134	248,442		9,220	5,422		332,174	288,702
Irrawaddy. Thonegwa ...		70	70		...	...		69,320	69,320		8,555	3,840		77,945	73,230
Irrawaddy. Bassein ...		1,700	1,145		150	105		90,220	62,839		16,450	10,550		108,520	74,639
Irrawaddy. Henzada ...		60	60		10	10		71,500	68,500		7,155	1,690		78,725	70,260
Irrawaddy. Thayetmyo ...		2,200	2,200		...	...		55,800	52,168		1,300	745		59,300	55,113
Irrawaddy. Total...		4,030	3,475		160	115		286,840	252,827		33,460	16.825		324,490	273,242
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions...		42,250	35,896		3,760	2,532		567,974	501.269		42,680	22,247		656,664	561,944
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town ...		8,100	8,100		750	647		13,000	3,620		850	550		22,700	12.917
Tenasserim. Amherst ...		20	20		...	...		85,880	84,800		2,280	2.180		88,180	87,000
Tenasserim. Tavoy... ...		80	80		10	10		24,540	24,540		100	100		24,720	24.730
Tenasserim. Mergui ...		100	67		25	10		12,500	11,640		1,500	1,210		14,125	12.927
Tenasserim. Shwaygyin ...		79	78		...	...		37,270	36,379		865	494		38,214	36,951
Tenasserim. Toungoo ...		950	862		...	...		44,300	37,850		1,400	1,063		46.650	39.755
Tenasserim. Salween ...		...	...		...	...		8,280	7,660		100	85		8,380	7.745
Tenasserim. Total...	...	9.329	9,207	...	785	667	...	225,770	206,469	...	7,095	5,682	...	242,979	222.025
Total for the Province	57,211	56,583	53,997	7,392	6,165	4,750	933,720	928,694	818.843	53,985	53,875	30,929	1,052,308	1,045,31 7	908.519

APPENDIX B (10).

Note on the census schedule.

WITH the exception of the vernacular boat-schedule, the forms in English and Burmese were printed on one side of the paper known as Bally royal, *badami* quality. It was not thought advisable, considering the thinness of the paper and the writing powers of the enumerators, to print on both sides of the paper. The form of schedule* answered on the whole very fairly. Many District Officers report that they were too small and the columns too narrow to contain the information required. The column 2 was only large enough for the name. Column 8, "mother-tongue," was also too narrow for a province where so many double terms such as Burman Talaing, Talaing Karen had to be entered. But in future I would strongly recommend the use of another column before that for mother-tongue to show "race," loomyo, a term perfectly well understood by all natives of Burma. Entered in column 8, the term Burman Talaing may mean either a Talaing by race who only speaks Burmese or else the son of Burman and Talaing parents. This confusion could not occur if there were a column to show race and language separately. In Burma there are two distinct phenomena about which it is important to obtain statistics,—the fusion of races and the dying-out of languages. The present arrangement does not fully effect this object. Column 10 was wide enough for the entry of a simple occupation, but when, as directed by the Census Commissioner, the nature of a cultivator's tenure or mode of hire and his other occupations, if any, had to be shown in addition to the fact that he was a cultivator, the size of the column was quite inadequate. If the same detailed information is required in a future census, a separate column should be added after column 10 to show "nature of tenure or terms "of hire."

As regards the vernacular terms used, it is desirable to note that the vernacular translation of "place of birth" and "under instruction" was not readily understood by some of the illiterate enumerators. The simplest language possible should be employed both in the headings of the columns and in the instructions to enumerators. For Arakan it would be well to have the local terms for district and township printed at the head of the schedule. The Jail Press did not possess a ruling-machine, or it would have saved much trouble to have had the forms ruled. To print the rules would not answer. If the forms were larger, it might be possible to use both sides even of thin paper. The work of printing and distribution was fairly carried out at the Central Jail, though the vernacular type was very inferior and the forms were badly stitched together.

Books of schedules were issued containing either 20, 40, or 70 forms. These were convenient, but sometimes had to be broken up or added to. Every book of house-schedules should be enclosed in a stout brown paper cover.

APPENDIX B (11).

Extract from circular notes, No. 4.

7. The supervisors' lists referred to in circular note No. 3 are those described in paragraph 5 of the circular of 21st May. The numbers assigned to houses will be sufficiently indicated in those lists by an entry of the following kind:—156, 115—180. If the supervisors' lists have not already been drawn up, the form given below should be used. Where lists have already been made out, they must, if necessary, be corrected so as to contain the information given in the form now prescribed. It is essential that the supervisor, on detecting an inhabited building which has not a visible mark on it, should at once be able to assign it to the proper enumerator, and this will be possible if his list shows him the series of numbers of houses allotted to the enumerators of his circle. It is objectionable to have several series of numbers in each village, as the supervisor cannot then readily assign a newly discovered house; and, moreover, confusion may arise in other ways, especially when, as will happen in some cases, houses assigned in the district office to one block fall in what is really the area of another block. Where a separate series has been taken for each block and the schedule books have already been issued, it may not be practicable to make alterations.

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* The vernacular schedule is placed with other vernacular papers in Appendix B.

Form for supervisors' lists.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of district.	Name of revenue circle.	Name of supervisor.	Name of block or village.	Name of enumerator.	Total number of inhabited buildings in each block.	Series or part of series of numbers forming the total of column 6.	Number of house-schedules issued.	Number of boat-schedules issued.	Remarks.

APPENDIX B(12).

Rules for the enumeration of boat population.

SPECIAL enumerators should be appointed for the enumeration of the boat population in all places where boats are expected to be numerous; and a house enumerator should only be called on to enumerate persons in boats when the number of houses in his block and the estimated number of boats is very small. For, though preliminary enumeration is permitted by the instructions for enumerators, it will practically be possible in but few cases, and the enumeration of boats will thus occupy a proportionately longer time than that of houses.

II.—Persons living in boats moored near villages or well-known landing-places will be enumerated on the night of the census, and, if the lists already in possession of District Officers do not show such villages and landing-places, the information should be at once obtained. Boats moored in out-of-the-way places on the night of the census and boats in motion will have to be censused during the three days following the census either by day or night; and, in order to catch such boats as escape enumeration on the night of the census, all persons who are boat enumerators will have frequently to visit the places where boats are accustomed to moor; while at certain points of a district, as, for instance, at large towns and villages, district boundaries, and traffic register stations, special enumerators, provided with boats, and, if possible, Government servants, should stop and question all boats in motion during the three days following the census.

III.—Every boat the headman of which does not possess a counterfoil as evidence of previous enumeration must be counted. But no persons already counted on shore should be counted again; nor need a fresh enumeration be made, although some persons on board a boat possessing a counterfoil appear to have escaped previous enumeration.

IV.—As noted in circular notes, No. 4, paragraph 9, persons who under the rules will be censused on shore must not be censused on board a boat though actually there when the census is taken. Passengers who will not be enumerated on shore must be counted on board, and, if leaving the boat, should be told to state to any person trying to re-enumerate them that they have already been censused.

V.—For boats in motion between two districts, officers might effect a division of labour in some manner, as, for instance, by arranging that one should take the up and the other the down boats.

VI.—Boats not belonging to British subjects should not be enumerated, unless they are actually within the waters of the province on the night of the census.

Instructions for the enumeration of the floating population in ports.

I. Agency.—In Rangoon the arrangements for the census are being made by the Port Commissioners. In the other ports the census is conducted by the Port Officer and the Collector of Customs jointly. Every Census Officer must be supplied with a declara-

tion of appointment under the signature of an officer authorized to issue the same as provided by section 4 of the Census Act.

II. Mode of enumeration.—For census purposes vessels may be classed as (A) sea-going vessels habitually plying between one port* and another; and (B) vessels and boats ordinarily plying within the limits of, or in the neighbourhood of, one port, such as fishing, cargo, small passenger-boats, &c. The general principle on which the enumeration is to be conducted is that all persons should be counted, as far as possible, at the spot where they happen to be, or from which they take their meals, on the night of 17th February, or else at the place at which the vessels in which they are first touch after that night.

III. A.—Enumeration of sea-going vessels plying between different ports.—In the first place, it must be noted that vessels sailing under foreign colours are not to be enumerated, unless they happen to be lying in a harbour of British India on the night of the 17th. But vessels at anchor at the mouths of rivers or just outside the entrance to harbours would be considered to be in a harbour for the purposes of this rule. Vessels, whether sailing under British or foreign colours, which leave before 17th February, and are bound for a port beyond British India or Burma, or which arrive after 17th, having last touched at such a port, should not be enumerated.

In the case of the remaining vessels of this class, it is necessary to provide for the following contingencies:—

(1).—Vessels lying at anchor in a port on the night of the census.

(2).—Vessels having left for a British Indian port shortly before that night.

(3).—Vessels arriving from a British Indian port after that night.

The master of the vessel is in all cases responsible for the due enumeration of all on board on the night of the census. He will be furnished beforehand by the Census Officer at the port where the vessel is lying with the necessary forms and instructions, and will be required, in the manner laid down in section 5 of the Census Act, to fill in the forms with all the details asked for regarding himself, his crew, and the passengers that are on board on the night of 17th February. He should be instructed that, after entering his own name, he should enter those of the crew, and then, drawing a cross line in column 2 of the form, should enter below it those of the passengers.

(1).—In the case of vessels lying in port and likely to remain there over the night of 17th, the forms should be distributed at least three days beforehand, with full instructions regarding their completion and return. The master of the vessel should be requested not to allow any of the crew to go on shore between the hours of 8 P.M. and 6 A.M. on the above-mentioned date, or, if any are obliged to go on duty, to furnish them with certificates of enumeration, signed by himself, with directions that they are to be shown to any Census Officer or other person who may wish to enumerate them on shore. On the night of 17th, or morning of 18th, a Census Officer should visit the vessel and collect the returns, examining the entries to see that they are in accordance with the instructions, and mustering the persons on board, if he thinks it necessary to do so. Where the master is illiterate and unable to fill up the schedule, the Census Officer should on the occasion of this visit fill it up for him.

(2).—If a vessel is leaving the harbour between the 3rd and the night of the 17th February, and is bound for another coast port in India or British Burma, which it is not expected to reach before or during that night, the Census Officer at the port of departure, when distributing the forms, should instruct the master of the vessel to fill them up during the night of the 17th, and deliver them, duly certified, to the customs or other authority who may ask for them at the port first touched at after 6 A.M. on the morning of the 18th.

(3).—If the vessel arrive in harbour from another coast port of India or British Burma between 6 A.M. on the 18th February and the evening of the 16th March, the Census Officer of the port must (unless he knows that the vessel has previously touched at a port after the 17th, and that this demand has been made before) require from the master of the vessel a schedule duly filled in, or an enumeration counterfoil from the port where such schedule was delivered, and if neither of these be forthcoming, the Census Officer, who for this purpose will be the officer with whom the enumeration rests under the provision of paragraph I above, shall at once muster the persons on board, and, with the aid of the master and others, fill in the necessary forms, a supply of which should be furnished to him beforehand.

* This term includes all ports in British India and Burma, and also those in Native States politically connected with those countries, but not the ports in the territory of Portugal and France.

[*N.B.*—Every person who receives a schedule filled in for any vessel should give the master the counterfoil filled in and containing also the name of the port where the schedules are recorded, the name of the port from which the vessel started, and the signature of the person receiving the schedule. Every master of a vessel receiving a counterfoil should be instructed to keep it carefully on board the vessel until the 18th March.]

IV. B.—Enumeration of vessels and boats ordinarily plying in or near a port.—With reference to vessels and boats of this class, particular care must be taken to enumerate all persons belonging to them at their homes if they happen to be absent for the night only. The rules for the enumeration of boats in rivers and elsewhere ("Instructions for Enumerators" and circular note No. 6) are to be followed. The schedules relating to all boats and vessels belonging to the place may be filled up preliminarily during the daytime of the 17th February, and a counterfoil filled in will be given to the person in charge of the boat when it is visited at night. Any such vessel or boat entering a port or anchorage within three days after the 17th without this counterfoil should be at once enumerated. Wherever there is a customs establishment, it will be the duty of the officials belonging to it to effect this enumeration. The foreshore of the place should, at an early date, be divided into blocks, and an enumerator appointed to each block. His duty will be to go round to every boat on that night and record in his schedule-book all persons found passing the night in the boats and not taking their meals from other places, and to verify and correct, if necessary, the schedules previously filled in. All vessels and boats of this class at anchor will be similarly visited.

APPENDIX B (13).

Rules for taking the census within railway limits.

THE population to be enumerated by the railway authorities consists of two classes,—(1) the railway population properly so called, and (2) the population travelling by rail on the night of the 17th February.

I.—The railway population proper.

2. The railway population is composed of—

(1) permanent employés of the railway company, with their families and servants, residing on the railway premises, and temporary visitors staying in their houses;

(2) labourers or others employed on railway work, by contractors or by railway officials, if sleeping within the railway premises.

Subject to the provisions of Rule 15, persons who work on the railway, whether by day or night, but habitually return to their own homes outside the railway premises in their non-working hours, are not to be counted among the railway population, but in the villages or blocks where their homes are situated.

3. The houses and buildings situated in the railway premises should be divided into blocks and circles. Each block should contain on an average from 60 to 100 houses or buildings, and each circle shall contain from 10 to 20 blocks. As a rule, each station should be considered a separate block; but if too large to be enumerated by one person, it should be sub-divided into blocks containing the usual number of houses or buildings. There should be an enumerator to each block and a supervisor to each circle, who should be appointed by the chief railway authorities. These enumerators should, as far as possible, be unpaid, and it will be an advantage to utilise the services of English-speaking Natives or of Europeans where the population to be enumerated is mainly European. The supervisors should in all cases be railway officials of position and standing.

4. The Agent for each line of railway, or such officer as he may depute to the special charge of the census operations, should consult, on all main points and on all matters affecting general arrangements, with the Deputy Superintendent of the Census in each province, if any; in Mysore he should consult the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; in Ajmir the Commissioner; in the Native States through which the line may pass the Agents to the Governor-General or the Residents. Any point which cannot be decided by these officials should be referred to the Census Commissioner. As regards minor local details, he should consult with the Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British districts or the Political Officers of Native States. He should prepare and send in to the Deputy Superintendents of Census or other officials designated above a list showing the number of railway blocks in each province or Native State, the number of forms required for enumeration, reckoning one form or page to each house or building, with a margin of 10 per cent. over, and the language in which they should be printed; and these forms should be supplied to him without delay.

5. Unavoidable extra expenditure will be sanctioned by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department. Such expenditure will consist of the

remuneration to enumerators, where paid officials cannot be found to perform this duty, extra payment for overtime night work on 17th February, and the cost of contingencies on account of stationery, oil, &c. Estimates of such expenditure, distinguishing these three heads, should be drawn up by the Agent on each line of railway and forwarded to the Census Commissioner, who will submit them to the Government of India in the Department named above.

6. The enumerators should be instructed to leave, on the 15th February, private schedules in English at the houses of all European or English-speaking employés, who should be requested to fill them up for their own families and servants, including all visitors in their houses, in accordance with the facts existing on the night of the 17th February.

7. The enumerators should make a preliminary enumeration of all Native employés of the railway residing on the railway premises. This enumeration should begin on the 15th January and be completed by the 1st February. It should be conducted in all respects inthe same manner as the enumeration of the Native population outside of the railway premises, and the same instructions to enumerators will apply in both cases.

8. The supervisors should commence testing the schedules on the 1st February and should test as many as they can of the entries made by the enumerators in the forms, for the Native population before the 15th February. It will not be necessary to test the private schedules dealt with under Rule 6.

9. The enumerators, commencing at 9 P. M. on the night of the 17th February, should take the final census of all the Native population previously enumerated by themselves, correcting the entries according to the facts as found to exist on that evening. On the morning of the 18th they should go round and collect from the different heads of houses the private schedules distributed under Rule 6. These schedules should be signed and dated by the enumerators, and handed by them to the supervisor, who should satisfy himself that the number is complete.

10. Railway employés, who are on duty on the night of the 17th, but are not travelling with any train, should be recorded as present in the homes in which they were entered in the private schedules, or at the time of the preliminary enumeration, as the case may be.

II.—The population travelling by rail on the night of the 17th February.

11. There should be a special enumerator appointed at each railway station, whose duty it will be to count the travelling population on the night of the 17th February. No preliminary enumeration is possible in this case.

12. Between 9 P. M. of the 17th and 6 A. M. of the 18th this enumerator should count every traveller by rail at the station where he alights on arriving at his destination. He should first ask the traveller if he has already been counted by any enumerator on that night, and if he says that he has, the enumerator should accept this answer and let him pass. If he says he has not, the enumerator shall enter the traveller's name and all particulars regarding him in the prescribed schedule, and should give him a check-ticket (forms for which will be provided) to show that he has been included in the returns; and the traveller should produce this ticket if any one tries to count him again.

13. All passengers found in the train at 6 A. M. on the 18th February, who, on inquiry or otherwise, appear not to have already been counted on the foregoing evening, should be counted at the first considerable station at which the train stops at or about that hour. A place should be chosen where the train is timed to stop for a sufficient period, which might, if necessary, be slightly prolonged. No check-tickets need be given on this occasion.

14. In the case of 1st and 2nd class passengers, and Europeans travelling 3rd class, private schedules should be distributed to them by the guard of the train on the evening of 17th February, and they should be requested to fill up the particulars for themselves and any members of their families travelling in the same train, but not for Native servants travelling with them. These schedules should be collected at the station where the train stops at 6 A. M., and the enumerator (who should be an European) should see that they appear to be correctly filled up. He should also himself fill up the schedule if in any case the passenger has omitted to do so.

15. Railway employés on duty on the night of 17th February who are travelling with any train and who have not been counted before on that night should be enumerated, if they finally leave the train before 6 A. M. on the 18th February, at the station where they alight under Rule 12; otherwise they should be enumerated with the passengers under Rules 13 and 14.

16. Troops travelling by rail are not to be enumerated, but this exception does not extend to any Native servants who may be travelling with them.

17. When the returns, both for the railway and the travelling population, are complete, they should be forwarded by the supervisors to the District Officer or Political Agent for compilation.

APPENDIX B (14).

Instructions for the census in Cantonments and of Troops on the march. *

THE census, in so much of each Cantonment as lies beyond regimental lines or other purely military limits, will be taken by the Civil authorities, working through the Cantonment Committee. It will be made in precisely the same manner as that outside Cantonments, and therefore no special instructions are needed.

2. The census within regimental lines or other purely military limits will be taken by the Military authorities.

3. This census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age, race, or profession, who are, on the night of the census, living, temporarily or permanently, within the above limits. Thus it will include all persons who, though ordinarily living elsewhere, may, on the night in question, have their temporary residence within the limits; and also all persons who, while actually living at the time within the limits, may be temporarily absent on night duty or the like.

4. The census entries will be written in printed schedules, which will be supplied to the Military authorities, together with detailed instructions for filling them up. The schedules will be filled up, by way of preliminary record, some days before the night fixed for the actual census; and on that night, which will be about the middle of February 1881, this preliminary record will have to be gone over, entry by entry, and corrected and added to where necessary, so as to bring it into agreement with the facts as they actually stand on that night.

5. To prevent mistakes or double enumeration, it will be advisable that all military limits should be cleared, between sunset and sunrise, on the appointed night, of all persons who are not temporarily or permanently living within the limits, either as officers of any grade, fighting men, non-combatants attached to the regiment, the servants of the above regimental followers, or visitors or members of the families of any of these.

6. The Civil and Military authorities, who should act in concert throughout in all matters relating to the census, should at once determine the limits within which each respectively will be responsible for the census under paragraphs 1 and 2.

7. The census of regiments on the march and of detachments of troops on duty, within the limits of the province, will be taken by the officers in command. This census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age, race, or profession, who are marching with the troops. Commanding Officers who will be in camp within the Punjab on the date of the census should be provided with schedules and copies of the instructions by the Military authorities of the Cantonments from which they start.

8. If the regiment or detachment is travelling by rail on the night of the census, the census should be taken at the first place at which they alight. Such troops will not be enumerated in the Railway census.

9. The Military authorities of each Cantonment should, as soon as they are in a position to estimate their needs, indent upon the Deputy Superintendent of Census, Punjab, at Lahore, for schedules and instructions, stating the numbers of copies of each they will require in each of the following languages and characters.—*Urdu-Persian* character; *Punjabi-Gurmukhi* character; *Hindi-Sanskrit* character. Each schedule is estimated to contain the entries for 12 souls.

10. As soon as the final enumeration is complete, the schedules should be carefully scrutinised and tested; and when the local authorities have satisfied themselves of their correctness, they should be packed up separately for each regiment or detachment. The schedules for detachments on the march should be forwarded to the head-quarters of their regiment in the Punjab. The schedules for regiments on the march should be forwarded to the Military authorities of the Cantonments they were last stationed at. All schedules filled up, or received as above, by the Military authorities of any Cantonments, should be sent by them to the Deputy Commissioners of the districts in which the Cantonments are situated, who will arrange for their compilation, together with those of the civil portions of the Cantonments.

11. Soldiers on leave, or travelling otherwise than with a regiment or detachment, and beyond military limits, will be enumerated together with the civil population of the place at which they may happen to be on the night of the census.

* The Punjab rules were prescribed for general use and adopted unaltered in British Burma.

APPENDIX B (15).

Table showing particulars regarding the division of the province into census areas.

	District.	Number of charges.	Number of circles.	Number of blocks. House blocks.	Boat blocks distinct from house blocks.	Travellers' blocks and others.	Total blocks	Average number of house blocks to a circle.	Average area of a charge in square miles.	Average area of a circle in square miles.	Average area of a house block in square miles.	Average area of a block taking all enumerators' blocks in calculation in square miles.	Average number of houses to a house block.
Arakan.	Akyab	11	239	1,460	33	3	1,496	6·70	..	25	3·9	...	47·97
	Northern Arakan .	1	4	208	2	...	210	52·50	..	254	4·9	..	16·84
	Kyoukpyoo	5	141	735	71	1	807	5·72	...	30	5·8	...	40·98
	Sandoway	8	40	429	...	..	429	8·75	...	75	8·5	...	28·98
	Total ...	25	417	2,832	106	4	2,942	7·05	581	35	5·1	4·9	40·97
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ..	12	30	288	75	..	363	9·30	...	·6	50·8	...	70·20
	Hanthawaddy... ..	12	121	1,569	153	...	1,722	14·22		35	2·7	.	46·04
	Tharrawaddy	10	122	1,297	30	.	1,317	10·70	.	16	1·6	...	40·68
	Prome .. .	7	206	1,738	19	31	1,788	6·72	...	27	1·7	...	37·09
	Railway	1	5	37	...	...	37	7·4	...	...	...	.	...
	Total ...	42	503	4,919	277	31	5,227	9·45	223	17	1·9	1·8	44·04
Irra-waddy.	Thonegwa	9	90	1,349	138	23	1,510	16 77	..	60	4·0	..	40·66
	Bassein ...	12	237	1,540	45	...	1,585	7·15	...	30	4·3	.	46·56
	Henzada .	9	306	1,333	66	...	1,399	4·57	...	6	1·5	..	44·25
	Thayetmyo	12	142	1,135	19	...	1,154	8·12	...	17	2·1	...	34·74
	Total	42	775	5,407	268	23	5,748	7·41	400	22	3·1	2·9	41·98
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions ..	84	1,278	10,376	545	54	10,975	8·26	303	20	2·5	2·4	42·95
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ...	1	10	148	...	...	148	7·78	...	·7	·004	..	65·27
	Amherst .. .	11	100	1,110	67	2	1,179	11·79	...	152	13·7	..	48·56
	Tavoy ...	6	45	361	12	2	375	8·33	...	150	10 8	...	44·86
	Mergui .. .	5	22	181	3	.	184	8·27	...	355	43·1	...	58·00
	Shwaygyin	10	101	617	18	3	638	4·87	..	42	9·03	...	54·27
	Toungoo	8	89	548	7	03	618	0·94	...	71	11·6	..	54·48
	Salween	1	16	121	1		122	7·62	...	99	88·4	...	58·25
	Total	42	422	3,086	108	70	3,264	7·73	1,113	111	10·1	14·3	51 86
Total for the Province .		151	2,107	16,204	759	128	17,161	7·92	581	40	5·36	5·08	44·30

APPENDIX B (16).

Table showing particulars regarding the agency employed in the census of 1881.

	District.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of supervisors.	Number of enumerators. Unpaid.	Paid.	Total.	Hire of enumerators. Imperial.	Municipal.	Total.	Number of enumerators for Houses only.	Houses and boats.	Boats only.	Travellers, &c.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Arakan.	Akyab {D. ...	8	216	974	514	1,488	999 0 0	.....	999 0 0	1,926	72	17	3
	{M. ...	3	7	107	1	108	....	15 0 0	15 0 0	99	..	16	...
	Northern Arakan ...	1	4	2	...	2	... ..	.....	.....	...	...	2	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	5	141	794	13	807	18 6 0	.....	18 6 0	713	23	71	1
	Sandoway ...	8	49	429	..	429	. . .	.....	... ..	429	...	...	...
	Total ...	25	417	2,306	528	2,734	847 6 0	15 0 0	862 6 0	2,580	94	106	4
Pegu.	Rangoon {M. ...	11	84	71	204	275	3,000 0 0	2,186 4 0	5,186 4 0	275	...	...	...
	Town {C. ..	1	5	16	3	19	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	13	...	...	...
	{P. ...	...	..	75	..	75	.....	.....	.....	...	...	75	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	12	121	1,722	...	1,722	.... .	. ...	.....	1,247	22	153	...
	Tharrawady ...	10	122	1,317	...	1,317	. ...	.....	.....	1,227	...2	90	...
	Prome {D. ...	6	242	1,684	..	1,684	.....	... .	.....	1,041	...	12	31
	{M. ...	1	24	104	..	104	.. ..	.....	.....	97	...	7	...
	Railway ..	1	5	38	...	38	.....	.... .	.....	38	...	...	..
	Total ...	42	503	5,021	207	5,228	3,090 0 0	2,186 4 0	5,276 4 0	4,698	229	277	31
Irra-waddy.	Thonegwa ...	9	90	1,510	..	1,510	.....	.. ..	.....	719	630	138	23
	Bassein {D. ..	11	217	1,574	...	1,574	.....	.....	.....	1,295	238	16	...
	{M. ...	1	20	9	102	111	... ..	1,341 8 0	1,341 8 0	89	...	22	...
	Henzada ...	9	306	1,300	...	1,300	.....	. ....	.....	1,227	66	66	...
	Thayetmyo ...	12	142	1,154	...	1,154	...	.....	.....	1,107	28	19	...
	Total ...	42	775	5,046	102	5,748	.	1,341 8 0	1,341 8 0	4,400	1,057	261	23
	Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions. ...	83	1,278	10,229	309	10,976	3,090 0 0	3,527 12 0	6,617 12 0	9,080	1,279	543	54
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ...	1	19	55	93	148	.....	980 0 0	980 0 0	148	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	11	100	1,170	...	1,179	.....	.....	.....	1,043	97	97	8
	Tavoy	6	45	375	...	375	.....	.....	.....	336	25	13	2
	Mergui	5	22	188	1	184	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	181	...1	3	...
	Shwaygyin ...	10	181	635	3	638	120 0 0	.....	120 0 0	396	25	18	9
	Toungoo {D. ...	7	83	523	...	523	.....	.....	.....	402	2	2	63
	{M. ...	1	6	49	46	95	.....	138 0 0	138 0 0	96	4	...	...
	Salween ...	1	16	122	...	122	.....	.....	.....	120	1	1	...
	Total ...	42	422	3,121	143	3,264	220 0 0	1,068 0 0	1,288 0 0	2,901	135	103	70
Total for the Province		151	2,107	15,994	980	16,974	4,157 6 0	4,610 12 0	8,768 2 0	14,980	1,558	759	128

Note.—M. stands form municipality, D. for district, C. for cantonment, P. for port.

APPENDIX B (18).

CENSUS, 1881.

Instructions for Supervisors.

You have been appointed supervisor of the circle containing the blocks named in the list which has been furnished to you.

2. In all cases of doubt on any matter connected with the census, you will refer to the Superintendent of the charge within which your circle is situated.

3. You will first ascertain the boundaries of your circle, then those of each block, taking care that every portion of your circle is included in one or other of the blocks. And you will explain to each enumerator the boundaries of his block.

4. After this, if the dwellings have not already been visibly numbered, you will see that the enumerator does, as soon as he receives his books of schedules, proceed through his block from house to house and visibly mark on the buildings referred to in his book the numbers therein assigned to them. The numbers may be marked with charcoal, chalk, lime, or any other material which will not get obliterated until after the census.

5. You will point out to each enumerator any inhabited buildings, such as houses, kyoungs, field-tehs, tehs in which catch-boilers, salt-boilers, fishermen, fish-salters are living, which you may discover without a visibly marked number, and which are not already entered in the book of schedules; and you will see that proper numbers, or sub-numbers, are assigned, and the proper entries made, in the spare schedules of the enumerator's book. You will draw the attention of the enumerators to any zayats, camps, boats, landing-places, or other buildings or spots which he will have to visit on the night of the census. If it appears that the enumerator has not got enough schedules, or is likely to require more, you will at once report the fact to the Superintendent to whom you are subordinate, and he will supply you with extra forms, which must be inserted in, or attached to, the enumerator's book in such a way that they cannot get separated and lost. At the same time you will make a note in your list of the number of forms issued.

6. You will carefully explain all rules of the Instructions for Enumerators to each enumerator, and will see that the subsidiary rules respecting column 10 (occupation) are known and understood. You must personally, and by actual enumeration, explain to the enumerators the method in which the columns of the schedule are to be filled up, and, as the preliminary record of entries proceeds between the 1st January and the 17th February, the night of enumeration, you will thoroughly test each enumerator's work. At least 20 per cent. of each enumerator's schedules must be tested, and you will initial each schedule which you test.

7. On the night of the census you will visit as many of your blocks as you can, and will visit the remainder as soon after as possible, testing the new entries and corrections by actual examination and enquiry. You will ascertain that the rules have been attended to, and that zayats, camps, tehs, landing-places, and other such parts of the blocks have been or are being visited.

8. After this has been done, you will carry out any orders you may receive from your Superintendent respecting the further testing and disposal of the schedules.

9. You will report to your Superintendent, as soon as possible, any mistakes or omissions you may at any time discover in the entries made by the enumerators, after seeing that the necessary corrections are made in the schedules.

NOTE.—Vernacular translation is printed with other vernacular papers in Appendix B.

APPENDIX B (19).

Numbering of Houses.

Note by F. S. COPLESTON, Esq., C.S., Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, on census arrangements, forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for information and guidance,—No. 8, dated Rangoon, the 4th November 1880.

It is necessary (*see* paragraph 18, page 10 of the Census Committtee's report and other papers) that lists of villages and houses should be prepared in each district. It has been found convenient in several districts to make these lists in the form given in Appendix C. of the Committee's report. In some cases the population returns have been used as lists of villages and houses. Whatever form is used must be capable of corrections and additions for kyoungs, new houses, &c., &c. Every inhabited building must be clearly shown in a list in the district office. Buildings should be entered as much as possible in order of proximity, and should be numbered consecutively, the houses of each block of a village having consecutive numbers in one series for that village. Except in the case of towns or villages, which are divided into two or more blocks, a separate series of numbers should run for each block. Some orders on this subject have been already given in the circular of September 1st, paragraph 8, and the lists are probably complete in most districts; but in

some districts the lists are not quite correct in form, and attention is therefore again drawn to the matter. The numbers assigned to each house should, if it is practicable, be marked on a conspicuous part of the building with some material which will not be easily obliterated. The number of each house will be shown on the building itself, in the enumerator's schedules, in the list of villages and houses, and in the supervisors' lists. All this branch of the preparations must be completed, so far as existing houses are concerned, before the books of schedules are issued to the enumerators. Monasteries, thanas, and other inhabited buildings must be numbered in the same way as houses. It will probably not be necessary that the lists of villages and houses should be forwarded to this office until after the census. They should be corrected as new houses are found, and it will then be easy to draw up a return showing the villages, number of houses, &c., to accompany the schedules when they are forwarded to this office. If any houses which have been numbered and entered in the schedules are found on the night of the census to be uninhabited, the fact should be noted in the schedule and in the completed lists. Great care will have to be taken in forming blocks in the fields, fisheries, &c., and in assigning numbers to the houses. Where the field-dwellers are not enumerated as part of a village block, they will of course be shown attached to the revenue circle in which they stand. One enumerator should not have contained in his block parts of two revenue circles.

Note by F. S. Corlfston, Esq., C.S., Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, on census arrangements, forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for information and guidance,—No. 4, dated Rangoon, the 23rd November 1880.

* * * * *

8. The numbers assigned to tehs and other temporary habitations should at the time of the preliminary record of entries be visibly marked on the buildings (or written numbers should be given to the inhabitant), so that supervisors and Superintendents moving through the fields, fisheries, cutch or salt boileries and other places may at once be able to see whether a building has been noticed by an enumerator or has been overlooked. It is even more important to visibly number the temporary than the permanent habitations. The latter cannot well escape; the former may, unless supervising officers have some ready means of checking the work of the enumerator even in his absence. But in fact every inhabited building which has not already been visibly numbered should be so marked at the time of the preliminary record of entries. Charcoal, chalk, lime, or any other material which will last over the census may be used.

APPENDIX B (20).

From the Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, to each Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 9-31, dated the 23rd November 1880.

I have the honour to forward copies of subsidiary rules as to the manner in which column 10 of the Instructions for Enumerators is to be filled up, and to request that you will take immediate steps to bring the points noted to the knowledge of the supervisors and enumerators. Translations will follow as soon as possible, but these should not be awaited in cases where the instructions have already issued or are about to issue. The additional rules on the subject are framed under the orders of the Census Commissioner with a view of showing distinctly the condition of agriculturists and of persons who combine agriculture with any other occupation, as well as—what is most important—the relation of the agriculturists to the land they possess or cultivate. It is also intended that the occupations of women should be distinctly recorded.

Subsidiary rules for filling up the occupation column in the enumerators' schedules (see *Rule 16 of Instructions for Enumerators*).

I.—In the case of agriculturists, and of this class alone, when a person combines agriculture with any other profession or trade, such as that of money-lender, carpenter, or boatman, he should be shown as having the two or more occupations which he combines, no matter which happens to be the chief source of his income.

II.—When a person is stated to be a cultivator of paddy or other agriculturist, words describing the nature of his connection with the land should be added, as landowner, tenant, or hired labourer. In the last case it should be stated whether the person is hired by the year, by the season, or by the month. In the case of toungya-cultivators no addition will be required under this rule.

III.—Women who assist in, or follow the occupation of, their husbands or families, such as planting paddy or making pots, should be shown as paddy-cultivators, potters, &c., as the case may be, like the husband or head of the house. Those women who earn their livelihood by some distinct employment, as for instance weavers or vegetable-sellers, should

be so recorded, while, as stated in the instructions, those who are merely employed in domestic occupations, such as looking after the children, spinning, or cleaning rice simply for home use, should have no entry made against them in column 10.

From the Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, to each Deputy Commissioner,—No. 9A.—18, dated the 17th January 1881.

THE Governor-General in Council has directed the adoption of the following rule regarding the entries to be made in column 10 of the census schedule:—

"The Superintendents of Jails and other persons concerned in the enumeration of "prisoners in jails, lock-ups, military prisons, and cells shall enter in column 10 of the "enumerator's schedule the occupation of all persons under detention as "*prisoners*;" and "this term shall be used for census purposes to describe the occupation of all such persons, "whether they be civil prisoners, or convicts, or under trial. If, however, any local "Government or Administration should so desire, it can also (1) distinguish between the "three classes of civil prisoners, convicts, and persons under trial; and (2) cause the "former occupation of the person under detention to be entered in the schedule as well as "the designation "*prisoner*." The entries so made will then afterwards be tabulated in "a special form with the object of showing the occupations of the classes from which "convicts are drawn."

I am directed, in pursuance of this rule, to state that the Chief Commissioner has decided that all the information described therein is to be given for the occupation column. Abbreviations might be used to denote whether the prisoner is a convict, civil, or under-trial prisoner.

The entries in column 10 will then be of the following nature:—

prisoner, civil, cartman;
prisoner, convict, carpenter;
prisoner, under trial, gardener.

From the Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, to each Deputy Commissioner,—No. 9A.-7, dated the 14th January 1881.

IN accordance with the wishes of the Census Commissioner for India, I am directed to inform you that at the final census of 17th February enumerators should enter against any person, who, when recorded in the schedule, is not living in his own house, the word "visitor," "traveller," or whatever term is most suitable, in order to separate the resident from the travelling population. Probably the term ဧည့် will be a good term to use. This entry will supplement the record of column 2, "Name and usual residence."

APPENDIX B (21).

From the Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, to each Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 9-41, dated the 15th December 1880.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to state that, in accordance with the procedure contemplated by section 10 of the Census Act, schedules may be left at the dwelling-houses of persons able to read and write English and intelligent enough to be able to fill in the entries for their families and servants correctly. In cases of doubt the officer conducting the census of the district or town in which the householders concerned are residing will decide whether private schedules should be issued or not.

2. The rule above laid down will enable officers in many cases to enlarge the area of blocks in which English-speaking people live.

3. Special instructions to accompany the private schedules will probably be issued hereafter.

Instructions to householders for filling up private schedules.

ON or before the 17th February you will enter in this form all the persons belonging to your household. On the night of the 17th February 1881, beginning at or after 9 P. M., you will check the entries, and make such corrections or fresh entries as may be necessary. If there is not room for all in this form, another will be given you.

2. You must write very distinctly in English and in black ink.

3. By "*household*" you will understand all those persons who actually sleep in the house and compound on the night of the census, or who, though not sleeping there on that night, are taking their meals from the house and will return on the following day.

4. The first person entered in each house should be the head of the house, whether male or female; then the other permanent residents, relatives, servants, and others. Visitors and other temporary residents should be entered after the list of the permanent residents has been completed. You will not enter any persons absent on journeys or temporarily residing elsewhere.

5. *Column 1* contains a serial number, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., against which must be entered each name in column 2. In filling up this column you should enter a separate number for any female whose name is not given, as well as for each other member of the household.

6. *Column 2.*—Enter here the names of all males in full. Enter also the names of females, if given; but if there is any objection to telling the names of females, enter the word "*female*" in column 2, and fill in all other particulars as usual in the remaining columns.

7. *Column 3* should contain one of the following entries opposite each name in column 2,—married, bachelor, spinster, widower, widow, divorced. If a widower or widow has married again, he or she is to be entered as married.

8. *Column 4.*—Enter the proper sex in all cases, whether or no you have written "*female*" instead of the name in column 2.

9. *Column 5.*—In the case of infants under one year of age enter the age in months writing the word "*month*" after the number. In all other cases enter the number of years of age attained on the last birthday. If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely, do not leave column 5 blank, but fill it up with as much accuracy as you can from your own observation if the person is before you, or after inquiry from the other inmates of the house.

10. *Column 6.*—Here enter the main religious denominations to which each person belongs, as Christian, Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh, Jain, Brahmo (or other religious division of Hindus not mentioned above), Buddhist, Jew, Parsi.

11. *Column 7.*—In the case of Hindus, here enter the caste; also enter the sect of the religion to which the person belongs. Hindus should be shown as of the sect to which they say they belong. In the case of Mussulmans state whether they are Shiahs, Sunnis, Wahabis, &c. Christians should be shown as members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Armenians, as belonging to the Greek or Syrian rite, or, if not belonging to any of these denominations, under the general head of "Others."

12. *Column 8.*—"Mother-tongue" means the language ordinarily spoken in the household of each person's parents, whether or no it be that of the locality in which he or she is residing at the time of the census.

13. *Column 9.*—Here enter the name of the district where the person was born, and add the name of the province if he or she was not born in British Burma. If the person was born out of India, the country will be named: no further detail is needed. If the person is a European British subject, "B. S." will be added; if of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, "Eurasian" is to be added.

14. *Column 10.*—The occupation of every male who is of age to do work should be entered, or, if he has no occupation but derives his income from rents, dividends, pension, and the like, the source from which he chiefly derives his income should be stated. If he has several occupations, that one should be entered from which his income is principally derived. But if he combines agriculture with any other profession or trade, such as that of money-lender, carpenter, or smith, both occupations should be mentioned. Agriculturists should be described by terms indicating the nature of their connection with the land, such as proprietor, tenant, ploughman or herdsman employed all the year round, day-labourer, &c. General terms, such as merchant, mechanic, servant, workman, shopkeeper, should not be entered, but the specific branch of occupation or service should be given. Persons in *Government service* should state the capacity in which they are engaged. *Pensioners* should state whether they are civil, military, or naval. Persons connected with *religion* as a profession should state their office. Members of the *legal* profession should state whether they are Barristers, Solicitors, Pleaders, Law Agents, Officers of a Court, Apprentices, Articled Clerks, &c., &c. *Medical* Practitioners should enter the branch to which they belong, and whether they actually practise or not. Other members of the profession should state their office clearly. Persons exercising *education* as a profession should state what branch they follow; as also should *Artists* and persons connected with *literature*. Persons engaged in *commerce*, as Merchants, Brokers, Agents, &c., should enter the branch of commerce in which they are engaged, or the staple in which they deal. Commercial *clerks*, *travellers*, and *shopmen* should also record their branch of business. In *trades* and *manufactures* the *employers* must enter themselves as such; and *workers* in manufactures, or artisans, should specify the particular branch of work in which they are employed. Similarly *mechanics* and *weavers*. The term *Engineer* by itself should not be used: a *Civil Engineer* should enter himself as such; workmen in *engineering factories* should distinctly specify what their branch of work is, as Engine-smith, Engine-fitter. If employed on railways, in factories or steam-vessels, the workmen should be entered as such. *Messengers*, *porters*, and *labourers* should be described, as far as possible, according to the nature of their employment. Women who follow the occupation of their husbands or their family should be shown as having the occupation of their husband or the head of the house. Those who gain their livelihood by some special employment of their own should be so shown. Those who are chiefly employed in domestic work, such as looking after the house

and the children, cooking, &c., should have no entry made against them in this column. Boys at school, girls, and small children should not be entered in this column. When persons are temporarily unemployed, you should enter their last or ordinary occupation.

15. *Column 11.*—Enter the figure 1 against each name under the appropriate sub-heading of this column, thus :—if a boy is at school, enter the figure 1 opposite his name under the first heading of "under instruction;" if a grown-up person is able to read and write, put the figure 1 against his name in the second division of the column; if a person is able to read and not able to write, or is merely able to write his name and not to read, enter the figure 1 under the third heading.

16. *Column 12.*—Enter as "lepers" only those who are afflicted with the true or eating leprosy. Enter as "deaf-mutes" only those who have been both deaf and dumb from birth. Enter as "blind" only those who are blind of both eyes.

17. You are not to persist in inquiring the name of any female if there is any objection to giving it, or to ask any information not required for the purposes of the census, as for instance, the amount of any person's income; but all persons are bound to give you such information as will enable you to fill up this form.

N.B.—(1.) After filling in the schedule the householder should certify at the foot that the contents are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(2).—It is the duty of the enumerator to complete the return if it be defective and to correct it if erroneous.

(3).—Strict care will be taken that the return is not used to gratify curiosity.

(4).—The schedule supplied will be called for on the morning of the 18th February. Householders will greatly assist in the collection if, before leaving home on that day, they will deliver the schedule to their servants with express orders to promptly hand the same to the enumerator.

APPENDIX B (22).

Table showing the number of schedules filled up by householders themselves in each district.

Name of district.	Akyab.	Northern Arakan.	Kyoukpyoo.	Sandoway	Rangoon Town.	Hanthawaddy	Tharrawaddy.	Prome.	Thonegwa.	Bassein.	Henzada.	Thayetmyo.	Moulmein Town.	Amherst.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Shwegyin	Toungoo	Salween	Total for the Province
Number of schedules.	108	...	18	22	792	49	15	31	..	...	51	54	500	12	15	17	8	25		1,717

ABSTRACT.

Township. *Village.* *Block No.*
Circle.

I. Number of houses	...	Occupied		65
		Unoccupied		7
II. Number of persons	...	Permanent residents		290
		Temporary		30
		Total ...		320
		Male	170	320
		Female	150	
		Married	160	320
		Unmarried	135	
		Widowed	22	
		Divorced	3	
		Occupied ... Male	120	
		Occupied ... Female	45	
		Literate	17	320
		Illiterate	298	
		Learning	5	
		Suffering from infirmities (column 12)...	3	
III. Religions and sects	...	*Buddhists*		274
		Musalmans ... *Shiah*	16	
		Musalmans ... *Sunni*	10	
		Hindus	7	
		Christians ... (*Roman Catholic*) ...	9	
		Christians ... (*Church of England*) ...	4	
IV. Names of castes, &c.	...	*Shaikh, Pathân.* *Eurasian, British subject.*		
V. Languages	...	*Burmese, Karen.* *Hindusthâni.* *Telugu.* *English.*		
VI. Birthplace (District)	...	(Within the province) *Prome, Hanthawaddy, Toungoo.* (In other provinces of India) *Madrás, Bengal.* (In other Asiatic countries), *Upper Burma, Shan States, China.* (In other countries non-Asiatic) *England.*		
VII. Names of occupations	...	Agricultural.—*Landowner, tenant, day-labourer, herdsman.* Professional.—*Court clerk.* Commercial.—*Money-lender, rice-dealer.* Domestic.—*Private service.* Artizan:—*Carpenter, blacksmith, weaver, shoemaker.*		

Examined, Signed,

Supervisor. *Enumerator.*

APPENDIX B (23).

From the Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, to each Deputy Commissioner,—No. 9A.—40, dated the 4th February 1881.

In compliance with instructions received from the Census Commissioner for India, I have the honour to forward a specimen copy of an abstract which each enumerator should be directed to fill up for his block, and to give in along with his book as soon after the 17th February as possible. In order to make it clear, the columns have been filled up for an imaginary village. Where the entries are merely figures, no explanation is required. Where they are names, the object is to show at a glance how many different religions and sects are recorded under column 6 (with the numbers belonging to each), how many castes and sub-castes under column 7, how many languages, districts, and occupations under columns 8, 9, and 10. These names will be used by the tabulating agency to fill up the variable headings in the different tabulation registers.

A translated copy of the specimen form is to be given to each supervisor and a blank form to each enumerator. In practice it may be as well to issue orders that after the testing and scrutiny referred to in paragraph 1 of my letter No. 9A.-16 of the 19th January, and before the return of the books to the district office, each supervisor must assemble all his enumerators and himself see the abstracts filled in. It will no doubt be necessary to get out the figures and all other particulars on rough paper before attempting to write them on the form. These are points, however, on which District Officers will issue whatever orders appear most likely to ensure accuracy. I take this opportunity of remarking that I have no desire to hurry the return of the schedules to this office at the expense of the testing and scrutiny thereof; but no time should be lost by allowing the books to linger on the road to the district office, or to lie there unnecessarily after they have been sent in.

APPENDIX B (24).

From the Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, to each Deputy Commissioner,—No. 9A.—16, dated the 19th January 1881.

I am directed to forward the following rules for the final testing of schedules and their return to this office:—

1. As required by Rule 7 of "Instructions for Supervisors," the latter officers will, as soon as possible after the 17th February, complete the testing of the schedules by actual enquiry. They will further examine every schedule and entry which they have not already scrutinised in order to ascertain that the entries are on the face of them sufficient and of the proper kind, making corrections and further enquiry when necessary. In the meanwhile, Superintendents of charges will also test and scrutinise the schedules, especially those which have already been tested by supervisors, in order to check the work of the latter. The whole of this operation may occupy a week, and on its conclusion the schedule-books will be returned without delay to the district office, in such way as may seem to the Deputy Commissioner to be suitable, care being taken that nothing is done which may lead to confusion or make it difficult to carry out the instructions laid down below.

2. On receipt of the schedules, the Deputy Commissioner must ascertain that the Superintendents and supervisors have done their work, and that the entries are complete, clear, and reasonable. If the work of scrutiny is not done thoroughly, innumerable and harassing references on small points will hereafter be unavoidable. He will further ascertain that the number of schedules issued is accounted for, and, if it has not already been finally done, will cause a note to be made on each book showing the total number of filled-in schedules contained therein.

3. Having done this, the Deputy Commissioner will proceed to arrange the schedules ready for packing. Each revenue circle will have a number in a series running for the whole district. Each village in a circle will have a number in a series running for each circle: where there are more than one block in a village, each of such blocks will be lettered under the village number. These numbers and letters must be written in large characters, in red ink, on the outside of the book, thus $\frac{23}{14}$, 23 being the number of the circle in the district, 14 the number of the village in the circle, and B the letter showing the block. Books appertaining to special boat blocks will be lettered under the village to which they belong; but if there are boat schedules belonging to a house block, the book will of course get the letter of that block.

4. An index, in the following form, must be sent by letter to this office when the schedules are despatched, and if they are despatched in several consignments, an index must be forwarded at the time each lot is sent off:—

Name of district.

Name of township.	Names of revenue circles in each township.	Number of each circle.	Number of towns and villages in each circle.	Number of schedule-books to each circle.				Total number of schedule-books to each township.				Remarks.
				House.		Boat.		House.		Boat.		
				English.	Burmese.	English.	Burmese.	English	Burmese.	English.	Burmese.	
		Total...										

5. It should not be necessary to purchase packing cases, as, although the boxes in which the forms and ink were received may have been sold or used for other purposes, others, since received, will be available. The books of schedules should be put into the cases in good order and most carefully under competent supervision, in the manner described below, the contents of each case being clearly specified in the following form, on paper of foolscap size, to be placed at the top of the contents :—

District.

Name of township of which books are enclosed.	Names of circles of which books are enclosed.	Total number of house schedule-books.	Total number of boat schedule-books.	Remarks

A copy of this form should also be sent by post with the index above prescribed.

6. House and boat books belonging to the same block should be tied up together. Different blocks, whether house or boat, of the same village or quarter of a town, should next be tied up together. And these bundles should again be tied up by revenue circles, the name of each circle being clearly written in Burmese and English on a paper attached to the top of the bundle. As a rule, a separate packing-case should be used for each township; and in no case should the books of one township be divided between two boxes, except in that of towns, where it may sometimes be convenient to pack the town books in a separate box. If two townships are packed together, means must be used to prevent confusion. Schedules on which travellers, cartmen, and other miscellaneous persons have been enumerated should be tied up with the block or village to which they naturally belong, or, if they cannot be so assigned, they should be placed in the bundle of the circle in which the enumeration was made. In the case of "towns" (the term being used in the same sense as in my circular letter No. 9—86) the blocks of different quarters or circles should be placed in a bundle together, and these bundles again tied together for the whole town, the schedules of jails, hospitals, and other such buildings being put with the proper block or quarter. When, as is not unfrequently the case, portions of towns form parts of different rural circles, the schedules should be made up in the manner just described in a town bundle, the blocks of portions which are in different circles being tied together subordinately; and a note should be made on each subordinate bundle to the effect that it forms an incomplete part of such and such a circle. By this means it will be easy to compile both for the circles and the town without confusion. As has been before requested, information should be noted to show briefly what block areas now forming parts of "towns" or districts were excluded at the last census. Except under special circumstances, not less than the books of a township should be despatched to this office in one consignment.

Care should be taken that the books of schedules are not loose in the packing cases, which should be strong and well fastened to withstand such rough usage as may be expected in transit. If there is risk of damp or wet in transit, special precautions will have to be taken to preserve the schedules from injury.

NOTE.—The plan prescribed for marking and arranging the books answered well, but where it was not fully attended to, difficulty and confusion followed. Subsequently lists showing the numbers of the books forming parts of circles within towns or belonging to areas added since the census of 1872 and the number of the blocks in which any deviation from the general plan of enumeration had taken place were required.

APPENDIX B (25).

From the Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, to all Deputy Commissioners,—No. 9A.-12, dated the 17th January 1881.

IT is expected that about 80 men will be employed at the census office in Rangoon in tabulating returns. The work is to be completed within four months. It is essential, in order to effect the tabulation in a prompt and proper manner, that the compiling agency should be drawn, as much as possible, from clerks in permanent employment, and generally from persons who have also been working as enumerators and supervisors in the districts; and the Chief Commissioner desires that every Divisional and District Officer will co-operate with me to the utmost by placing the services of as many persons of the above class as can be spared without real injury to current work at my disposal. The Chief Commissioner is aware that some inconvenience may have to be borne; but the time during which the permanent clerks will be absent from their posts is short, and the work is one in which all have a common interest. It is obviously easier for District Officers to obtain substitutes for a few months in their offices than for me to hire new men for so short a period; nor would new hands, on whom Government would have no hold, be suitable for the work. The compilation of returns in a central office will be much facilitated by the employment of clerks having permanent posts. Substitutes will have to be paid in the district offices, and the whole substantive salary of the lent clerk's post will be available for the acting man, who will be "substantive *pro tem.*"

2. I propose to grade the clerks somewhat as follows:—

Class 1	..	..	..	..	..	5 clerks on Rs.	100	per mensem.
„ 2	..	..	..	..	..	10 do. on „	50	ditto.
„ 3	..	..	..	..	..	15 do. on „	30	ditto.
„ 4	..	..	..	..	..	25 do. on „	20	ditto

Class 4 will generally be drawn from men acting as second clerks in the office of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Class 3 from second writers in district offices and first writers in Extra Assistant Commissioners' offices.

Class 2 from English-speaking clerks on pay of Rs. 45 or less.

Class 1 from English-speaking men now drawing less than Rs. 100 in district offices or elsewhere. I may remark that my present clerk, drawing Rs. 100, is the local funds writer of Bassein district office, and has been kindly lent me by the Deputy Commissioner for the census work.

Travelling expenses to and from Rangoon will be paid, and the addition to the pay of the clerks will compensate for extra expense of living. As many might live together, this would be small.

It is not intended altogether to exclude persons now working as volunteers from nomination; but they should be such as have worked as census officers, and who, having hope of obtaining permanent employment in district offices, are really competent and to be trusted.

In conclusion I am directed to invite you to assist me as much as you can by nominating persons for class 1, for class 2, for class 3, and for class 4, stating the pay at present received by the nominees. The salaries above mentioned are not, it is to be observed, fixed, but may be varied to suit circumstances: and rewards for good work will be given.

You will greatly oblige me by an early reply to this letter, as I hope to begin tabulation work by the 1st March, and many of the clerks will be required at latest by that date.

APPENDIX B (26).

Note by W. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., C.S., Census Commissioner for India, on abstracting, tabulating, and compiling,—dated the 19th March 1881.

THE information to be displayed in the forms now finally settled is obtained from the enumerators' schedules. But in passing from the schedules to the final forms, it goes through three processes:

It is first abstracted from the schedules into the working registers; it is then passed from the working registers into the village tables; lastly, it is posted into the final forms from the village tables.

These three processes may be conveniently termed—

(1) Abstracting.
(2) Tabulating.
(3) Compiling.

It is clear that the operation of filling up the final forms will be most expeditiously completed if all intermediate steps between these three processes are done away with. By this I mean it to be understood that it shall not be necessary to make any addition of figures in the columns of working registers, in order to post, from these working registers, the information to be placed in the village tables. So, again, it shall not be necessary to make similar additions of figures in the columns of the village tables before the entries to be made in the final forms from the village tables can be inserted. There may, however, be instances where it will not be possible to avoid such an intermediate step, either because to permit of this being done the working register or village table must be considerably and inconveniently enlarged, or from some other cause which it is not necessary now to discuss.

Keeping this principle in view, and reducing, as far as possible, the number of cases where intermediate steps will have to be resorted to in the course of transferring the information contained in the enumerators' schedules into the final forms: bearing also in mind the fact that experience has shown the working registers are in some cases defective, a new set of working registers and of village tables has been framed, by means of which it is hoped that the processes of abstracting, tabulating, and compiling for the final tables, the information recorded by the enumerators may be most simply and expeditiously carried out.

A set of the new working registers is appended to this note.

It is not advisable that the shape now given to these working registers should be considered absolutely final. As the work of abstracting proceeds, defects in them may be brought to light, arising from their not being so simple, or so conveniently constructed as they might be. If this is found to be the case, the shape of the working registers may have to be altered; and it is not therefore desirable that more of these working registers should be printed off in a province than the provincial Superintendent considers proper. He must, any way, have sufficient struck off to occupy his full establishment of abstracting clerks.

With regard to the village tables, it would be best to avoid any subsequent change; for as the entries in these village tables embrace the entire information for all the villages of the taluq, or tehsil, or circle, on whatever may be the designation of the territorial unit in use in tabulating the returns, great inconvenience may result in compiling the information taken from these tables, if any changes are introduced in the shape of the village tables after tabulation in them has once commenced.

It is hoped, however, that in designing the shapes now given, both to the working registers and to the village tables, sufficient consideration of all possible requirements has been paid to prevent the necessity for any alteration in either the working registers or the village tables. The series of working registers now drawn up consists of seven forms. These provide for the entire information in the enumerators' schedule against any individual being recorded in them by seven ticks for that individual. The series sent out with this office note, dated the 7th February, did this with eight ticks. There is thus a diminution of 12½ per cent. in the ticking work.

The following remarks regarding the working registers may be of use:—

Working Register I contains information of civil condition, religion, age, and sex; and is the framework from which the statistics to be embodied in final forms III, V, IX, X, and the cognate forms of X under separate religions are taken. It can conveniently be checked by Working Register VI of the new series, which contains information as to age, religion, and sex. These two are the most important of the series, and should be filled up from the schedules by two separate writers ticking off, each in the appropriate space of his register, the information dictated to them by a reader. The two registers should be filled up simultaneously. As the work of abstracting progresses, the readers and abstracting clerks ascertain from experience the readiest method of filling up these registers; but it may be as well to note that as the labour involved in ascertaining the appropriate space for age is greater than that involved in fixing on the column either for religion, civil condition, education, or sex, it is of importance that the reader, when he dictates from the schedules for these two registers, should first read off the entry in column 5 (age last birthday) of the schedule; he must then read column 6 (religion); then column 8 (civil condition); then column 11 (education); and, lastly, column 4 (sex). This will permit of the two abstracting clerks making their tick simultaneously.

These are the only two working registers which Superintendents are enjoined to have filled in from dictation. The other five registers may or may not be filled in under the silent system, as provincial Superintendents find most convenient.

It is proposed that while the abstracting clerks total up and enter in figures the number of ticks in each of the spaces in Working Registers I and VI, the dictating clerk should go over the schedules afresh silently; and as he goes along should tick off the information given in the schedules for Working Register II (religion and sect) and Working Register VII (religion, age, and infirmities). But it is possible, though not probable, that experience will show the better plan will be to have Working Register VII filled in by a clerk who shall abstract into it, from dictation, the information to be ticked off in the requisite columns. Whether he should or should not do this simultaneously with the clerks engaged in Working Registers I and VI is a question which can best be decided as experience is gained.

To permit of this Working Register VII being properly checked by comparison with the entries in the appropriate age spaces of Working Register VI, it is essential that a tick should be entered in the Register VII for every person enumerated in the schedule. The only other method, that of ticking off only each person entered in the schedule as afflicted with one or other of the four infirmities shown in Register VII, is so far disadvantageous that, to check the register so filled up, it becomes necessary to examine a certain number of entries in the schedule itself. The addition to the Working Register VII of the column in which ticks may be marked for all persons not suffering from any of these four infirmities permits of this register being checked by a mere comparison with the appropriate age entries in Register VI. If this plan is followed, Working Register VII would have to be filled in simultaneously with Working Registers I and VI, the dictating clerk reading off column 12 of the schedule (Infirmities) immediately after column 11 of the schedule. The direct advantage of ticking off only persons afflicted with infirmities and omitting to tick off all other persons is simply the rapidity with which the register can be filled up. The disadvantage is the probability that, on the silent system, a clerk who at the same time reads and ticks must make mistakes in the age columns, and the absence of any automatic check in the register. A column has been added to the working register, which will permit of either system being followed. The numbers of persons who on the silent method would have to be ticked off in Working Register VII are so small that possibly no inconvenience will result if the silent system is followed, and only those persons ticked off who are either insane, blind, deaf-mutes, or lepers. An examination of some of the village returns abstracted into a set of working registers in Bengal points to this conclusion. In general, this working register is blank.

Working Register II, showing Christian sects, will but seldom have to be filled in; and thus it will be easy for the dictating clerk to occupy his time, while the abstracting clerks are totalling up Working Registers I and VI, by completing Working Registers II and VII for the block on which the abstracting clerks are engaged. If this silent system is followed in regard to Working Registers II and VII, the correctness of these two registers can only be tested by absolute reference to the schedules for the block, and this reference must always be made. It will probably be best for the testing clerk to go completely through columns 6 and 12 of the schedules. If, however, the abstract appended at page 11 of Mr. Elliott's memorandum of 7th February has been compiled, it will not be necessary to examine more than 10 per cent. of the entries in those two columns of the schedule.

The remaining working registers would appear to be capable of being filled up most conveniently by working on the silent system. Working Register III shows the birthplaces and languages of the population; and in those instances where foreigners have been recorded in the schedules, a note of the foreign countries to which they belong should find a place on the face of this register. Ordinarily speaking, if the schedules have been properly filled up, there will be no difficulty, in the case of any foreigner entered in the schedules, of noting to what nation he belongs; but it is feared there may be instances where, against persons enumerating themselves or entered in the schedule, the information as to country required by the footnote in the schedule may not have been given. In such cases there may be difficulty in noting the country to which such a foreigner belongs. For instance, a German, an Austrian by nationality, may be shown in column 9 (place of birth) under England, in column 8 (mother-tongue) as German. This would not indicate the nationality of the individual, as he might be either Prussian or Austrian. Such cases, however, it is hoped will be rare, and they must be dealt with on their merits. In the instance given it would suffice to show the individual so entered in the schedules as German. In testing the correctness of the entries in Working Register No. III, it will be necessary to refer them back to the schedules. At least 10 per cent. of the entries must be tested by the schedule. The simplest plan will be to count off from the schedules what is the actual number of persons, male or female, shown therein as speaking a particular language, and then to see from the register whether that number agrees with the number of ticks shown under that particular language against that particular sex. In most instances, the schedules for a block will only contain one language.

Working Register IV shows castes of Hindus and tribes and sects of Mahomedans, distinguishing sexes. Information as to tribal distinctions will only be abstracted where the local Governments have decided it is desirable to do so. In testing the correctness of the entries in the register, it will be well to compare the corresponding entries under religion and sex in Register I or VI; but in addition to this, it will also be necessary to examine the schedules themselves, so as to see whether the facts displayed in the schedules are correctly abstracted into the working registers. If this is not done, though the working register may show a number of ticks under Hindus, corresponding with the number of Hindus entered in the schedules, the numbers under each caste may be altogether incorrectly given in the register, and the error will not be detected.

Working Register V shows occupations of males and females. It will have to be filled up on the silent system, and can only be tested as to accuracy or error by a reference to the schedules themselves. The great bulk of the females will be ticked off under "unspecified;" but in the case of females, except for the younger children, it will probably be found that the ticks representing the persons enumerated are entered under some specific occupation.

My impression at present is that the figures under each occupation in the register should be agreed with the entries in the schedules themselves, and that this should be done for all the occupations shown in the register. This, however, is a matter on which provincial Superintendents must decide for themselves, bearing in mind their responsibility for the prevention of inaccuracies.

With this is appended a series of the working tables as revised.

In point of fact, the number of ticks required to take out the information recorded in the schedule against each individual will, as a rule, be limited to five—

1 tick in Register I will note religion, civil condition, age, and sex.
1 tick in Register III will note birth place and language.
1 tick in Register IV or II will give caste, sect, and tribe.
1 tick in Register V will give occupation.
1 tick in Register VI will give education.

A fraction of the population only is shown in Register VII, and possibly for 5 per cent of the total inhabitants a tick will have to be recorded in Register VII against each person in this small section. Thus in calculating the time to be taken in abstracting, a considerable reduction will have to be allowed for. This however will be fully made up for the labour of testing, a work which has to be very thoroughly done if inaccuracies are to be avoided.

District.

WORKING REGISTER No. I.—*Civil condition, religion, sex, and age.*

Age last birthday.	BUDDHIST.											
	SINGLE			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTAL.		
1	2 M.	3 F.	4 Total.	5 M.	6 F.	7 Total.	8 M.	9 F.	10 Total.	11 M.	12 F.	13 Total.
Under 1 ...												
1												
2												
3												
4												
Total 0—4												
5—9												
Total 0—9.												
10—11												
12—14												
Total 10—14 ...												
15—19												
20—24												
25—29												
30—39												
40—49												
50—59												
60 and upwards ...												
GRAND TOTAL ...												

NOTE.—This form was printed on a whole sheet of Bally Royal paper three times on each sheet so as to hold three religions.

Abstract for totals.

	Single.			Married.			Widowers and Widows			Total.		
	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
Hindus												
Mahomedans												
Christians												
Sikhs												
Buddhists												
Brahmos												
Jains												
Jews												
Parsis												
Unspecified												
Total ...												

Working Register No. II.—*Christian sects.*

District_____ Township ___ Circle____ Village____ Block

Name of sect. 1	Europeans and Americans		Eurasians.		Natives.		Total	
	2 Males.	3 Females.	4 Males.	5 Females.	6 Males	7 Females.	8 Males.	9 Females
Church of England ...								
Roman Catholic								
Baptist .. .								
Armenian								
Presbyterian								
Undescribed								
Grand Total ..								

Note.—This form was printed on a quarter sheet of Bally Royal paper. British subjects were distinguished from other Europeans by a different method of entry.

Working Register No. IV.—*Mahomedan sects.*

	Shiahs.	Sunnis.	Farasis.	Wahabis.	Others.	Total.
Male						
Female						
Total ...						

WORKING REGISTER No. III.—*Birthplace, sex, and language.*

VILLAGE_____ BLOCK _____ TOWNSHIP _____ CIRCLE

1	BURMESE.																		TOTAL.	
District, province, or country.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras .																				
Bengal .																				
Grand Total																				

NOTE.—This form was printed on a half sheet of Bally Royal paper, as many sets of spaces for different languages being got in as was possible.

WORKING REGISTER No V.—*Occupation, sex, and age.*

VILLAGE____ ____BLOCK,_____ TOWNSHIP_____ ___CIRCLE

Occupation.	Males.		Females.		Total.
1	2	Total males.	3	Total females.	Males and females. 4
Carponter					
Blacksmith					
Potty trader					
Merchant					
Shoemaker					
Cooly ...					
Cooly ...					
Bazaar-seller...					
Clerk					
Boatmen					
Tailor					
Domestic boy					
Unspecified					
GRAND TOTAL ...					

WORKING REGISTER No. VI.—*Education, religion, age, and sex.*

VILLAGE _____ BLOCK _____ TOWNSHIP _____ CIRCLE

Age.	BURMESE.							
	Learning.		Know.		Do not know.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year.								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6—9								
10—11								
12—14								
15—19								
20—24								
25—29								
30—34								
35—39								
40—44								
45—49								
50—59								
55—59								
60 and upwards								
GRAND TOTAL ...								

WORKING REGISTER No. VII.—*Infirmities.*

VILLAGE _____ BLOCK _____ TOWNSHIP _____ CIRCLE

Age.	Insane.		Blind.		Deaf.		Leper.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—4										
5—9										
10—14										
15—19										
20—29										
30—39										
40—49										
50—59										
Over 60										
GRAND TOTAL										

NOTE.—Religion was noted in each case. This form was printed on a quarter sheet.

WORKING REGISTER No. VIII.

NAME OF VILLAGE _____

TOWNSHIP _____ CIRCLE _____

PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, IF NOT BRITISH BURMA _____

Taken from column 2 of Schedule

Name of province or country.	SEX.		TOTAL.		DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE.	TOTAL.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
Madras ...					Masonry ...				
Bengal					Plank and tiled or shingled ...				
					Plank & thatched				
					Mat, bamboo, and thatched ...				
Upper Burma ..					Zayat ...				
China					Teh (shed) ...				
Shan States ...					Kyoung				
					Undescribed.				
Chittagong ...					GRAND TOTAL .				
					Boat				

Total Permanent .	Taken from column 2		Total Boat Population...	Males.	Females.
Total Temporary ..					

Total number of persons staying in sayats, on roads under trees, or in encamping-grounds	Males.	Females.

NOTE.—This form was printed on a quarter sheet.

Extract from a letter from the Census Commissioner for India to the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations in the ____ Circular Q., dated the 9th April 1881.

IN taking out from the enumerators' schedules particulars regarding the occupations of the people, no attempt has been made to obtain for the males of the population information as to the ages of the persons employed in various enterprises, trades, and crafts. This information is not without interest or utility, and it is considered advisable, in the case of the town population, forming, as it does, one-twentieth of the total population of British India, to secure more detailed statistics for males, grouping in various terms of life those who follow the several trades and occupations recorded in the schedules.

2. In extracting information as to the occupations of the male residents of towns (5,000 inhabitants and upwards), I request therefore, if your Government has no special objection to offer, that you will employ the accompanying form of working register.

* * * * *

APPENDIX B (27).

Note by the Deputy Superintendent of Census on details of the Census Office.

THE office consisted of the different branches shown below :—

1. Management and supervision.
2. Correspondence and accounts.
3. Record.
4. Preparatory.
5. Abstracting or tabulating (supervisors and clerks).
6. Test.
7. Servants.

The numbers of men employed in branches 1, 2, and 3 were constant, but in 4, 5, and 6 necessarily varied according to the nature of circumstances and the work to be done. Occasionally men were detached from the abstracting or tabulating branch for temporary duty on some special piece of work, or were engaged on miscellaneous work.

From the Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, to the Census Commissioner for India, Simla.—No. 31-62, dated the 9th June 1881.

I HAVE the honour to make the following report and to annex filled in the form sent by you.

My arrangements for checking the work of the abstractors consist of two branches, and so it is necessary to explain the general plan of my office work in order to make the system clear. I have had till lately four rooms of abstractors, each room containing two or more tables, the abstractors being divided into two nearly equal gangs, and over each of which was placed a supervisor. Separate from these is the checking branch with an average of 10 men. I have kept the number at about 10 per cent. of the number of abstractors.

The latter amounted to 130 at one time in April and were about 125 in May. Throughout June the number of abstractors was only about 100, many having been put to tabulating work. Abstracting was completed on the 2nd July. There were eight supervisors, and each generally had a gang of about 17 men under him. The supervisor's duties were twofold: to move about supervising and inspecting, and to test and check in his seat. The abstractor made over his books unsigned to his supervisor, who noted the name of the abstractor and the numbers of the books in his register. The supervisor proceeded to see that the totals in different registers were constant, that all languages, birthplaces, and religions were entered, and in one out of two sets of registers that the total of males or females corresponded with the book.

If he discovered errors that were not easily corrected, the book was returned for re-abstraction.

The passed books then went on to the checking branch, and here every register was checked by direct reference to the books. In register 1, for instance, one or more spaces were tested, and if these were found incorrect, the registers were further tested. If blank registers were found, the books were consulted to see whether, for instance, any Christian or deceased persons had been omitted.

It was ascertained that all birthplaces, religions, languages, occupations, and infirmities were entered, and spaces in each register were tested to see if the number of strokes entered was correct. If the errors were extensive, the book had to be re-abstracted for the faulty registers. Notes of all errors were recorded and fines were inflicted on the abstractors, rewards being given to the checkers, who were not aware of the names of the abstractors whose books they were examining.

Owing to the fact that, until the middle of April, I was unfortunate in having a rather incapable manager at the head of my office, the records before May are not of any value; but I know that a very large proportion of the books abstracted during March had to be re-abstracted, the fudging had been so frequent. For the last two months, however, the office has been in good order, and I believe that, while fudging was not resorted to, accidental errors rarely escaped detection.

It was, as has been previously explained, found impossible to get the abstracts filled in by census officers except in a few cases, and in these the abstracts were practically of no value as checks, being inaccurate in almost all cases. There was no available staff for preparing the abstracts in my office as they were found to take as long to make out as the working registers, consequently the abstracts may be said scarcely to have had an existence here.

The annexed form gives the average number of checkers as 10, but as the supervisors in the abstracting department were really checkers too, the number was actually in excess of 10, or about 18.

I do not submit the statement with confidence that all discovered errors are recorded. I am inclined to think that not unfrequent petty corrections were made and no note of the fact entered in the checkers' books.

From the Deputy Superintendent of Census, British Burma, to the Census Commissioner for India, Simla,—No. 31-38, dated the 18th May 1881.

IN reply to your circular W., dated the 30th April 1881, I have the honour to report that, owing to the introduction of new forms and the consequent re-abstraction of much of the work once done, it is impossible to estimate properly the number of names abstracted per man since the office opened.

This office opened on the 23rd February and a start was made, but the work was very slow and so inaccurate that nearly all had to be done over again. Several days were spent in counting the males and females. The whole of April was occupied in re-abstraction for the new working register No. I and in correcting and completing previous work. It has been exceedingly difficult not only to get together and keep together a large number of Burmese, but to teach half-educated or uneducated persons, impatient of constraint, and inaccurate to a degree, to perform their, to them, novel duties. I had also, in the middle of April, to change the manager of my office and occasion some confusion as regards records of work. I am unable therefore to give an exact statement of work done or of the

average outturn. The statement for March and May shows, I believe, exclusively complete abstraction, that for April is almost wholly re-abstraction, and not with complete sets of registers. In totalling I have therefore excluded the figures for April.

The English abstraction is very slow, scarcely 200 names a day being got through per man. This of course seriously lowers our total rate per abstractor.

I should observe also that the new working register No. V has had to be re-done for part of the English schedules. A rectification has been made to prevent this materially affecting the average rate of work, but the total number of names completely abstracted is slightly affected.

APPENDIX B (28).

Districts.			1860-81. Pay and allowances, establishment, and contingencies.	Cost of stationery, enumerators, pen and ink.	Cost of Bally paper for schedules.	Cost of printing	Writing up of schedules in district offices and lists.	Distribution of schedules.	Cost of numbering houses.	Pay of enumerators.	Travelling allowance of enumerators.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	Total cost in 1860-81. Total Imperial expenditure	Total municipal expenditure	Total cost of enumeration, 1860-81.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			4,002 9 11	2,254 1 9	2,405 14 0	3,161 9 9	531 10 0	47 7 9	. .	629 0 0	6 0 0	824 10 1	13,181 7 6		13,181 7 6
Akyab ...		D.	.....	.	. .		135 0 0	4 5 0	12 2 0	15 0 0	56 4 0	75 5 0	1,092 12 9		1,992 12 9
		M.	. . ..	.... .	. .		.				59 8 0	19 14 0		107 8 0	107 8 0
		P.	.....	. ....	. .							2 8 0	62 0 0	.	62 0 0
Northern Arakan ...			.....	....	. .										
Kyouk pyoo ...			.....	....	.... .		143 0 0	7 6 0	. .	18 6 0	. .	5 3 0	173 15 0		173 15 0
Sandoway ...			.....	....	. .		60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	60 0 0	.	60 0 0
Total ...			.....	. .	.		. .	.							
Rangoon Town		M.	. .	.	. .		176 14 9	.	254 7 0	5,186 4 0	1,046 0 9	251 12 0	3,000 0 0	2,915 6 6	6,915 6 6
		P.	. .	.	. .		.	.	.		64 9 0			84 9 0	84 9 0
		C.	.....	.	. .			6 8 0	6 8 0	90 0 0	66 2 6		150 0 0	12 10 0	162 10 0
Hanthawaddy			...	. ..	.		94 4 0	6 15 6	.	..	58 8 0	2 0 0	161 11 6		161 11 6
Tharrawaddy ...			.....	. ..	..		122 4 0	38 2 0	.	. .	23 8 0	48 11 0	235 3 0		235 3 0
Prome ...			. . .	. . .	.			59 12 6	.	.	53 0 0	61 5 0	304 1 6	.	304 1 6
Total ...			. . .	. .	. . .		. . .	.	.	. .	.	.	.		
Thonagwa ...			.....	. ..	. . .		120 0 0	. .	.		.	70 0 0	190 0 0	.	190 0 0
Bassein ...		D.	.....	. ..	. . .		160 0 0	.. .	.		.	79 0 0	239 0 0	.	239 0 0
		M.	.....	13 8 0	. . .				290 12 6	1,341 8 0	.	72 10 8		1,718 7 2	1,718 7 2
Henzada ...			.....	. ..	.		126 12 0	69 12 0	.	..	....	4 6 0	200 14 0	.	200 14 0
Thayetmyo ...			...	.. .	.		25 0 0	39 6 0			58 0 0	170 2 8	292 10 8		292 10 8
Total ...			.. ..	.	.		.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions ..			....	.			. .			..			.	.	
Moulmein Town ...			. ..	..	. . .		.	15 14 0		930 0 0	.	502 0 0	15 14 0	1,432 0 0	1,447 14 0
Amherst ...			.....	. . .	. .		.	99 12 0	.		161 0 0	63 12 0	324 8 0	.	324 8 0
Tavoy ...			.....	. ....	. .		.	18 14 0	.		.	15 11 0	34 9 0	. ..	34 9 0
Mergui ...			.....	. . .	.			3 0 0	.. .		.	7 11 3	110 11 3	.	110 11 3
Shwaygyin ...			.....	. .	.		139 12 4	17 3 0		100 0 0	.	30 3 0	307 2 4	. . .	307 2 4
Toungoo ...		D.	. ..	.	.		120 0 0	19 0 0	.	120 0 0	..	67 8 0	206 8 0	.	206 8 0
		M.	. .	19 1 3	.. .		136 3 0		.	136 0 0	.			253 4 3	253 4 3
Salween ..			. .		. ..						. .				
Total ...			.	...	. .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total for the Province ...			4,002 9 11	2,286 11 0	2,406 14 0	3,161 9 9	1,559 12 1	978 9 9	563 13 6	6,708 2 0	1,704 7 9	2,374 3 6	20,243 0 6	7,563 14 11	27,806 15 5

APPENDIX B.—(concluded).

Districts.			1881-82. Miscellaneous expenditure and contingencies in the province.	Pay of enumerators.	Travelling allowance of enumerators.	Total cost in 1881-82. Total imperial expenditure	Total municipal expenditure.	Total cost of enumeration in 1881-82.	Grand total in 1880-81 and 1881-82.
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab	D.	11 4 0			11 4 0		11 4 0	13,181 7 6
		M.							1,104 0 9
		P.							107 8 0
	Northern Arakan		3 0 0			3 0 0		3 0 0	63 0 0
	Kyoukpyoo								3 0 0
	Sandoway								173 15 0
									60 0 0
	Total								
Pegu	Rangoon Town	M.							6,915 6 6
		P.							64 9 0
		C.							162 10 0
	Hanthawaddy				5 4 0	5 4 0		5 4 0	166 15 6
	Tharrawaddy								235 3 0
	Prome		12 4 0		19 8 0	31 12 0		31 12 0	235 13 6
	Total								
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa								190 0 0
	Bassein	D.	11 1 9		6 0 0	17 1 9		17 1 9	256 1 9
		M.							1,718 7 3
	Henzada								200 14 0
	Thayetmyo								292 10 8
	Total								
Total Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions									
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town								1,447 14 0
	Amherst		0 8 0		20 0 0	20 8 0		20 8 0	345 0 0
	Tavoy								34 9 0
	Mergui								110 11 3
	Shwegyin		8 12 0			8 12 0		8 12 0	315 14 4
	Toungoo	D.	23 0 0			23 0 0		23 0 0	228 8 0
	Salween	M.			25 0 0	25 0 0		25 0 0	293 4 3
									25 0 0
	Total								
Total for the Province			68 13 9		75 12 0	144 9 9		144 9 9	27,951 7 2

APPENDIX B. (29).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUPERVISORS.

ဘဂဘခုနှစ်လူဦးရေစာရင်းကောက်ယူခြင်း၊လူဦးရေစာရင်းကောက်စာရေးအကြီးအကြပ်များသို့ဆင့်ဆို မှာထားသည့်အချက်။

၁၊ မောင်မင်းကိုပေးအပ်ရှိသည့် စာရင်းမှာဝင်သော အရပ် အကွက်ရပ်များပါတိုက်အတွင်း လူဦးရေစာရင်း ကောက်စာရေးအကြီးအကဲအတွင်းခန့်ထားတော်မူသည်။

၂၊ လူဦးရေစာရင်းကောက်ယူစဉ် အလုပ်နှင့်စပ်ဆိုင်သည့်အကြောင်းအရာ တစုံတရာတွင်စိတ်မကွဲမပြားရှိ လျှင်၊မောင်မင်းတို့ကိုအုပ်သောအကြီးအကျယ်အရာရှိမင်းထံတင်လျောက်မေးမြန်းရမည်။

၃၊ မောင်မင်းတို့ကိုယ်နှိုက်တိုင်အဝိုင်းအခြားများကိုရွှေ့ပြောင်းသွားသောအောင်ကြည့်ရှုရမည်။ ၎င်းနောက်မောင် မင်းတို့ကိုအဝင်အရပ်ကွက်ရပ်အသီးအသီးတို့၏ နယ်နိမိတ်အဝိုင်းအခြားများကို သိသာအောင်ကြည့်ရှုရမည်။ ၎င်းဖြင့် မောင်မင်းတို့ပါ အလုံးစုံသော ဧနာဇ္ဈာနများသည်၊ ၎င်းကွက်ရုံတခုချထွင် နေရာကျပါဝင်သည်ကိုလည်း သတိပြုရ မည်။စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးအသီးအသီးကိုဆိုင်ရာကွက်ရုံနယ်နိမိတ်ကိုလည်းနေရာကျပြသရမည်။

၄၊ ၎င်းနောက်အိမ်၊တဲ့၊အဇ ဆောက်အုံကဲ့သစရှိသည်များတို့မှာ နံပါတ်အထင်အလင်း ရေးမှတ်ပြီးမရှိလျှင်၊စာ ရင်းကောက်စာရေးတို့သည်၊ စာရင်းပုံစံစာအုပ်ရလျှင်ရင်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာကွက်ရုံသို့သွားရောက်၍၊ စာရင်းပုံစံစာအုပ်မှာ ပါသောအိမ်နံပါတ်များအတိုင်း၊ နေရာကျအိမ်မှာရေးမှတ်ပြီးလုပ်သည်ကို မောင်မင်းကြည့်ရှုရမည်။ ရေးမှတ်သည့် နံပါတ်များကိုလည်း၊မီးသွေး၊ဖြူဖြူထုံးမှစ၍အပြီးသတ်စာရင်းကောက်ယူသည့်ညည့်မလွန်ခဲ့အတွင်း၊မဟုတ်မစီးပွင့် ရုန်တပုံတခုနှင့်မှတ်ထားရမည်။

၅၊ စာရင်း တွင်မပါ နံပါတ်ထင်လင်းမရေးမမှတ်ရှိသည့်လူနေအဆောက်အအုံ အိမ်၊ ကျောင်း၊ လယ်ထဲမှစ၍ ရွာချက်၊ ဆားချက်၊ တင်၊ ငါး၊ဆားနယ်၊ငါးပိနှင်းသူတို့နေသောတဲများကို မောင်မင်းဖွေမြင်ရလျှင်၊ ဆိုင်ရာစာရင်း ကောက်စာရေးတို့ကိုပြသ၍၊ ၎င်းတဲများကိုသင့်ရာနံပါတ်ချထားရေးမှတ်ပြီးလျှင်၊ စာအုပ်အဝိုစာရင်းပုံစံတို့ဘွင်၊၎င်းစာ ရေးကထည့်သွင်းရေးသားသည်များကို၊မောင်မင်းကြည့်ရှုရမည်။ စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးများတို့အပြီးသတ်စာရင်း ကောက်သောညည့်တွင်း လှည့်လည်ဉ်ဝင်ထွက်ကြည့်ရှုရဦးမည်။ ဇရပ်၊စခန်း၊ လှည်းပိုင်း၊လှေ၊လှေဆိပ်များမှစ၍၊ စာ အုပ်ပုံစံများပါဝင်သောအိမ်များအပြင်၊ အခြားအဆောက်အအုံနေရာကွက်များကိုလည်းစာရင်းကောက်စာရေးကိုသ တိပေးထားနှင့်ရမည်။ စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးမှာလုံလောက်အောင်စာရင်းပုံစံမရမမှီလျှင်၊ ယိုမဟုတ်ပိုဗိသုံးငွဲရန်အ လိုရှိမည်ထင်လျှင်၊မောင်မင်းအထက်အကြီးအရာရှိအရာရှိမင်းထံ၊၎င်းအကြောင်းကိုအလျှင်အမြန်အစီရင်ခံလျှင်၊၎င်းက အပိုစာရင်းပုံစံများကိုထုတ်ပေးဖို့မည်။ ၎င်းလျှင်၊၎င်းစာရင်းပုံစံများကိုမပျောက်မပျက်နှိုင်အောင် စာရင်းကောက်စာ ရေးစာအုပ်တွင်၊ ခြဲခြိုးခြင်းခန့်ငွာထည့်သွင်းရမည်။ ၎င်းအခါစာရင်းပုံစံချလေ့မည်ဟုထုတ်ပေးသည်ကို၊ မောင်မင်းစာ ရင်းတွင်မှတ်ထားရမည်။

၆၊ မောင်မင်းကစာရင်းကောက်စာရေးအသီးအသီးတို့ကို၊ ၎င်းတို့သို့ဆိုင်ဆိုသည့်မှာချက်များကိုကောင်းမွန် နေရာကျပြီးမှပြောရမည်။ အလုပ်အကိုင်အကြောင်းထည့်သွင်းရန် ဇယားကွက် (၁၀) နှင့်ဆိုင်သောနောက်ထပ်မံဆက် လက်ထုတ်ဆင့်သည့်မှာချက်များကိုလည်းနားလည်အောင်ပြန်ပြောရမည်။ မောင်မင်းသည်ကိုယ်တိုင်အဟုတ်အမှန်စာ ရင်းပုံစံမှာ ပါသော ဇယားကွက်များတွင် စာရေးရှုမှာ ထည့်သွင်းရေးမှတ်ရှိ ရေးသား ချမှတ်ရန်နှည်းကို စာရင်း ကောက်စာရေးများသို့ပြသရမည်။ ဇနှာဝရိလ ၁ရက်နေ့ကစ၍ဗေဖော်ဝါရိလ ၁၅ရက်နေ့စာရင်းအပြီးသတ်သောညည့် အထိ၊ စာရင်းတင်ကူးကောက်ယူနေသည့်အတွင်း၊စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးအသီးအသီးတို့ ချမှတ်ပြုလုပ်ထားသည့်များ ကို မောင်မင်းကကောင်းမွန်နေရာကျတိုက်ဆိုင်စစ်ဆေးကြည့်ရှုရမည်။ စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးအသီးအသီးတို့ ချမှတ် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည့် စာရင်းများအနက်၊ ဒုစုတရုကျထက် မနည်း မလျော့ဝေရေ။ မှန်ကန်စွာထည့်သွင်းချမှတ်သည်၊ မမှတ် သည်ကိုစစ်ဆေး၍၊စစ်ဆေးပြီးစာရင်းအသီးသီးတို့ကိုမောင်မင်းလက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးရမည်။

၇၊ စာရင်းကောက်ယူမည့်ညည့်တွင် မောင်မင်းဆိုင်ရာအရပ်ကွက်ရုံများကိုတတ်နိုင်သမျှလှည့်လည်သွားလာ ကြည့်ရှုရမည်။ ၎င်းညည့်တွင်မရောက်နိုင်၍ ကျန်ရှိသော အရပ် ကွက်ရုံများကို နောက်ထပ်မံအလျှင် အမြန်သွားရောက် ကြည့်ရှုရမည်။ အသစ်ထည့်သွင်းပြင်ဆင်ရေးသားထား အချက်များကို ဟုတ် မဟုတ်မှန်မမှန်ကိုစစ်ဆေး မေးမြန်း၍ တိုက်ဆိုင်ကြည့်ရှုရမည်။

ဆင့်ဆိုသည့်မှာချက်များအတိုင်းစာရင်းကောက်စာရေးတို့သည်လိုက်နာပြုလုပ်သည်မပြုသည်ကိုလည်း၊ သိသာ အောင်ကြည့်ရှုရမည်။

၎င်းဖြင့် ဇရပ်၊စခန်း၊ လှည်းပိုင်း၊ တဲ၊ လှေဆိပ်မှစ၍ အရပ်ကွက်ရုံအတွင်းပါသောအခြားနေရာကွက်များကိုလည်း လှည့်လည်ဉ်ဝင်ထွက်ကြည့်ရှုသည်၊ မကြည့်မရှုသည့်များကိုမောင်မင်းကစစ်ဆေးမေးမြန်းရမည်။

၈၊ ၎င်းကိုပြုလုပ်ပြီးသည့်နောက် မောင်မင်းဆိုင်ရာအကြီးအရာရှိ မင်းကစာရင်းပုံစံများကိုထပ်မံစစ်ဆေးရန် အကြောင်း၊စာရင်းများကိုမည်ကဲ့သို့ပြုလုပ်ရန်အကြောင်းများနှင့်၊ အမိန့်တစုံတရာရှိလျှင်၊၎င်းအမိန့်အတိုင်းနာခံပြုလုပ် ရမည်။

၉၊ စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးများစာရင်းတွင် အမှား အယွင်း အကြောင်းအကျန်တစုံတရာများကို မည်သည့်အခါ မဆိုစစ်ဆေးခွင့်ရှိမြဲမြံလျှင်၊ ၎င်းတို့ကိုနေရာကျပြင်ဆင်ပြီးနောက် ဆိုင်ရာအကြီးအရာရှိမင်းထံ မောင်မင်းအစီရင်ခံရ မည်။

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS.

(က) တင်ကူးခြံစာရင်းကောက်ယူခြင်း။

၁၊ ဘဂဂဘုရားနှစ်ဘဂဒဂါဂုဂ၂ ခုဖြောင့်ဖြူးနှင့်၂၂ ရက်နေ့ကစ၍ မောင်မင်းစာရင်းကောက်ယူရန်ခွဲဝေ ထားသောရပ်ကွက်တို့၌ နေထိုင်ကြသောလူတို့၊ လူငယ်တို့နာမည်များကို၊ ယခုစပ၊ထောစာအုပ်တွင်ရေးသားရမည်။

လူတချို့နာမည်များကို၊ အရေးပိုင်မင်းရုံးကမှတ်သားပြီးထွေရှိလိမ့်မည်။ ၎င်စာအုပ်တွင်အားလုံးလူများနာမည်ရေးယူရန်မလောက်လျှင်စာအုပ်တအုပ်ထပ်ခိုပေးလိမ့်မည်။ မောင်မင်းစာအုပ်တွင် အိမ်ပါသည်ဖြစ်စေ၊မပါသည်ဖြစ်စေ၊ မောင်မင်း စာရင်းကောက်ယူရသော အရပ် အကွက်တွင် ရှိသောအိမ်များကို မကျန်ရဏောင် သွားရောက်၍၊ အိမ်သူအိမ်သားလူနာမည်များကိုမောင်မင်းစာရင်းနှင့်တိုက်ဆိုင်ကြည့်ရှုရမည်။ ပြီးကာလ စာရင်းပုံစံတွင်ကျန်သောဇယားကွက်များတွင် လူတယောက်တယောက်အတွက် အလိုရှိသောအကြောင်းအရာများကို၊ ဇယားကွက်ခေါင်းစည်အမှာအရ၊ရေးမှတ်ရမည်။

၂။ စာရင်းတွင်ရေးရမည်မှာ၊မောင်မင်းကောင်းကောင်းတတ်သောဘာသာစာနှင့်ထင်ထင်ရှားရှားဖွင်နက်နှင့်ရေးရမည်။

၃။ အိမ်ဆိုသည်မှာ၊နံပါတ်တသီးတခြားဆွဲကသိထားသောအဆောက်အအုံကိုဆိုလိုသည်ဟုမှတ်ရမည်။

၄။ အိမ်တအိမ်ကိုစာမျက်နှာတချပ်စီသီးခြားခွဲရေးမှတ်ရမည်။ တအိမ်တည်းတွင်နေထိုင်ကြသောသူများ၏နာမည်အကြောင်းအရာကို၊ စာမျက်နှာတချပ်တွင်ရေးခွဲ မလောက်လျှင်နောက်တချပ်တွင်ဆက်၍ ရေးမှတ်ရှိသည်။ သို့သော်၊နောက်တအိမ်ကလူနာမည်အကြောင်းအရာကိုရေးမှတ်သောအခါ၊အရင်အိမ်စာရင်းနှင့်ဆက်၍ မရေးမမှတ်ရ။ စာရင်းမျက်နှာအသစ်တချပ်ကစ၍ရေးမှတ်ရမည်။

၅။ တအိမ်တအိမ်တွင်ယောကျ်ားဖြစ်စေ၊ မိန်းမဖြစ်စေ၊ အိမ်သားများအနက်၊ လူကြီးပြုလုပ်သူ၏နာမည်ကိုရွေးခိုးရေးသားရမည်။ ထိုကဲ့သို့လူကြီးအမည်ကိုရေးပြီးနောက်၊ ၎င်အိမ်တွင်အဖြဲနေထိုင်သောလူကြီးလုပ်ယိမိုအားလုံးနာမည်ကိုရေးရမည်။ ထိုနောက်အပြီးသတ်စာရင်းကောက်ယူသောညှိုက်၊၎င်အိမ်တွင်ရှိမည်ဟုမထင်သော၊ဧည့်သည်နှင့်အခြားလူများနာမည်ကိုရေးမှတ်ရမည်။

၆။ စာရင်းတွင် ရေးမှတ်သည်အခါ၊အိမ်တွင်နေထိုင်စားသောက်သူအားလုံးတို့ကိုစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ ခရီးသွားခဲ့ဖြစ်စေ၊ အခြားအရပ်အကွက်တွင်ခေတ္တနေထိုင်ခဲ့ဖြစ်စေ၊ ၎င်အိမ်တွင်မရှိမနေသူတို့ကို၊စာရင်းမချမမှတ်ရ။ သို့ရာတွင်၊ အိမ်ဖြင့်တွင်အိမ်ခဲနေသူ၊ ကုမ္ပဏီတွင်ငါးဘမ်းရှိသူ၊ လယ်တွင်လယ်လုပ်နေသူလယ်စောင့်နေသူ၊ သို့မဟုတ်မောင်မင်းကဲ့သို့ အမိုးရမင်း အမှုတော်ကိုထမ်းရွက်ရသော့ကြောင့်၊အိမ်မှ၊ ခေတ္တထွက်သွားရှိနေသူများကို စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။

၇။ ဇယားကွက်၁တွင်အစည်အတိုင်း = ၁ = ၂ = ၃ = ၄ဟူ၍နံပါတ်ရေးထိုးပါရှိသည်အရ၊ ဇယားကွက်နံပါတ်၂တွင်သည်လူနာမည်များကို၊၎င်နံပါတ်စည်အလိုက်ဆိုင်ရွေးသားရမည်။ ၎င်ဇယားကွက်တွင်နာမည်များကိုရေးသားသောအခါ၌ကား၊ တစုံတယောက်သောမိန်းမသည်၊ မိမိနာမည်ကိုမပြောလိုရှိနေလျှင်။ ၎င်မိန်းမအတွက်ကိုအခြားအိမ်သူအိမ်သားများတို့အတွက်တနံပါတ်စီခွဲခြားခွဲမှတ်သားသကဲ့သို့၊ တနံပါတ်ပြုလုပ်မှတ်သားရမည်။

၈။ (၂နံပါတ်ဇယားကွက်)၎င်အကွက်တွင်၊ယောကျ်ားအမည်များကိုရေစဉ်းသေချာစွာမှတ်သားရမည်။ မိန်းမတို့အမည်ပြောဆိုလျှင်လည်း၊ ၎င်တို့အမည်များကိုမှတ်သားရမည်။ မိန်းမတို့အမည်ကိုမပြောလိုရှိခဲ့လျှင်၊၎င်နှင့်ဆိုင်ရာကျန်ဇယားကွက်များတွင်ထည့်သွင်းရန်ရှိသည်အတိုင်း၊ထည့်သွင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။

၉။ (၃နံပါတ်ဇယားကွက်) ၎င်ဇယားကွက်ဟူ၍၊——အိမ်ထောင်သည်——လူပျို——အပျို——မုဆိုးဘို၊——မုဆိုးမ၊——ဆိုခဲ့ ၂ နံပါတ် ဇယား၏၊ နာမည်အသီးသီးတို့နှင့် ဆိုင်ရာထည့်သွင်း စာရင်း ချမှတ်ရမည်။ မဂီလာဆောင်ပြီးယောကျ်ား။ မိန်းမကိုမှာ၊ လင်မယားအဖြစ်နှင့်အတူမနေမထိုင်ကြသေးသော်လည်း၊ ၎င်တို့ကို အိမ်ထောင်သည်ဟုစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ ယောကျ်ားတွင်ဖြစ်စေ၊မိန်းမတွင်ဖြစ်စေ၊ မယားဦး၊ လင်ဦးသေဆုံးရှိလျှင်၊၎င်တို့ကိုမုဆိုး၊အိုမုဆိုးမဟု စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ သို့ရာတွင်၊ ၎င်မုဆိုးအို မုဆိုးမတို့သည်၊ အသစ်ထပ်မံမင်္ဂလာဆောင်ဖြန်လျှင်အိမ်ထောင်သည်ဆိုခဲ့စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။

၁၀။ (၄နံပါတ်ဇယားကွက်)၎င်ဇယားကွက်တွင်——— ကျား———မ———ဟုဝှင်အချက် ၂ ရပ်အနက်၊ သင့်ရာအချက်ကို၊ ၂ နံပါတ်ဇယားတွင် ပါသောနာမည်အသီးသီးတို့နှင့်ဆိုင်ခဲ့ထည့်သွင်းစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ ၂နံပါတ်ဇယားကွက်တွင်၊မိန်းမဆိုခဲ့ရေသွင်းသည်ဖြစ်စေ၊ စာရင်းပါအားလုံးသောလူတို့ကို၊ ကျားဖြစ်စေ၊မဖြစ်စေ၊ လူရေစေ့အောင်သင့်ရာစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။

၁၁။ (၅နံပါတ်ဇယားကွက်) ၁နှစ်အရွယ်မရောက်လေးသော ခလေးသူငယ်တို့မှာ အသက်လဟေါင်းမည်ဟု ဆိုခဲ့မှတ်ရမည်။ မှတ်ရာတွင်လည်း၎ကနံကိုရေးသားပြီးနောက်၊ လေးဟုစကားစာဖြင့်ရေးသားရမည်။ ခလေးသူငယ်များဖြင့်၊ အခြားသူတို့အသက်စာရင်းကိုမှတ်သောအခါ၊ လွန်ခဲ့သောမွေးနေ့တွင်၊ နှစ်ပေါင်း၊ မည်မျှရှိသည်ကိုရေးသားရမည်။ တနိုတယောက်သောသူသည်မိမိအသက်ကိုသေချာကျနအောင်မပြောမဆိုတတ်လျှင်၊၎င်ဇယားတွင်ချန်လှပ်ခဲ့မထား၍၊ မောင်မင်းရွေးကိုယ်လာရောက်ဖွေမြှင်သူဖြစ်လျှင်၊ ၎င်အသက်ကိုမောင်မင်းညှောက်အားဖြင့်ခိုင်းမှုမိသည့်အတိုင်းတွက်စစ်ခဲ့၊စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ မောင်မင်းရွေမလာမရောက်၊ မရွေးမမြင်သူဖြစ်လျှင်၊၎င်အသက်ကိုအခြားအိမ်သားတို့ထံမေးမြန်းခဲ့ သိရသည့်အတိုင်းစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ မောင်မင်းရွေအလိုအလျောက်မလာမရောက်သော၊ မိန်းမတစုံတယောက်ကိုမျှရွေးမြှင်လိုကြောင်းနှင့်မဆင့်မခေါ်ရ။

၁၂။ ဇယားကွက်၌တွင်၊ စာရင်းရှိက် နာမည်ပါရှိသောလူများတို့၏အယူဘာသာကိုရေးသားရမည်။ ပမာဆိုသော်၊ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ——နတ်ကိုကိုးကွယ်သောဘာသာ——ဟိန္ဒူဘာသာ——ဟသိဘာသာ——ခရစ်ယာန်——ဆိက——ဖိုင်——ဖြတ္တော်မှစ၍ အထက်ရှိက် မပါမရှိ၊ အခြားဟိန္ဒူဘာသာများ——ယဟူဒီ——ပါရသီ။

၁၃။ ဇယားကွက်နံပါတ်၇။ ၎င်ဇယားကွက်တွင်၊——ဟိန္ဒူလူမျိုးဖြစ်လျှင်၊ အောက်က ပြဆိုသော စာထိုက်များအရ၊ဆိုင်ရာသွတ်သွင်းရမည်။ ပမာဆိုသော်

၁။ ဗြဟ္မဏစာတ်။

၂။ ရာဇပွတ်စာတ်။

၃။ အခြေကြြီးသောအခြားစာတ်အမျိုးများ။

၄။ ယုတ်ညံ့သောစာတ်အမျိုးများ။

၅။ ဟိန္ဒူမဟုတ်၊ဟိန္ဒူတို့အုထက်အုဖြိုယတိုင်းတွင်ရှိရင်းအမျိုးများ။

မူလစာတ်ကြီးကဲ့သောစာတ်ငယ်များအမည်ကို ရေးမှတ်လျှင်၊ မူလစာတ်ကြီးအမည်ကိုလည်း တော်ပြီရှိရေးမှတ်ရမည်။ ပဒေသရာမျိုးတို့မှာ—— ရှိအာ——ဆူနီ——ဖရုဇီဝဟာဘီ——ဟုခွဲခြားခဲ့ပိုက်များကို ရေးမှတ်ရ

မည်။ ခရစ်ယန်ဘာသာအယူကို ယူသောသူတို့မှာ——အင်္ဂလိပ်ရေဖြန်းကျောင်းဂိုဏ်း——ဘရင်ဂျိုဂိုဏ်း——ပရက်ဆဘီတေရီရဂိုဏ်း——ရေနှစ် စာပြသင်္ဂဂိုဏ်း——ဝယ်စလီရဲ့ ဂိုဏ်း——အာရမက်ဂိုဏ်း——ဂရိတ်ဂိုဏ်း——ဆီရိအံဂိုဏ်း ဟုခွဲခြားနိုင်မှတ်သားရမည်။ အထက်ကပြဆိုသောဘာသာအမျိုးများနှင့်ဆိုင်သောသူတို့မှာ၊ အခြားဘာသာဟုပြုရမည်။

၁၄။ (ဇယားကွက်ဂ)ဘဝိစကားဆိုသည်မှာ၊ လူဦးရေစာရင်းကောက်ယူသည့်ပြုချရပ်ကွက်တွင်၊ ဝေါဟာရဟုတ်သည်ဖြစ်စေ၊ မဟုတ်ဖြစ်စေစာရင်းပါလူ၏အိမ်နီကိဘဝိအလုံအထပြုသောဘာသာစကားကိုဆိုလိုသည်။ အဘာနှင့်အဓိသည်စကားနှစ်မျိုးပြောလျှင်၊ ပြောသောစကားနှစ်မျိုးစလုံးကိုမှတ်သားရမည်။ ၎င်းဇယားကွက်နံပါတ်ဂကွင်း ထည့်သွင်းရမည်စကားမျိုးများမှာ၊ အောက်ကပြဆိုသောစကားမျိုးများဖြစ်ရာရှိသည်။

မြန်မာ——တလိုင်း——ရခိုင်——မြန်မာကုရင်——တလိုင်းကရင်——ချင်း——ခမ်း——တရုပ်——မော်ဟူမိုကသည်——ယိုးဒယား ရှမ်း——ပဒေါ်——ပသီ——ဘင်္ဂလီ——စစ်တကောင်း——ကလယ်——တေလဂု——မဂို——အာရပ်——အင်္ဂလိပ်——ပြင်သစ်——ဂျာမံ——ဖူတာလျှီ——ဆဝိန်——ပိတူဂီ——ဒေန——နော်ဝေ——ရုသျှ်——သို့သော်၊ စာရင်းကွင်မှတ်သားသောသူ၏ဘဝိစကားသည်၊ အခြားဘာသာစကားဖြစ်ခဲ့လျှင်၊ ထိုဘာသာစကားကိုမှတ်သားရမည်။ မြန်မာစကားကိုပြောသောတလိုင်းလူမျိုးတို့မှာ၊ မြန်မာတလိုင်းဟုမှတ်သားရမည်။

၁၅။ (ဇယားကွက်နံပါတ်၉) ၎င်းဇယားကွက်နှိုက်စာရင်းတွင်ပါသောလူအသီးသီးကိုမွေးကွားသောမြို့ဗိရင်ရုအမည်ကိုမှတ်သားရမည်။ အင်္ဂလိပ်မင်းပိုင်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွင်း မွေးကွားသောသူမဟုတ်လျှင်၊ ဗိရင်ရုမြို့အမည်အဖြစ်ဇာတိခင်းခရိုင်အမည်ကိုထည့်ရမည်၊ မြန်မာ့ရှင်ဘုရင်ပိုင်သောမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်းကွားသောသူ၊ သို့မဟုတ်ရှမ်းယန်းနိုင်ငံကသွန်မိအခြားနိုင်ငံများမှ၊ ကွားသောသူကိုကဲ့သို့သောသူများမှာ၊ ၎င်တို့ကွားသောတိုင်းပြည်အမည်ကိုသာ ရေးသားရမည်။ ဗိရင်ရုမြို့အမည်ကိုအလိုမရှိ။ ဘိလပ်သားအင်္ဂလိပ်ကျွန်တော်မျိုးများမှာအစစ်ဟုပိုမိုမှန်မှတ်သားရမည်။ ဘိလပ်အစစ်မဟုတ်သောဘဝိသားသို့ဟိုမှာ၊ မစစ်၊ သို့မဟုတ်၊ ဘရင်ဂို၊ ဟုပိုမိုမှတ်သားရမည်။

၁၆။ (၁၀နံပါတ်ဇယားကွက်) အိမ်အကျိုးစီးပွါးတိုးတက်ဖြစ်ထွန်းအောင်ဖြည့်စွမ်းလုပ်ကိုင်သူတို့ကိုသာ၊ ၎င်းဇယားကွက်တွင်စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ ကျောင်းနေယောကျ်ားငယ်ဒိန်းမငယ်၊ ခလေးများမှစ၍၊ အလုပ်အကိုင်အတည်မရှိသူမိန်းမများကို၊ ယခုဇယားတွင်၊ မထည့်သွင်းရ။ ဗိုင်းငင့်ခြင်းအစရှိသောအိမ်အလုပ်အကိုင်ကိုသာလုပ်ဆောင်သောမိန်းမများကို ၎င်းဇယားကွက်ဘွင်စာရင်းချမှတ်သင့်သည်မဟုတ်၊ ၎င်တို့လုပ်ကိုင်သောအခြေအံ့၊ အထည်အလိပ်များနှင့်ဈေးနှာသို့အတည်အကျပိုရောက်ရောင်းချကြေးငွေရရှိမှသာလျှင်၊ ၎င်အလုပ်အကိုင်များကိုထည့်သွင်းပာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ လူတယောက်ဘွင်အလုပ်အဆောင် ၂ မျိုးဂုမျိုးရှိလျှင်၊ ၎င်အနက်၊ စီးပွါးအာကြီး၊ အများငွေရသော အလုပ်အဆောင်ဇီအမည်ကို၊ စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ အစေခံ၊ အလုပ်သွား၊ ကျေးသည်ဆိုရှိ သာမည်ဖထည့်မသွင်းရ။ သူကြီး၊ လယ်၊ ယာ၊ ကိုင်း၊ တောင်ယာလုပ်သွား၊ ဒမင်းထောင်သွား၊ ဆားသည်၊ ငါးပိသည်၊ အထည်သည်၊ အစရှိသဖြင့်၊ မည်သည့်အလုပ်အကိုင်အဆောင်အရွက်၊ မည်သည်ကုန်မျိုးကိုကုန်းသန်းရောင်းဝယ်သည်များကိုသေချာစွာပြသမှတ်သားရမည်။ သားအလုပ်အကိုင်အမည်များကိုသာမည်သာမထည့်မသွင်းရ။ အလုပ်အကိုင်အသီးသီးကိုကိုမှတ်သားရာ၊ မြန်မာဘာသာတွင်ခေါ်ဝေါ်သမုတ်သည့်အတိုင်းမှတ်သားရမည်။

၁၇။ (၁၁နံပါတ်ဇယားကွက်) ၎င်းဇယားကွက်ကို ၃ပုံပိုင်းခြား ခွဲထားရှိသည့် အတိုင်း၊ ၁ ဂဏန်းကိုသင့်ရာခေါင်းစည် ဇယားငယ်တွင်ထည့်သွင်းရမည်။ ပမာ ကျောင်းနေသူငယ်ကိုသွန်သင်ခံဆဲဆိုသောခေါင်းစည် ဇယားငယ်တွင်၊ ၁ ဂဏန်းကိုငဝသူငယ်အမည်နှင့်ဆိုင်ရာဖြင့်မှတ်သားပြဆိုထားရမည်။ လူကြီးတဦးသည်၊ စာပေရေးသားတတ်ဆုံရှင်လျှင်၊ ၁ ဂဏန်းကိုဒုတိယခေါင်းစည်ဇယားငယ်တွင်၊ ၎င်အမည်နှင့်ဖြင့်ဆိုင်မှတ်သားပြဆိုထားရမည်။ စာတတ်မှုင်လျက်မရေးမှုင်ဆည် ဖြစ်စေ၊ သို့မဟုတ် စာပေမတတ်မှုင်ဘဲအမည်နာမကို လက်မှတ်မရေးထိုးမှုင်နဲ့ရှိလျှင်၊ တတိယခေါင်းစည်ဇယားငယ်တွင်၊ ၁ ဂဏန်းကိုမှတ်ရမည်။

၁၈။ (၁၂နံပါတ်ဇယားကွက်) နှနှာမျိုးတွင်၊ ရှဲရှဲနှုသောသူနာကိုသာလူနာဆိုရှိ၊ စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ အဓိဝန်းတွင်းကနာပင်၊ စကားအသူတို့ကိုသာပကတိဆွမ်အသူဆိုရှိစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ အကမ်းဆိုသည်၊ ဂွင်လည်း၊ မျက်မှ၂ ဘက်စုံကမ်းသူများကိုသာ၊ အကမ်းဆိုရှိစာရင်းချမှတ်မည်။

(ခ) အပြီးလတ်စာရင်းကောက်ယူခြင်း။

၁၉။ ၁၈ဂ၁ခု၊ ဧဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ရက်နေ့ည နာရီအချိန်ကစ၍၊ စာရင်းပုံများတွင်ပာရင်းချမှတ်ပြီးရှိသောယခုစာအုပ်ကိုယူငင်ရှိ မောင်မင်းဆို၊ သွဲ့အပ်သည့်အရပ်အကွက်အတွင်းရှိအိမ်စဉ်အောင်၊ အစည်အကိုင်းသွေးရောက်ဝင်ထွက်ရမည်။

၂၀။ ၎င်စာအုပ်တွင်၊ စာရင်းချမှတ်ရှိသူတဦးဦးသည်၊ အိမ်တွင်မရနမထိုင်မစာမသောက်ရှိလျှင်၊ ၎င်တို့အမည်များကိုပယ်ဖျက်ရမည်။

၂၁။ အထက်စာရင်းချမှတ်သည့်အခါမပါမရှိ၊ နောက်မှအိမ်ဆိုလာရောက်မွေးဖွား၊ မောင်မင်း၊ သွားလာဝင်ထွက်၊ အပြီးသတ်စာရင်းကောက်ယူသည့်အခါ၊ အိမ်တွင်နေထိုင်စားသောက်လျှင်၊ ၎င်တို့အမည်များကိုစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ သို့ကြောင့်၊ ခရီးသည်တို့သည်၊ တည်းခိုသည့်အိမ်စာရင်းတွင်အိမ်သားနှင့်အတူပါဝင်ရှိလိမ့်မည်။ အေးချက်တွင်မှာထားဆင့်ဆိုရှိသည့်အတိုင်း ယခုအချက်နှင့် စပ်ဆိုင်သည်ဖြစ်ရှိ၊ ၎င်အေးချက်ကိုလိုက်နာပြုလုပ်ရမည်။

၂၂။ ချမှတ်ပြီးစာရင်းကို စစ်ဆေးပြင် ဆင်ပြည့်သွင်းသည်တွင်၊ အပြီးသတ်စာရင်းကောက်ယူသည်ည၊ အပြစ်အပျက်အနေအခြေများနှင့်မကွဲမလွဲညီညွတ်မှုနိုက်နှိုင်းသောအောင် အလုံးစုံကိုပြင်ဆင်ပြည့်သွင်းရမည်။

၂၃။ အရပ်ခုပ်ပြင်ဆင်ပြည့်သွင်းသည့်အချက်များကို၊ မှင်ဒိုရှိုင်လျှင်မှင်ဒိုနှင့်ရေးသားရမည်။ မှင်ဒိုမရှိုင်လျှင်၊ ဆီးလန်ခြွာနှာဖေသာလက်ရေးလက်သားဖြင့်ရေးသားရမည်။

၂၄။ အထက်မှာထားဆင့်ဆိုသည့်အတိုင်းပြုလုပ်ပြီးလျှင်၊ ဓမောင်မင်းအိုတွဲအဝိသော အရပ်အကွက်တွင်းရှိ ခရီးသည်များရှာနှံ ဈေးဝယ်ရန်ဓနုရှင်လျှင်၊ ၎င်ဓနုရှာများအိုဆွာမှု၊ စာရင်းကောက်ယူရမည်။ ဘုရားသူး အဝင်္ဂသည်ကိစ္စများကြောင့်ထာဝရွေ့ကော်စဉ်းရုရပ်ရှိသည်ခရီးသည်တို့ကိုလည်း၊ ရေတွက်ကောက်ယူစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ မောင်မင်း အရပ်အကွက်တွင်ရှိသည့်ထမ်ခရီးများတွင်၊ သွားလာသည့်ခရီးသည်တို့နှင့်တကွ၊ ၎င်လမ်းများတွင်၊ ၎င်ညဉ့်ခန်းချမှ

နေသူတို့ကိုလည်း၊ ရေတွက်ကောက်ယူစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ ၎င်းကဲ့သို့သောသူတို့ကိုစာရင်းချမှတ်လျှင်၊ အိမ်နံပါတ်နှင့် ဘန်ပါတ်ဇယားကွက်တွင်နံပါတ်စဉ်မပါမဖြစ်စေရ။ ခရီးသည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းကိုဖော်ပြရေးသားရမည်။ သို့ဆိုတွင် စာရင်းပါဇယားကွက်များတွင်၊ ထည့်သွင်းပြီအချက်များကိုထည့်သွင်းရမည်။ စာရင်းကိုအပြီးသတ်ကောက်ယူသည်ည၊ ဇရပ်မှစ၍၊ တည်းကုန်များတွင်၊ စခန်းချရပ်တည်းခိုရှိသည်ခရီးသည်တို့ကိုစာရင်းချမှတ်ကာလ၊ ဇရပ်တည်း ၁ဆောင် လျှင်စာရင်းပုံ ၁၊ သိုးသန့်ခြားနား၌ပြုလုပ်စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။

၂၅။ မည်သည်မိန်းမမဆိုအမည်ကိုမပြောမဆိုထိုလျှင်၊ ၎င်းအမည်ကိုအတင်းအကြပ်မမေးမြန်းရ။ ။တလ လျှင် ငွေမည်မျှရသည်အစရှိသော၊ ယခုလုအရေအတွက်ကောက်ယူခြင်းအကြောင်းအရာတွင် မဟိမရှိ၊ ဓာဟိရဖြစ်သော အချက်များကိုမေးမြန်းခြင်းမရှိရ။ သို့ဆိုတွင်၊ ၎င်စာရင်းပုံစံဟဇယားကွက်တွင်ထည့်သွင်းရန်ရှိသည့်အချက်များကိုမေးမြန်းလျှင်၊ မေးမြန်းခံရသူကမပြောမဆိုဘဲမနေရ၊ မည်သည့် စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးမဆိုလုရေစာရင်းကောက်ယူသည့်အမှုနှင့်စပ်၍၊ မည်သည့်အကြောင်းကြောင့်၊ မဆိုလိမ်လည်လျှောက်ပြော်၊ ငွေယူထည့်ကိုဖွေရှိလျှင်၊ ၎င်လူသည်ထိုဇသတ်ခွပဓေအရ၊ စီရင်ထုအပြစ်ဒါဏ်ကိုခံရန်ရှိသည်။

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(၇) လှေစာရင်းကောက်ယူခြင်း။

လှေစာရင်းပုံစံစာအုပ်အဘုံးတွင်သာပုံနှိပ်ရန်။

၂၆။ မောင်မင်းကိုလှေစာရင်းကောက်စာရေးအထူးခန့်ထားသူမှနှိုက်လျှင်၊ သို့မဟုတ်မောင်မင်းအရပ်အကွက်တွင်လှေစာရင်းကောက်စာရေးအတူးခန့်ထားသူမရှိလျှင်မောင်မင်းအရပ်အကွက်အတွင်းလှုရှိသောလှေကြီးငယ်များကိုကောက်ယူ၊ အထက်ပြာထားဆင့်ဆိုချက်အရ၊ စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။

၂၇။ အပြီးသတ်စာရင်းကောက်ယူမည့် ညနေခင်းက၊ လှေများကို စာရင်းတင်ကူးရှိ ကောက်ယူရှိင်သည်။ လှေများကိုစာရင်းချမှတ်ရာ၊ အိမ်စာရင်းပုံစံများတွင် အမည်အရည်ထည့်သွင်းချမှတ်သည်နည်းတူထည့်သွင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ ၎င်လှေပေါ်တွင်ပွေသောသူတို့နေရင်းအရပ်ကိုလည်းမှတ်ရမည်။

၂၈။ စာရင်းအတို့ကောက်ကိုရေးသားပြီးလျှင်၊ ၎င်တဝက်ဖြတ်စကို၊ စာရင်းကောက်ယူ၊ အပြီးသတ်သည့်ည၊ လှေသို့သွားရောက်သည့်အခါ၊ မောင်မင်းလတ်မှတ်ရေးထိုးရှိ၊ လှေသူကြီးထံအပ်ပေးရမည်။

၂၉။ စာရင်းကောက်ယူအပြီးသတ်သည်ညက၊ နောက်ဥဝုက်အတွင်း မောင်မင်းရပ်ကွက်တွင်၊ ဝုန်ဆန်သွားလာသည့် လှေကြီးငယ်တို့ ကိုမေးမြန်း ရေတွက်ကောက်ယူစာရင်းချမှတ်ပြီးလျှင်၊ စာရင်းတဝက်ဖြတ်စကိုလှေသူကြီးထံပေးအပ်ရမည်။ ကုန်းပေါ်တွင်ဖြစ်စေ၊ အခြားလှေတွင်ဖြစ်စေ၊ လှေဦးရေ စာရင်းအပြီးသတ် ကောက်သောညဦးက် စာရင်းတင်မှတ်သားပြီးသော ဘသူကို၊ လှေနှင့်သွားလာလျက်ဆွေဖြိုခဲ့လျှင်၊ ထိုခဲ့သို့သောသူများကို၊ ထပ်မံ၍ တခါစာရင်းမတင်ရ။ သို့ဆိုတွင်၊ အခြားစာရင်းကောက်စာရေးက ပေးအပ်သည့်တဝက်ဖြတ်စပါရှိသောလှေများကို၊ မောင်မင်းတို့စာရင်းတဝက်ဖြတ်စကိုပေးရန်မရှိ။ ၎င်တွင် ရရင်းတဝက်ဖြတ်စကိုသာ ကြည့်ရှုခြင်ပါသောအချက်များကို မှတ်သားပြီးလျှင်၊ ၎င်မှတ်ချက်ကိုအခြားလှေစာရင်းပုံစံများနှင့်ပူးတွဲရမည်။ လှေသူကြီးထံရရင်းစာရင်းဖြတ်စတဝက်ကို လှေသူကြီးထံပြန်ပေးရမည်။

SUBSIDIARY RULES FOR THE OCCUPATION COLUMN.

၁၈၀၁ခုနှစ်လူဦးရေစာရင်းကောက်ယူခြင်း။

စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးတို့က စာရင်းပုံစံတွင်အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့်စပ်ဆိုင်သောဇယားကွက်(၁၀)တွင် ထည့်သွင်းရန်ထပ်မံဆက်လက်ထုတ်ဆင့်သည့်မှာဆိုချက်။

(စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးများတို့အမှာဆိုချက်ဝှစ်မာကိုဖတ်ခဲ့ကြည့်ရှုပါ။)

၁။ အခြားလုပ်ကိုင်သူတို့မဆို၊ လယ်ယာဦးယည်ကိုင်းဦမြေများကိုလုပ်ကိုင်သူတို့မှာ၊ ငွေကျေးစားခြင်းလက်သမားလုပ်စာခြင်း။ လှေသူကြီး လုပ်စားခြင်းစသော အလုပ် အကိုင်တစုံတခုကို၊ လယ်ယာဦးယည် ကိုင်းဦမြေလုပ်ခြင်းအမှုနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းလုပ်ကိုင် စားသောက် သည်မှန်လျှင်၊ မည်သည့် အလုပ်ကို လုပ်ဆောင်၍ ငွေအားကြေးရသည်ကို မထောက်ဘဲလျက်၊ ၎င်လုပ်ဆောင်ထည့်အလုပ် ၂ မျိုးဥမျိုးတို့ကိုပင်စာရင်းတွင်ထည့်သွင်းရေးမှတ်ရမည်။

၂။ လယ်ယာဦးယည်ကိုင်းဦမြေများကို လုပ်ဆောင်သူမှန်လျှင်၊ ဖြေခွင့်ပြုခံသည်၊ ဖြေငြိုးသောသူဖြစ်သည်၊ အငြိုးသားကူလိုဖြစ်သည်မှစ၍၊ ၎င်လယ်ယာဦးယည်ကိုင်းဦမြေနှင့်မည်သည့်နည်းအားဖြင့် လုပ်ဆောင်သည်ကိုလည်း စာရင်းတွင်ထည့်သွင်းရေးမှတ်ရမည်။

အငြိုးသားကူလိုမှန်လျှင်လည်း၊ နှစ်တွက်ငြိုးသည်းရာသိဥတုအမျိုးကျငြိုးဆည်းလတွက်ငြိုးသည်း၊ အကြောင်းသင့်ရာများကိုစာရင်းတွင်ထည့်သွင်းရေးမှတ်ရမည်။

တောင်ယာခုတ်သူတို့မှာ၊ ၎င်(၂)အချက်ပါအကြောင်းများကိုမှတ်သားရန်မရှိ။

၃။ ကောက်စိုက်၊ အိုးတုတ်အစရှိသော မိမိယောကျ်ားအိမ်ထောင်သားဦးကို လုပ်ဆောင်သည့်အလုပ်တွင်ကူ ညီလုပ်ဆောင်ကြသော မိန်းမထို့မှာ၊ ထင်အိမ်သူကြီးတို့ကို စာရင်းချမှတ်သည့်နည်း။ ကောက်စိုက် အိုးတုတ်မှစ၍ လုပ်ဆောင်ရာအလုပ်ကိုစာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။

ရက်ကန်းရက်ခြင်း၊ ဟင်းသီး ဟင်းရွက် ဈေးရောင်းခြင်းအစရှိသော၊ သီးသန့်ခြားနားထောအလုပ်အကိုင်ကို လုပ်ကိုင်သော မိန်းမထို့မှာ၊ လုပ်ကိုင်ရာအလုပ်ကို စာရင်းချမှတ်ရမည်။ သို့ရာတွင် အထက်ထုတ်ဆိုထားသော စာရင်းကောက်စာရေးမှာဆိုချက်တွင်ပါရှိသည်အရ၊ ခလေးသူငယ်ထိမ်းခြင်း၊ ဗိုင်းငှဲးခြင်း၊ ဆံပွတ်ခြင်းအစရှိသော၊ မိမိအလုပ်မျှသာဖြစ်သောအလုပ်အဆောင်များကိုဇယားကွက်(၁၀)တွင်မည်သို့ထည့်သွင်းရန်အကြောင်းမရှိ။

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF DISTRICT OFFICERS AND OTHERS CONDUCTING THE CENSUS.

THE extracts given in the following pages are taken from various parts of the reports. Much matter had to be omitted for want of space or to avoid frequent repetition. Marks showing where matter has been so left out have not been inserted, but it is to be understood that the fragmentary nature of the extracts, or as they may almost be called abstracts of the reports, is due to the omissions abovementioned, which have also occasionally rendered verbal alterations necessary.

ARAKAN DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, AKYAB.

There were 1,944 villages in the district. Those were formed into 1,388 blocks: the largest block contained 171 houses, and the smallest 7, showing an average of about 89 houses to each enumerator. In some remote parts of the district some blocks were necessarily very small.

The numbering of houses was begun on the 15th January and finished by the end of that month, and the numbers were marked with chalk and lime, and in some instances on paper.

The terms used in the forms of schedules were sufficiently intelligible, but as a large number of the enumerators employed in the district were illiterate people, it was found very difficult to make them understand.

For boats moving about the creeks and rivers, 17 special enumerators were appointed, and three enumerators for travellers.

In no part of the district was the census taken in a special way, but the enumeration was undertaken in the regular and complete method laid down for the whole of the district. In some of the remote difficult parts of the country inhabited by Chins, such as Tawdon, police were mostly employed for enumeration.

The term house implies all dwelling-places in which one or more families were residing at the time of census, including servants' quarters attached to such dwelling-places with one principal entrance, but as all the houses were numbered before preliminary enumeration commenced, the enumerator had only to refer to the number affixed to each house. The houses of Bengalis in few instances are built after the Bengal fashion, with walls and raised earthen floors.

In the interior of the district no private schedules were issued.

The Arakanese are arrogant and excitable, and have little self-control. The pernicious use of opium is gradually on the increase, and this habit is leading them to a life of indolence and laziness.

The Arakanese, not unlike Mussulmen, marry in early life, and often before they are in a position to maintain themselves and family; hence they depend necessarily upon the parents of either the wife or husband for their livelihood until such time as they are in a position to earn one for themselves.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, AKYAB MUNICIPALITY.

A preliminary enumeration was made seven days before the night of the 17th February. Maps on a large scale were made out previously, showing the area placed under each supervisor. The whole town was then parcelled out into blocks of from 60 to 80 houses and an enumerator appointed for each. A few days before the preliminary census was taken notice was sent round the town calling on all enumerators, supervisors, &c., to attend at the municipal office; each enumerator was then supplied with his book of schedules, pens, and ink. On the back of his schedules a rough map was drawn, marking the boundaries of his block. The enumerators were instructed as to their duties, and then handed over to the supervisors to commence operations.

The following table gives the number of house and boat blocks and circles into which the town was divided:—

	Circles.	Blocks.
Akyab town	4	22

All boats in the harbour and creek were enumerated by the Port Officer, who made his own arrangements for carrying out this part of the census, except in the Fisherman's creek, which was done by a special enumerator.

The chief difficulty experienced was in taking the coolies at the godowns at a time when the rice-mills were in full swing, and the number of coolies employed was very large, about 10,000. The merchants one and all gave great assistance in this matter. As previously arranged with the owners, the mills stopped working at 9 o'clock on the night of the 17th the coolies were ranged in lines in a godown at each mill, and the enumerators walked down the lines filling up their schedules. A great part of the enumeration was done by brokers and their clerks. The Deputy Commissioner, Magistrate, and Superintendent of Police personally superintended this branch of the census. A strong body of police was in attendance, but was not brought into use. The operation naturally was a long one. The coolies were mostly Madrassis and Chittagonians, and it was a work of great difficulty to get anything out of them. I think the forms were too elaborate with reference to coolies. No preliminary enumeration of the coolies was practicable.

The census of the jail and hospital was taken under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon.

Previous to the preliminary enumeration the houses were numbered throughout the town. The numbering was done by men well acquainted with each portion of the town, and was as much as possible done by streets and blocks; whitewash was the material used, and it answered effectually. In cases where the number could not be written on the house, a small board with the number was fastened to the house.

No schedules other than Burmese and English were required.

After the census the schedules were checked and corrected by the supervisors and Superintendents.

The number of private schedules issued was 350. These were only used for the English-speaking population and for the fixed establishments at the mills, and their use could not, I think, be extended.

The agency employed is shown below:—

	Unpaid.	
	Office.	Non-official.
Superintendents	3	...
Supervisors	7	...
Enumerators	68	23

Paid enumerator, one.

A sum of Rs. 10 was paid to this man for his work. Besides, a special boat enumerator had to be engaged to enumerate the people of the boats inside the Fisherman's creek, and he was paid Rs. 5. The method adopted of employing unpaid agency as far as possible worked well. The men, consisting of police, court writers, &c., were amenable to discipline and accustomed to work of the nature required. No difficulty was experienced in procuring non-official enumerators. All the mosques and kyoungs were done voluntarily, and the brokers at the mills willingly assisted. The agency employed was without exception trustworthy and fairly intelligent.

The general opinion was that the census was connected with an increase of taxation, and this belief was too firmly rooted in the minds of the people to be removed by any amount of reasoning. They took the whole thing however very quietly and as a matter of course, and no obstruction was offered. Some disturbance was apprehended among the coolies, but they seemed quite scared and unable to understand the meaning of what was going on.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN ARAKAN.

The district was divided into four circles, in which the enumeration was done by the following officers:—

Circle.	No.	Officer.
Lemroo	1	Inspector of Police.
Mee	2	
Upper Koladan	3	Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Lower Koladan	4	Inspector of Police.

The enumeration was conducted as follows:—

For the Lemroo and Mee I give the statement of Mr. Inspector Gardiner:—"Every "village, with the exception of seven, I personally visited and took down each householder's

"statement. The chiefs of the villages which I did not visit came to my camp with all "the adult male inhabitants, and their statements I took down. By means of enquiries "from the villagers as to the number of people in each village before commencing to "enumerate, and by afterwards making them check the result of the enumeration with small "pieces of bamboo and with the schedules, I consider that I obtained a correct census."

Of the Lower Koladan Mr. Inspector Serres writes:—"I personally visited each village "and called the chiefs and headmen together, and ensured correctness by making the chiefs "count the number of persons in their village before the actual taking of the census, and, "after entering the names of the villagers in the schedules, by checking the schedules over "with the statements of the chiefs and headmen of each village."

The Assistant Superintendent of Police observes for the Upper Koladan circle that correctness was ensured by personally visiting each village and entering each house and seeing each man, woman, and child.

With regard to the objections anticipated on the part of the people there were absolutely none. They were suspicious at first, but after the explanations of the British officers, and from faith no doubt in the truth of their assertions, the feeling soon died away. This is most satisfactory, and is no doubt due in some degree to the leading men and chiefs having been schooled on every available opportunity since October last to look forward to the taking of the census and regarding the object for which it was taken. They were all found prepared for it, though, when it actually commenced, they were naturally still a little shy.

From the means adopted and the exertions of the enumerating officers, and the general absence of a desire to mislead on the part of the population, there is every reason to believe that the census is as nearly a true statement of the actual population of the district as can be desired.

On the 17th February special enumerators (Arakanese police writers) were stationed at the Lower Lemroo guard on the Lemroo, at Tsawah on the Mee, and at Koladan, Palakwa and Dalekmay on the Koladan stream. On the night of the 17th they censused the boats at anchor, and the following morning moved up to Pengwah, Tsamee, Tsawah, Palakwa, and Dalekmay respectively, so that all boats and rafts anchored between these points were censused during the three days following.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, KYOUKPYOO.

In the Hill Tracts of the An township a synchronous census was not effected in the regular and complete method laid down for the province, but the enumeration was undertaken the next morning. The Burmese villages were enumerated on the night of the 17th February; but the enumeration in the Hill Tracts, which abound with wild animals, could not be taken during the night, as people were afraid to go into the jungle.

Chins in the more sparsely inhabited parts were enumerated by competent police who visited their villages, as also by the Burmese friends of the illiterate Chin Kyaydangyees.

Special enumerators were appointed for boat travellers, and fishing-stations.

To Ngathantha, a fishing-station in Combermere Bay inhabited only during the fishing season, which extends from November to March, a writer from the district revenue office and a 1st class police constable were deputed on the 16th February to take the enumeration of the houses there, embracing a population of 700 souls, while two residents of Ngathantha undertook the boat enumeration.

Travellers were enumerated by police patrols. Persons residing in zayats at the time of the census were enumerated by the enumerator within whose block the zayat was situate. There were 22 house enumerators, who also enumerated boats. Besides these there were 71 special enumerators for boats, of whom 13 were hired men.

The assignation of numbers to houses was begun on the 23rd December and finished by the 1st January.

As regards the form of the schedule, it was not very intelligible to the Arakanese of this district in the following instances:—

ခရိုင် for district, မြို့နယ် for township, ရုပ်ပြတိုးတာရန် (column 9), ဆွေးဆံခဲ့ (column 10). The forms were rather small.

There is no need for schedules printed in languages other than Burmese and English, as most of the inhabitants of this district, whether Mussulmen or Hindus (who can read and write) understand Burmese and can read and write it.

There were 18 private schedules issued to Europeans and Eurasians in the district.

The agents in taking the census were as follows:—

Unpaid.

Official	809.		Non-official	181.	
Superintendents ..	..	5	Enumerators ..	..	181
Supervisors ...	..	141			
Enumerators ..	..	663			

From the organization and the manner in which it was carried out, I consider that the results will be to show accurately the population in the district at the time; but the season being one in which there is the greatest movement on the part of the men, who leave this district in numbers at this time to seek work in the Akyab district, I anticipate that a smaller number of males will be shown as compared with the population returns.

I tested the preparations in several townships in extreme outlying parts and found the objects of the census and the mode of filling up the schedules fairly well understood.

Education is backward, so much so that there is a difficulty experienced in obtaining priests, a circumstance which may also be owing to the thrifty habits of the people.

The country is sparsely populated and generally unfertile. The cultivation is mostly on a sandy soil in islands which are intersected by mountain chains and spurs which leave a hollow fit for the principal product of the country, *viz.*, rice, the upper portion affording grazing-ground for a few cattle. In parts the cultivation is on land formed of alluvial deposits in the mangrove swamps which has to be reclaimed by bunding. In the hilly portion toungyas afford the principal means of subsistence, growing rice, cotton, and teel-seed. Tobacco of a very good quality is grown in the island of Cheduba and exported to Bengal. The bays and estuaries of the sea form excellent fishing-grounds, which are mostly used by descendants of natives of Bengal, who have been settled in this country for more generations than they can count.

From its scarcity land has a high value in propotion to its productive power, and hence brings its owner a good rent, which not unfrequently induces the possessor to hire it out.

The tribes inhabiting the hills are the Khyins or Chins, who are being gradually pressed down into the plains by the wilder tribes behind and in some places have settled as agricultural communities.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SANDOWAY.

There were no special arrangements undertaken for any particular locality in the district. The fact that the work of enumeration takes place every year, though in a less elaborate form, dispensed with the necessity for any special measures being adopted. The chief difficulty in carrying out the census lay in the small number of persons really able to read and write properly, *i.e.*, in the generally backward state of education in outlying villages and the consequent difficulty of getting the enumerators to understand what they had to do.

Houses were numbered by the enumerators and others employed in the work of the census between the middle of October and 1st of January 1881, when the preliminary census commenced.

The number of private schedules issued was 22.

From the examinations made of the work performed by the enumerators in this district in the way of filling up the schedules there is every reason for supposing that the work was done in a fairly intelligent manner and that the enumerators understood their duties and performed them satisfactorily. The Superintendents and supervisors appeared to have taken pains in instructing the enumerators, and the result may be accepted as fairly accurate.

The preliminary census began on the 1st January and ended about the end of the same month.

Girls marry about seventeen, bachelors at nineteen. The barbarous method of assisting births by fire is a custom in this district: pouring cold water over the whole body is employed for the same purpose. Buddhist women intermarry with Mahomedan men, but not *vice versâ*. The Hindus occasionally live with the women of the country, but it is not looked on as a marriage: man and wife do not eat together or live in the same house. Chins almost invariably marry amongst themselves.

Education is advancing in the towns, not in the jungles. With the present means of communication, it is in a very stagnant state, and kyoungs are few and far between. Complaints are made by the villagers of the difficulty of inducing priests to stop.

About three quarters of the women in this district, it is said, follow the occupation of weaving, the children assisting in the work.

Land is generally owned by those working it: very few work land on hire. The rates of the hire vary. If half the produce is given to the landlord, the landlord gives the ploughing cattle, pays the revenue, supplies the seed for sowing, and pays for the reaping. Another custom is for the landlord to pay the revenue and take one-third of the produce. Very few sales of land take place, and in fact very few changes appear to be going on as regards land, its cultivation and ownership.

PEGU DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

On letter No. 11-22, dated the 12th November 1880, from the Deputy Superintendent of Census, being received, sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 6,000, no time was lost in

endeavouring to engage a sufficient number of enumerators at Rs. 20 each for the work; but as it was soon found that men would not come forward freely the rate was put up to Rs. 30, and even then only 148 offered their services, many of whom were not sufficiently educated for the work required from them. The Superintendents and supervisors must have had great trouble in instructing them. Two of the charges were far too large, whilst one, taking the number of houses and inhabitants into consideration, was apparently very small: this one was Dalla West. The two large charges were, 1st, Kemmendine North and South circles; and 2nd, Tamway, Thembyoo, and Okalabah.

Two hundred and four paid enumerators were entertained, including 92 lads from the High, St. Paul's, and St. John's schools, whose services were placed at the disposal of the President.

Any future census should be taken in Rangoon, if possible, before the busy season commences, and heads of Government offices and establishments should be appointed by the Chief Commissioner as Superintendents to work under the orders of the President. The Superintendents should nominate their own supervisors, and select them from their own establishments if possible. By adopting this plan the Superintendent and supervisors would be in close communication, and Superintendents would not experience the many difficulties they did in 1881. * * The Superintendents should also nominate as many enumerators as possible for their charges, but both supervisors and enumerators should be paid. Perhaps those in Government employ would be content even if less were paid to them than to outsiders. However they should be paid, and, knowing that they would be paid, many would volunteer and work carefully. There is one fact that should not be lost sight of, and that is that a supply equal to the demand of non-official paid labour was not available in Rangoon notwithstanding that the rate per man was increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 for the job. If the schools had not afforded aid, the census could not have been taken (in English at any rate) unless every clerk and other Government employé had been compelled to work.

Sixty buildings are not too many for an enumerator's block in 9 out of the 14 circles. In Tarokedan, Soolay north-east, south-east, north-west, and south-west, 40 buildings are sufficient, but in some of the streets in the four last-named circles the number might be reduced to 30. If a sufficient number of enumerators could be secured, a future census should be taken on one night and only 15 or 20 houses should be allotted to each enumerator, who should be paid Rs. 5; then no preliminary work would be necessary beyond defining charges, circles, and blocks, and seeing the houses properly numbered and lettered. The numbering and lettering should be done by contract under the supervision of Superintendents and supervisors, who should be appointed some time before the night of the census.

For the town of Rangoon I would have English schedules and no other.

The following table shows the number of paid and unpaid enumerators:—

Paid.	Number.	*Unpaid.*	Number.
High School	.. 26	Judicial Commissioner's Court ..	5
St. John's	.. 23	Deputy Commissioner's Office ..	8
St. Paul's	.. 43	Public Works Department	11
Others	.. 112	Educational	11
		Small Cause Court	2
		Municipality	18
		Examiner's Office	4
		Recorder's Court	3
		Forest	4
		Chief Commissioner's Office	2
		Pegu Commissioner's Office	3
		Inspector-General of Prisons ..	2
		Inspector-General of Police	3
Total ..	.. 204	Total ..	71

The advantage of unpaid enumerators is that they cost nothing but carriage-hire for some; they, however, were not altogether willing workmen. As regards non-officials, not a single man could be persuaded to undertake the work without pay. On the whole the men and lads worked as well as could be expected.

The people were somewhat suspicious, which can be understood, as one of our taxes in town depends greatly on the number of inmates in a house, but being assured that the census had no reference to taxation, they on the whole did not obstruct the work.

In comparing the preliminary census with the corrected and final census, I conclude that a very fair census has been obtained.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, RANGOON TOWN DISTRICT.

The arrangements for taking the census of the cantonment were made entirely under the directions of the civil authorities, the military helping in the work so far as related to their own corps and departments. Regarding the census of the civil population, the arrangements were on the whole satisfactory. The ordinary system prescribed for the

province was strictly adhered to in carrying out the work, but owing to the irregular situation of the different quarters, some special arrangements were made with respect to the appointment of supervisors and enumerators. The whole of the cantonment was formed into one charge, the superintendence of which was under the Assistant Magistrate. This charge was divided into five distinct circles with one supervisor over each, and these were again sub-divided into 13 blocks.

Next came the enumeration work, that is, making the entries in the schedule forms. This was commenced, about the first week of February in places where much change was not expected, while in other places the enumeration was done only a few days previous to the final census night.

No single instance of any complaint whatsoever was brought against the men during the whole of the census operations in cantonment.

About 198 private schedules were used, but, judging from the entries made in most of them, the instructions which accompanied them could not have been carefully applied. This, however, could hardly be expected of people quite disinterested in the work.

One Superintendent, five supervisors, and ten enumerators comprised the unpaid staff engaged in the census of the civil population of the cantonment, while three enumerators were employed on Rs. 20 each to assist in the work.

As to the accuracy of the results, it is considered that a very correct census has been arrived at.

The assistance received from the military fell far short of what was expected, as the European corps in garrison were not able to supply a single supervisor or enumerator for census work outside their own barracks, and those furnished from the Native corps were not sufficiently educated to perform the work.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PORT COMMISSIONERS, RANGOON.

The port of Rangoon was divided into 21 sections. From King's point south-ward to Bassein creek the pilot tender *Fairy* was employed, and the Customs Inspector and three assistants took the census of ships and boats from Elephant point to the creek. The work done by the *Fairy* was most meagre, and the enumerators appointed state that the census of the boat population in a great many instances had previously been taken by the district enumerators, namely, Thoogyees and others. This was also found to be the case in one or two of the stations opposite the town of Rangoon.

The work of enumeration of the floating population was done by 22 boats, supervised by two steam-launches, with each a sampan in tow. Of this number, the Customs Department supplied 5, the Harbour-Masters' Department 4, the River Police 3, the S. S. *Enterprise* 1; and 9 country boats or dinghies were hired for the night. In all 75 officers were employed, the Customs Department supplying 64; and the remainder were the subordinate staff of this department. The European shipping was attended to by the Harbour-Masters' Department, with whom one launch and one boat were engaged. There were no paid enumerators, and all were official employés of this or the Customs establishment. The enumerators were put to work about 5 P.M. on the 17th February. Some of them had completed their work by about 2 A.M. the following morning, but those employed in the Pegu river and Poozoondoung creek were engaged until daylight.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, HANTHAWADDY.

Special arrangements were made for censusing fisheries, cadastral survey parties, and forest reserves, and out-of-the-way hill-men. Fisheries were enumerated by the Eng Thoogyee, who was appointed supervisor and held responsible for the accuracy of his fishery. The officers of the Cadastral Survey and Forest Department kindly assisted in the work, blank schedules being issued for filling up on the fixed date. Boat schedules were issued to village enumerators, and, when necessary, special enumerators for boats were appointed.

The preliminary census was in full work about the first week in January.

On the census day special arrangements to check the boat traffic during the night and the following two days were adopted. The Deputy Commissioner in his steam-launch and the Superintendent of Police in a hired launch personally watched the main approaches, whilst police boats posted at central and other suitable places commanded all the other waterways. A large number of boats was counted in this way and the check was effective. Owing to the size of the river (rather an arm of the sea), the rapidity of the current, the bright fine moonlight night, inopportune arrivals and departures, less enumeration of boats by village counters took place than was anticipated.

Private schedules were only used in case of Europeans.

The constant visiting of officials and instructions given all over the district leads me to form the opinion that the general results are as accurate as we could well hope for.

The area of land under cultivation may be estimated at 771¼ square miles. The cultivators as a rule are the landowners, well-to-do men, and employ Madrassis or Kala labour for their field and home work.

Amongst the special occupations of the people salt manufacture largely entered until the local salt was undersold by salt imported from Europe. Salt manufacture has reached its lowest ebb, and is now showing signs of reviving. * * Pottery is a special industry in the district, and Twantay is celebrated for its Pegu jars, pots of all sizes and shapes, water-goglets in forms of a fowl, pretty and well made.

The greater part of the men employed as enumerators were apparently very much wanting in intelligence, as some of the Thoogyees had to write up all the schedules.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, THONEGWA.

There are 398 fisheries in the district, and in the working season, after the rains are over, numbers of people leave the villages and reside at the fisheries. I determined to treat each fishery as a village and to appoint the lessee to be enumerator, and this system worked well. Special arrangements had to be made for the enumeration of the temporary villages on the seashore occupied by "damin" fisheries, and there were 15 such villages. The fishing villages were enumerated by special enumerators appointed from the village, and the 10 cane-cutters' camps were enumerated in the same way.

In future I think the Thoogyee's population-roll should not be taken as a basis of work in any villages which require more than one enumerator.

The district was divided into—

9 Superintendents' charges.
90 supervisors' circles.
1,272 enumerators' blocks (houses)
138 ditto ditto (boats).

A block was, as far as possible, made to contain 60 houses, but the size of the villages and the lay of the towns were duly considered. I think in future censuses the same number of houses might be allotted for one block.

The houses were numbered before the 1st February with chalk or lime.

A large proportion of the enumerators had never used pen and ink before, and the style of paper on which the schedules were printed made it very hard for them to write with steel pens. I would suggest the use of pencils in future.

I found no need for any schedules printed in languages other than Burmese and English.

The reasons for requiring so large a quantity of schedules were that, as already explained, many families migrate from the villages into the fisheries as soon as the rains are over. Being shown in the Thoogyees' rolls these families were shown in the village books written up in the district office, and again blank books had to be issued for the fisheries to which they had migrated. The temporary fishing villages on the seacoast and the camps of cane-cutters overthrew calculations made on the basis of the Thoogyees' returns.

No paid men were employed as Superintendents, supervisors, or enumerators.

Of the 1,510 enumerators, 742 counted houses only, and 630 counted houses and boats. There were 138 special boat enumerators, 13 enumerators for the "damin" fishing villages, and 10 for cane-cutters' camps. The damin fishing villages were all on the seashore, and the cane-cutters' camps were in the Shwayloung and Pyapone townships. No difficulty was found in obtaining the services of non-official enumerators.

I believe the result of the census will be that the actual numbers of men, women, and children have been correctly obtained, while the various particulars are more or less faulty owing to the want of intelligence on the part of the agency used.

No areas were specially treated.

The preliminary census commenced from the day the schedules reached each Superintendent in December, and continued in the way of checking the original entries, and the subsequent entries made by the enumerators, up to the morning of the 17th February.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, YANDOON, THONEGWA DISTRICT.

In Yandoon itself great difficulty was experienced in making arrangements for the census, owing chiefly to the number of the boats and the narrowness of the channel. The system was that each broker should enumerate the boats at his own wharf, and the total of boat enumerators thus amounted to 79. It happened that the night of the 17th was that of the high tide, and therefore the number of boats was smaller than I anticipated. A rough calculation, made two days previously, showed 1,500 odd boats in the Yandoon creek. On the evening of the 17th I personally counted 20 boats leave the creek in five minutes. Altogether the boats enumerated in and near Yandoon amount to somewhat over 900. The returns are satisfactory, and the brokers, who are business-men, worked with great willingness.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BASSEIN.

In most of the larger villages persons who were fit for the office of enumerator were easily had, but this was not the case in the smaller villages situated in remote parts of the district. In the latter the supervisor had to fill in the schedules himself, or get men from neighbouring villages to do it. The incompetent writers were replaced by others who could write with a pen. No schedules were received written in pencil.

Most of the enumerators were in possession of the forms to be filled by them before the 1st February, a great part of them before the 15th January.

There were not many persons living in tehs in distant parts of kwins on the night of the census as the harvest was almost well in; where tehs did exist, their enumeration was arranged for by including them in the nearest village block. The temporary fishing settlements on the seashore were not overlooked; for these special enumerators were appointed and their census was given in without any deviation from the general programme prescribed for the census.

Mistakes were common in nearly all the enumerators' schedules in the particulars required under columns 9 and 10; such mistakes have been mostly corrected.

On the whole, statistics given in the schedules sent in may be taken as representing as nearly as possible the correct particulars of the population, except in one point that is, in column 1, Name and usual residence. In this column, so far as the permanent inhabitants of the district whose names had been previously entered from the population-roll are concerned, the schedules are correct, but much reliance cannot be placed on the information in that column where fresh inmates of a house were subsequently entered, as the heading of the column in question was either not understood or else due enquiries as to the usual place of abode were apparently not made in many cases, persons having been generally shown in the schedules as residents of the villages where they were found. An additional column for distinguishing the permanent from the temporary residents would have obviated this difficulty.

The enumerators were duly warned to go about on the night of the census and check the entries in their schedules with the actual number of persons that might be found within their respective blocks. It is believed the enumerators did this part of their work fairly.

The general scheme for carrying out the census was on the whole found to be practicable, and the results are as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances, considering that the agency employed in it was not all that could be desired.

For large seaport towns like Bassein, where there is a large number of natives of India and the fresh comers generally congregate in one street or quarter of the town schedules printed in one or two of the prevailing languages of India would be useful. A few "private schedules for European residents" were received: these were made over to the municipality of the town of Bassein. There is no reason why the use of private schedules should not be extended to all the respectable classes of Burmese and natives of India and China living in town. It is certain that these classes would prefer filling in their own schedules to having a stranger, who sometimes may not be very courteous, coming to their houses and asking what may appear to them inquisitive questions.

As mentioned in a former section, there was difficulty in procuring voluntary non-official enumerators owing to no offers of remuneration being made to them and to the work being extended over a number of days.

I think the census has, on the whole, been exceedingly well taken, and that it may be looked on as fairly accurate.

No areas were specially treated. The census was synchronous throughout the district.

The preliminary census commenced in some circles on the 14th January; the latest commenced about the end of January; all was completed before the final census. The boat enumeration was taken on the day of the final census, but was not concluded till a day or two later.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, BASSEIN MUNICIPALITY.

The total numbers of unpaid census officers were one Superintendent, 10 official and three non-official, supervisors, and there were 82 paid enumerators for house census work. For the boat census there were seven supervisors, all unpaid, 20 enumerators paid and nine unpaid. House enumeration and boat enumeration were in no way connected one with the other. The only unpaid agency employed, as already stated, was the Superintendent, all the supervisors and nine Custom-house employés who were enumerators, all being officials, with the exceptions named. All other enumerators were paid, and there was but little difficulty in obtaining the needful number of tolerably competent persons for the purpose on the terms offered, few, if any, officials being available for the duty in this municipality. With the exception of some four or five instances of natives of India, there was no suspicious or obstructive demeanour exhibited by the people, the object of the census-taking having been publicly and fully explained.

The general accuracy of the census may be relied on under the circumstances, the town having been carefully marked out into supervisors' divisions and each enumerator supplied with a list of the streets and of the number of houses in his block corresponding with the plans supplied to supervisors.

The proliminary census work commenced on the 19th January, after enumerators and supervisors had been fully instructed as to their duties.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, HENZADA.

As you are aware, the preliminary arrangements were not in exact accordance with the orders issued. I found that if I arranged enumerators' blocks from the Thoogyees' rolls and then filled in the schedules and issued them, directing the enumerators to number the houses accordingly, there would be serious errors. I therefore proceeded upon a different plan which, I understand, has your general approval. I called upon Thoogyees to send in returns showing the name of every village, the number of houses in it, the names of the Kyaydangyees, how many groups of houses or hamlets each Kyaydangyee looked after, with their names, whether the Kyaydangyee could read and write, the name of the principal elder in each group, hamlet, or village who could read and write, and, if there were more than 60 houses in any group, the names of two such elders, if more than 120, the names of three elders, and so on.

The town of Henzada was divided into 15 supervisors' circles and 55 enumerators' blocks. To each supervisor and to each enumerator was given a map of his circle or block, and he was required to go round and fill in on it every house. The maps were then collected and each house was numbered, and the maps were then returned to the men. Each supervisor and each enumerator thus had a complete plan. The books of schedules were then issued and filled in by the enumerators, the houses being numbered at the same time in accordance with the plans. The numbering of houses and the filling in of the schedules went on simultaneously in each circle.

The system adopted in the district was somewhat different. At starting certain of my staff of men who had been instructed went to their appointed areas and took with them the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the township, the Thoogyee, a supervisor, and that supervisor's enumerators. One of these instructed men then commenced with the first enumerator and numbered the houses in order, the enumerator, the supervisor, and the Thoogyee at the same time writing down the name of the house-owners and the kind of house, as dwelling-house or zayat or kyoung. As soon as the enumerator had finished his block he went home, and the next enumerator commenced, the supervisor and the Thoogyee continuing, and so on to the end of the circle; then a new supervisor and new enumerators came on, the Thoogyee continuing. The enumeration of houses in villages was by the village and in towns by supervisors' circles. In the end, therefore, each enumerator had his list, each supervisor his, and each Thoogyee his. By the time that a Thoogyee had done his circle he was sufficiently trained to be added to the staff of instructors and to be sent to teach another Thoogyee, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner also was so added. The number of instructors therefore increased almost daily and the work progressed more and more rapidly. As soon as a Thoogyee's circle was finished he sent in his list, which, besides showing the numbers and names of house-owners, showed what each supervisor and each enumerator had, and from these lists books were prepared containing the exact number of schedules and 10 per cent. more, and were issued to the enumerators, who at once commenced to fill in their books.

The commonest errors made were—

(*a*) entering infants in arms; in some cases as under instruction; in others as deaf mutes;

(*b*) entering boys and girls as of their father's occupation;

(*c*) entering young children two and three years old as married.

One man entered himself as Yazawoot Goung and added that he had a land measuring certificate; another wrote an explanation of why a woman had been divorced and gave the names of the elders; another, and this is a very odd case, for the man is an educated Bengali, gave his religion simply as *convert*, and his domestic servants he entered as *tenants*.

Some little difficulty arose from the orders contained in the subsidiary rules for filling up the occupation columns not being the same as those in the printed instructions, but this was put right without much difficulty.

I am quite sure that here the Thoogyees' assessment-rolls cannot, with safety or advantage, be made a basis for census operations.

The number of schedules received was 71,506 and the number used 66,516. The number of private schedules issued was 51. I see no reason for extending their use on any future occasion.

No one was paid for the work. Of the 1,399 enumerators 1,267 were house, only 66 boat, and 66 boat and house. I found no difficulty in getting men to act as supervisors and enumerators, and, as far as I can see, all were fairly intelligent and trustworthy.

From what I saw when arranging for the census, I am of opinion that it is more accurate than the last one.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, THARRAWADDY.

The Deputy Conservator of Forests most efficiently conducted the census work in the forest reserves, which extend along the whole eastern side of the district, while the Toungnyo circle at the north-east was placed under the charge of the District Superintendent of Police. The extraordinary influx of cutch-boilers, which has recently trebled the population of the circle, rendered special superintendence necessary.

The labourers on the works under the Public Works Department were enumerated by the officers of that department, and the returns for the survey staff employed in the district were obtained through the Assistant Superintendent of Survey. On the whole it would probably have been better not to have depended on departmental officers for the census of their subordinates, as the result has been a double enumeration in some cases, the correction of which has given considerable trouble, while the returns for the Survey Department had all to be returned for correction.

Notwithstanding that the enumerators as a rule were men of little education and low intelligence, it is the general opinion of those best qualified to judge that the census has been very complete, and that the results are very fairly accurate, indeed far more accurate than many had expected.

Houses were numbered early in January, a piece of board with the number usually written in charcoal being nailed to one of the front posts. The only column of the schedules in which mistakes were frequent was No. 11, referring to the persons under instruction. Many children of two and three years were so entered, and in some cases mere infants, parents seeming to think that the information required was what children they intended to educate.

Schedules in the languages of the natives of India employed on public works by the survey and otherwise in this district would have been a great assistance.

No private schedules were issued, except to European householders, and these, probably from carelessness, were often full of mistakes, so that no trouble was saved by their use.

No paid enumerators or other Officers were employed. All the census staff, with the few exceptions in which village Loogyees were employed, were Government servants. No difficulty was found in getting village elders to act as unpaid enumerators.

No areas were censused in a different manner from others, and even among the Hill Karens the census was practically synchronous.

The preliminary census began on the 25th December and ended on or about the 15th of January last. No cost was incurred on it or on the final census.

As regards marriages, the tendency seems to be for both sexes to marry much younger than formerly: boys at from 16 to 18, and girls soon after attaining puberty.

Women assist in cultivating, doing almost the entire work of transplanting the paddy; children do almost the entire work of watching the fields when the crops are ripening; they also do nearly all the watching and herding of the cattle.

The very rapidly increasing value of land will probably lead to some complication of tenures by causing owners to sublet or mortgage land which in former years they would have sold outright.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, THARRAWADDY.

The permanent population of the Toungnyo circle permitted of a satisfactory census being taken by the headmen of the villages, and the preliminary enumeration was completed in January. Over and above this population a steady stream of emigrants from Upper Burma and from the Thayetmyo and Prome districts has been setting in. These people seek employment in cutch-boiling: some remain for the dry season; some Upper Burma people settle permanently.

The use of ink in filling up the schedules has not been productive of so much blotting as I anticipated.

The enumerators attended to their work diligently, and in the cutch-boiling communities seem to have been very painstaking.

In the Toungnyo circle the population consists of Burmans, Yabeins, and Chins. The general occupation of these races is cultivation in kwins and toungyas. The women very frequently assist in ya cultivation and take a prominent part in cutch-boiling (tending the pots, &c.), some Amazonian Upper Burmans chipping the cutch wood with manly vigour.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, THARRAWADDY.

A preliminary census was not taken in January: it was considered expedient to worry these timid hill-people (Karens of the Pegu Yoma) as little as possible. There were in all 35 villages and 22 enumerators. The blocks were arranged so that each officer, no matter how many villages he had to visit, could complete his counting upon the 18th February. The census was practically synchronous with that of other parts of the district.

In my opinion the results are very satisfactory, and the census taken of these hill-people is as accurate as could be obtained.

They are all *Burmese*-Karens, and the men speak Burmese as well as Karen, while the women as a rule understand, but do not speak, Burmese.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, PROME.

Special enumerators were appointed to enumerate special tracts, such as the Karen villages on the hills in Shwaylay; also to enumerate boats under weigh, travellers on the move, cutch-boilers, patients in hospitals, camps, &c. These men, with the exception of the boat enumerators, were supplied with tickets for delivery to each person they enumerated, in order that the person so enumerated should not be re-counted by the next enumerator he might meet. As far as can be ascertained, no great difficulties were met with in the process of enumeration. Arrangements having been made, the schedules were made over to the Thoogyees in order to be filled up from their population-rolls. Doubts having arisen as to the practicability of such a course, a book of schedules, already partially written up, was tested by Mr. Hough in person by house-to-house visitation, with the result that houses in A's block were entered in that of B and *vice versâ*. Accordingly orders were issued to discontinue the filling up of the schedules from the population returns.

Very little difficulty was experienced in obtaining enumerators; but in order to make the work of enumeration still more popular, it would perhaps be advisable to decrease the area of each block and to confine it to not more than 40 houses each.

The houses in this district were numbered at the time of the Thoogyee's visit when filling up his schedules preparatory to making them over to the enumerators. The numbers were serial for each block, and not consecutive for the whole village. Lime, chalk, &c., were used in numbering the houses.

The enumerators were confined to the particular work entrusted to them, the object being to avoid confusion and mistakes. Thus those who were to enumerate houses were drilled in house enumeration only; those for boats, in the method of boat enumeration. In like manner, special care was taken to see that the men who had to enumerate cutch-boilers and travellers by carts and by foot were thoroughly acquainted with their several duties.

On the night of the census no real obstruction was met with, although there were numerous cases in which answers were made from behind closed doors.

The areas specially treated were the Karen villages on the hills and on reserved forests. These villages are few and far between, and generally consist of a few houses only. The enumeration of these small villages were however practically synchronous with that of other parts of the district.

As already stated in the foregoing part of this report, the writing up of schedules in the district office was discontinued for reasons already stated. The schedules were filled up by the Thoogyees by actual preliminary enumeration, and were completed by them by the end of December 1880.

The preliminary census commenced immediately on receipt by Thoogyees of the schedules, and was concluded by the end of December 1880. The schedules were made over to the enumerators on the 17th January 1881.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, PROME MUNICIPALITY.

The town was divided into 97 blocks, each with an enumerator. The boats were divided into four blocks, and five stations were fixed on for numbering carts. There were 24 supervisors, and two Superintendents and 28 patrolling officers were named for the census night.

Everything worked well, and in future operations I do not think any change will be necessary, but everything should be done on the same lines.

The average area of a block was 111,850 square feet, and the average number of houses 52 in each block. The blocks were quite handy, and no departure from their size as fixed in this census seems necessary. The enumerators understood their work well; they had been drilled into it for months previously, actually going in company with other enumerators and with supervisors of their own and other blocks and with the Superintendents, and writing turn and turn about in the books just as they would have to do in actual

operations. The houses all had written on them census numbers which corresponded with those in the books, and entries were made and corrected time after time till the final night, when between 8 and 12 o'clock the books were finally checked, the inhabitants being induced not to move out of their residences during those hours. Arrangements were made to census the occupants of carts in transit through the town or on a journey to it, but every one seems to have returned home for the final night, leaving nothing to be done in that way.

The whole of the labour in the municipality was gratuitously given. Private schedules to the extent of 29 were issued in English to the English-speaking householders. There appears no necessity for having schedules in other languages than English and Burmese in the town, for though now, with the railway, there exists in it a large foreign element, the majority of those people are too illiterate to find schedules in their own language of more use than Burmese ones, and the difficulties of compilation get greater with each new language.

There was no difficulty experienced in getting enumerators or supervisors, very few who were asked to act refusing to do so. To prevent suspicion, it seems advisable to have none but unpaid enumerators, and these should be taken from the people themselves. With a little preliminary drilling, enumerators can be got to fully understand their work.

The people were certainly suspicious all through the town. A party of Shan traders, encamped within municipal limits, seem to have been actually in alarm, though much pains was taken to assure them previously that all was well and to explain the objects of the census. I believe that the majority are still uncertain what the outcome of it all is to be, and the most absurd rumours were flying about as to what was going to be done on the final census night. Many kept their doors closed, and could not be induced to open them on any consideration, answering all questions from inside. With all the explanation given, very few of the Native inhabitants believe that there is no ulterior object in thus numbering the people other than the avowed ones.

The results of the census in town are, I believe, accurate. Both the Deputy Commissioner and myself tested book after book and found hardly anything to alter of a material nature.

Census drilling began in October, actual filling in and correction in the settled parts of the town almost as early, and corrections were entered to the very last day before the final night of the census.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, THAYETMYO.

The first thing done was to require the Thoogyees to give a list of the men most qualified to perform the duties of enumerators in each village. The roll they submitted doubtless contained the most qualified men they could select, chiefly Kyaydangyees; but in very many cases the selected men were quite unfitted for the work, and the bulk of it fell on the Thoogyees themselves as supervisors, aided by the indefatigable exertions of the Superintendents. For the river traffic four stations were selected for special enumeration, *viz.*, Thayetmyo, Allanmyo, Pyalo, and Kama, where patrol boats were used to warn travelling boatmen to show their passes or be enumerated. For the chief land highways special enumerators were told off for the approaches at Thayetmyo and Allanmyo and on the Prome road at Bwetkyee. As regards fishermen, cutch-boilers, and foresters, they were directed to attend at their own or at the most convenient village on the day of the census.

The preliminary census may be said to have commenced with the first week in January, or as fast as the schedules reached their destination.

Private schedules were only issued for officers in cantonments and European residents in town.

There is not much to be said about languages. Burmese of course predominates. Occasionally Chins and Burmese intermarry. The general result appears to be that the former settle in the plains and adopt the prevailing tongue, and in no great length of time the Chin language will be extinct in this district. Education appears backward: perhaps this arises from the general poverty of the district. The cultivators as a rule hoe and till their own lands. The holdings are small; the average area for the district is only about four acres per family, exclusive of toungya or garden-land. The wives and children of cultivators of capable age as a rule assist their parents. Here and there lands are rented. The average rate of rent appears to be 10 per cent. of the produce where the renter has to use his own bullocks, and 20 to 40 per cent. where the land-owner contributes a proportion or the whole of the cattle required for cultivation.

TENASSERIM DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, MOULMEIN MUNICIPALITY.

The town was divided into 150 enumerators' blocks, and 19 supervisors' circles. Each block contained about 60 houses. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of enumerators to undertake the work of enumeration. The

services of only 70 officials were available and some of these were afterwards withdrawn, while 150 were required for the town. Although several of the non-official residents were willing to undertake the duty of supervisor, no volunteers could be obtained to fill the post of enumerator. The Municipal Committee therefore decided to grant an honorarium of Rs. 10 for the work. Heads of firms, mills, and the English-speaking community of the town were required, so far as was practicable, to fill in their own schedules. It was however, found necessary with many of the Burmese mills to include them in the enumerators' blocks as the proprietors did not understand the instructions for filling in the private schedules. The block plans made for the assessment of the town were taken as the basis, and convenient blocks of not more than 60 houses were marked off; separate plans were then drawn out showing the boundaries of, and number of houses in, each block, and a copy was delivered to each enumerator. Plans showing the boundaries and number of houses in each supervisor's circle were also made and given to each supervisor. Each plan of a block and supervisor's circle had a separate number for the division of the town within which it was situated, the quarter of the town being also shown.

Creeks, zayats, and kyoungs were marked off in the enumerator's plans, and he was made responsible for the enumeration of all persons found in each building and in boats up creeks coming within his block. The number of houses in each block has varied very much, but this could not with a convenient arrangement of boundaries be avoided. The houses were numbered according to the streets. Most of the houses in the town being already numbered, it was found more convenient to complete the numbering by streets than to have one series of numbers for the whole town. Houses containing more than one family living in apartments coming within the definition of a house as laid down in paragraph 4 of circular dated the 27th November 1880 were sub-divided according to the number of such census houses and were distinguished by letters. The definition given in the circular above quoted has answered very well for all practical purposes. The check and supervision was carried out satisfactorily. The enumerators for the seven days prior to the final census were engaged in checking their entries, and punctually at 8 P.M. on the 17th February the work of final enumeration was commenced simultaneously throughout the town.

Two days previous to the census a notice in the vernacular was left at every house. The notice set forth the work to be done, and recommended householders to keep in their houses and remain awake until the visit of the enumerator had been made. The suggestion was cordially acted upon. As a rule enumerators found the residents awake and ready for the work, while the streets were almost entirely deserted. The supervisors went round amongst their enumerators and both checked their work and assisted them in their enumeration. The period during which the final enumeration lasted varied in circles from four to eight hours.

The enumerators' books of 40 and 70 schedules were both found to answer very well. Five hundred private schedules were issued to English-speaking residents. It would be unadvisable to extend them to Burmese or natives of India. Private schedules, even amongst the English-speaking portion of the community, gave much more trouble to collect, correctly filled in, than the other schedules.

The total number of census officers employed was 1 Superintendent, 19 supervisors, and 148 enumerators. Of these, 93 (non-officials) were paid enumerators.

The objects of the census appeared to be generally understood. Some absurd rumours did get about, such, for instance, as the following:—(1) That a noted criminal had been traced to Burma, and this was a device to catch him. (2) The Russians were advancing on India, and the Government of India were desirous of ascertaining how many males they could send to the front. The rumours were believed by very few and were soon dispelled.

Little or no obstruction was offered, but, on the contrary, assistance was given very generally on the night of the census.

The preliminary census was commenced in the town on the 15th January 1881, and was completed on the 11th February 1881. The cost incurred was Rs. 502.

The schedules were returned to the municipal office on various dates, commencing with the 22nd March and ending on the 9th April. They were despatched to Rangoon on the 12th April.

The total cost of the census amounted to Rs. 1,432:—

	Rs.
Preliminary census	502
Enumerators	930
Total ..	1,432

The results of the final census show that the population is far below the number obtained in the annual census of 1879. The difference is, however, easily explained. The yearly census has always been taken in November or December, before the reaping season has commenced, when ships are constantly arriving filled with coolies from the coast of

India, who come for the reaping season and return to India as soon as it is over. In the month of February these are all engaged in the district and very few within town limits. So lucrative is the work that it not only attracts the whole of the cooly population from the town, but also large numbers of domestic servants when they are able to obtain temporary absence for the purpose. This cause would more than account for the difference between the local and imperial census.

From the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Amherst.

In the arrangements for the census there were no deviations from the ordinary system prescribed for the province. It had been intended to make the enumeration in the fashion prescribed in paragraph 7 of circular No. 3355 of the 1st May 1880 in the frontier tracts of the Thoungyin and Upper Ataran, but the Forest Officers entrusted with the operation, thinking to ensure greater accuracy, followed the ordinary system.

The boat enumeration was conducted ordinarily by the village enumerators; otherwise by persons sent to patrol the rivers for the purpose. Camps of travellers there are none. Ordinary travellers were enumerated in the village zayats and included in the village block. On the roads frequented by carts, men were posted on the night of the census to ensure the enumeration of the drivers and others.

As regards the value of the Thoogyee's population-rolls as a basis of work, the Thoogyee's roll is the best foundation we could have, if taken *de novo* and afresh on the year of the census, the numbers running in the order in which the houses are situated and not, as at present, with little reference thereto. The whole of the preliminary work, including the numbering of the houses, could then be performed by the Thoogyee, whose duty it is to visit each house in June or July for the purpose of procuring information for his population-rolls. But if the final enumeration is to be made in February, these rolls will not be a complete basis from the enumeration, as the greater part of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and their families for several months of the year have two houses, —one in the village and the other in the fields. The field tehs are of course entirely omitted in the Thoogyee's population-rolls, and some other provision must be made for forming lists of them according to kwins. This cannot be done before November.

It has been found highly inconvenient to take the final enumeration during the night-time, and for the future I should recommend its being done by day.

The numbering of the houses by means of chunam took place after the books of schedules (partially written up) were delivered into the enumerators' hands, each house receiving the number marked against it in the block list, extra houses not in that list being denoted by letters. Corresponding letters were used to mark schedules written on spare forms supplied for the purpose, and bound up with the block books. In future it would be best to begin operations by numbering the houses in consecutive order.

To the use of pen and ink I have nothing to say. There is no need here of schedules printed in other languages than Burmese and English.

This year it happened that the harvest was over a full fortnight earlier than usual.

No paid agency was employed. The total number of enumerators employed was 1,179, distributed as follows:—Ordinary house enumerators 1,043; enumerators of both houses and boats 67; special boat enumerators 67; of carts and wayfarers two, placed on the Zimmathway and Toungtsoon roads. These enumerators were composed of 123 Kyaydangyees, 19 court writers, five schoolmasters, three bazaar goungs, six Native Forest Officers, 48 yazawoot goungs and police, and 975 non-official persons. It must be stated that though those voluntary non-official enumerators came forward with alacrity when first called on to give their assistance, this was before they had realized the difficulty of the task. Many of them were barely able to read and write and quite incapable of understanding the directions; others, finding that the work would take up so much of their time, refused to perform their duties, and substitutes had to be searched for. In the end a great deal of the work of filling up the schedules fell upon the supervisors (the Thoogyees) themselves, who had to accompany their enumerators from house to house. Thus not the prescribed 20 per cent. only, but nearly all schedules have been checked by the supervisors.

The Talaing population viewed the census as a precursor to some new form of tax; others thought that it meant a draught of the population to replace the soldiers killed in our wars. The Assistant Commissioner, Hlaingbweh, writing on this subject, says:—"As to the "amount of explanation given to the Karens, though some of the Thoogyees are themselves "Karens, and though they took pains to explain the matter to their countrymen, yet they "said it was of no use; the people would not, or could not, believe that Government wanted "to know the number of the people for no purpose." The demeanour of the people, although everywhere suspicious, was nowhere obstructive. It was reported a few days before the 17th February that the Toungthoos of Thatone and Kyikekaw and the Karens of Danoo, in consequence of some alarming rumours that had got abroad, intended resisting the enumeration by force, but the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thatone sub-division at once assembled the headmen and allayed their fears.

It is stated by all the reporting officers that, on the whole, they consider the returns trustworthy and substantially correct, and I think this is generally the case.

The only township of which I am doubtful is that of Houndraw, among the scattered Karen population of which supervision was less strictly enforced owing to its great extent and scanty population. Some of the houses were found not to have been numbered, and many were probably not visited on the night of the census. A party of American missionaries travelling through this or the Hlaingbweh township on the 17th February escaped enumeration altogether.

As regards the area specially treated, the outlying tracts on the Thoungyin, in the Houndraw and Hlaingbweh townships, comprising the valley of the Thoungyin and its tributaries, were entrusted to one Assistant Conservator of Forests and the upper part of the Ataran to another of the same department with instructions to make an enumeration some days before the 17th February, and enjoin upon the headmen of each hamlet the duty of noting who was absent on the night of the census.

The Upper Ataran was divided into three enumerators' blocks. The officer in charge found that accuracy could only be secured by numbering the houses and proceeding in the regular way in accordance with the rules. The result of this measure was that in block No. 2, containing 105 houses, 34 were deserted before the night of the census, and in block No. 3, containing 108 houses, 55 were deserted, scared away by the numbering of their houses. The population of that tract was composed of Talaing Karens and Lawas. The former have nearly all fled. The Sawkay, himself a Karen, it must be said, did his best to induce them to remain; but he has since followed his people across the frontier, and has assigned other reasons apart from the census to account for the exodus. These Karens are as utterly savage (though not in the sense of ferocious) as the wild animals of their jungles, though they, in common with the Ayine Karens, and even Karenees who have been any time resident in the country, call themselves Buddhists; they are really nat-worshippers, the only apparent difference between them and the Ayines, apart from the difference of language, being that, while the latter breed pigs and fowls and drink intoxicating liquor, the Talaing Karens keep neither pigs nor fowls nor use intoxicating liquor, living on the produce of their toungyas and the hire of their elephants, which they let out to workers of timber.

The preliminary enumeration commenced immediately after distribution of the schedules, and was completed almost entirely by the 1st February, and the final writing in of inhabited houses in kwins by about the 10th February. The delay was owing to the late receipt of the additional forms asked for. No cost was incurred in connection with the preliminary or final census.

From the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy.

Special arrangements had to be made by deputing selected officers for the censusing of travellers passing between British and Siamese territory on the night of the census and during two following days, as likewise for vessels and boats which might be at sea lying off the mouth of the Tavoy river during the same period. To ensure the enumeration of the former, a head constable and party of police were placed at spots known as Ahmya and Nantroke, as shown on the map attached, commanding the paths between British territory and Siam, and they, I think, efficiently discharged their duties. For the censusing of vessels and boats a large Native craft was stationed off the mouth of the Tavoy river, and it is my opinion that all were enumerated; and, further, special arrangements were made for censusing boats in motion and at anchor in the Tavoy river, which, with the above object in view, was divided off into three sections with a special enumerator in charge of each. Special enumerators were also appointed to census boats moored near villages and landing-places.

The district of Tavoy has an area of about 7,150 square miles; it is divided into 44 revenue circles and sub-divided into 359 blocks, of which 335 were for house and 24 for house and boat also. These blocks were under the charge of 45 supervisors. The average area of a block is about one square mile, and the number of houses in each block varied from 16 to 79, averaging 42.

The number of private schedules issued was 15; they were issued only to those who were able to read and write English intelligently. I think private schedules might with much advantage be extended to all educated Europeans, Eurasians, and Native gentlemen, and for this purpose be printed in Burmese, Hindustani, and Tamil, as well as in English.

It would be more advantageous to employ paid agency, but the cost, I fear, would be considerable. The census operations accomplished by unpaid agency (non-official) were pretty fair and satisfactory, but it was not without much persuasion that the services of some of the enumerators were secured: a few, after the preliminary work, resigned on the excuse of illness. The general intelligence and trustworthiness of the agency employed were on the whole satisfactory, as in the employment of the same due regard was paid to intelligence and education.

The results of the census in all parts of the district, with the exception of the Karen Hill Tracts, will be found, I believe, accurate, and my grounds for forming this opinion are personal inspection and enquiry.

Education is in the district generally backward, and probably no more conservative race in the province than the Tavoyer can be found. This is chiefly attributable to the isolated position Tavoy occupies as regards the rest of Burma, and also to the limited means for communication, either by land or water, which exists between it and the outer world.

There are only two tribes of Karens in this district known as the Myitkhyong and Myittho, also called in other parts of Burma "Po" and "Sgau." Their dialects and languages are different.

Weaving is the common occupation of the women of all classes, the richer weaving silk and the poorer cotton cloths. The sellers in the bazaars of piece-goods, fish, meat, and vegetables are also almost all women.

A certain class of women work exclusively in pots and porous earthenwares. Women of the agricultural class work in the fields and in gardens, either by themselves or with their husbands. Children of the richer class have no occupation, but with the poorer they are employed in assisting their parents or in tending cattle. Occupations of all kinds appear to be gradually increasing, though that of hand-sewing only is being superseded by machinery. The working population are exceedingly robust and healthy, more so than I have observed in any other parts of the province.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MERGUI.

The district was divided into six Superintendents' charges, corresponding with the number of townships, 22 supervisors' circles, which also corresponded with the number of revenue circles of the district. There were estimated to be 10,000 houses, and as the whole district was divided into 181 enumerators' blocks, this would give an average of 55 houses to each enumerator. As the totals have not yet been made up, I cannot of course say whether this number was exceeded.

Owing to the backward state of education in this district, the services of 12 constables were sanctioned as enumerators in the outlying and more distant circles, where men who could read or write were not obtainable.

The only paid enumerator was an old pensioned head constable, who was paid Rs. 100 for the cost of the hire of a boat and crew to take the census of the Selones among the islands, extending over a seaboard of 200 miles, within which area, without any special means of communication, the census could not possibly be synchronous. To take it even roughly it occupied more than two months, and even then the result can scarcely be expected to be correct.

From Mergui to the north the population is mainly Burmese and Chinese, with a large population of half-bloods or cross-breeds, either half Burmese and half Mussulman or half Burmese and half Chinese. To the south or more wilder portion of the country are found mainly Siamese, Malays, and Chinamen, and some Karens between Tavoy and Tenasserim.

From the mountainous nature of the country there is not so much room for arable culture, but for garden and orchard cultivation both its soil and climate stand unrivalled in Burma, producing doorians and mangosteens. Already the garden land is one-third of the amount under arable culture, a far greater proportion than in any other district, and this proportion is yet capable of unlimited extension.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, TOUNGOO.

The whole district was parcelled out into blocks for the purpose of the census, such blocks, excluding the Karen Hills sub-division and the hilly portions of the Danyawadee and Zayawadee circle in the Myoma and Zayawadee townships respectively, being conterminous with each other and constituting areas containing 60 houses more or less. The excluded portions of the district just referred to were treated as exceptional tracts, and special arrangements were made in regard to those tracts by parcelling them, as in the case of the Karen Hills, into large blocks equal in area to the ordinary supervisor's circle, each block being enumerated by one enumerating supervisor, who took the preliminary census, commencing from the 1st January last, and the final census on the morning of the 18th February, making such corrections and additions as were necessitated on the reports of the heads of villages who had been previously instructed to note any change from the preliminary census taking place on the night of the census. The sparseness of the population, the long distances to be traversed, the difficult nature of the country, and the condition of the hill tribes to be dealt with, necessitated this method of enumeration. The hilly portions of the Danyawadee and Zayawadee circles were dealt with in a similar

manner, except that each enumerating supervisor, instead of dealing with one block, had several blocks of a moderate size under his charge. Each revenue circle was apportioned off into supervisors' circles, excepting those specially treated, each circle constituting about 15 enumerators' blocks, and each township constituted a Superintendent's charge. In only one instance was it found to be necessary to appoint a special boat enumerator. There were 57 boat-enumerating stations throughout the district, but, with the exception referred to, it was found to be quite practicable for the house enumerators of the blocks within which the boat stations were situated to enumerate all boats appertaining to them. Arrangements were made with the Deputy Commissioner of Shwaygyin for him to enumerate all boats in progress down the Sittang on the day of the census between the Youkthawa and the Koon creeks, while all boats in progress up stream within those limits were enumerated in this district. All stationary boats were enumerated by the enumerators of the blocks within which they were found on the day of the census, and within the district boats in progress up stream were enumerated by enumerators on the left bank of the Sittang and boats going down stream by enumerators on the right bank. The system appears to have answered well, the counterfoils of the boat schedules preventing any double enumeration.

Travellers were enumerated within the respective blocks where they happened to be on the night of the census.

There were 24 special enumerators appointed for camps. In the Karen Hills 15 special enumerators were appointed for the purpose of taking the travelling population, passes stating that enumeration had taken place being given to such as had been enumerated. Fishermen were generally enumerated by the enumerators of the blocks in which they were staying, but in seven cases it was found necessary to appoint special enumerators. Cutch-boilers as well were enumerated by the block enumerators, there being comparatively few in this district, and those living within an accessible distance of the block enumerator's quarters. There being no large institutions in the district, public or private, no special arrangements were necessitated. The total number of enumerators' blocks in the district was 403 and the number of circles 83. The number of blocks containing 60 houses, more or less, was 368, and the number of circles constituting these blocks was 51. The total number of enumerators' blocks and supervisors' circles as given include the enumerating supervisors' charges in the other parts of the district before referred to. There were no separate boat blocks, such not being found to be necessary. The average area of a block not specially treated was 10 square miles. The blocks were not found to be too large in relation to the number of houses therein. A block containing on an average 60 houses is a convenient size for the purpose of a census.

The Thoogyees' population-rolls cannot be said to be of any great value, although undoubtedly acting in a measure as a guide. Thoogyees seldom enter houses in their rolls in any order, the consequence being that confusion in numbering houses results, and there is difficulty also as regards entering names of householders in any order in schedule books. In the next census I would recommend that all Thoogyees be directed to give in special lists of houses, arranged in order according to proximity, not later than the 15th August. Such lists could be prepared for the purpose of the census simultaneously with the population returns. Each headman or Kyaydangyee of the village should have a list of the houses, with the numbers allotted to them, given to him in order to enable him to carry out the numbering of houses if this becomes necessary. Houses should be numbered according to the lists about a month prior to the preliminary census.

Each enumerator in the district was supplied as early as possible with a list (Appendix B), and each supervisor in average charge of 15 blocks was furnished with a supervisor's list in prescribed form; in addition to which each supervisor was supplied with a sketch map of his charge, detailing blocks with conterminous boundaries, villages, &c., inside each block. The form of the schedules and the enumeration books are good. The former might perhaps be simplified. It is a mistake to combine too much under one heading. Each heading should require a simple answer. The column for "name" should contain nothing else. "Place of usual residence" should have a separate column for itself.

The language used in the printed schedules should be, for Burma, English and Burmese only.

Pens and ink as supplied have answered fairly, and considering that some enumerators have not had much practice with the same, they have on the whole managed very well. The number of private schedules issued was 64. Their use might be extended where necessary.

Some difficulties were met with, especially in procuring enumerating supervisors for the Karen Hills sub-division; but eventually the difficulties were overcome, and beyond this no particular difficulties have occurred.

With the class of enumerators with which we have to deal it is very necessary that the schedules should be simple and as explicit as possible, but, above all, the instructions attached to the schedule-books should embrace everything required in plain language once for all. The books and instructions should be in the possession of enumerators at least a month before the time appointed for the preliminary census. Once the books and instructions have been issued, there should be no subsequent alterations or additions to the

instructions. Schedules and instructions should be definitely prepared and arranged at least a year prior to the census, and the printed instructions, with printed sample forms of schedules, be distributed to enumerators two or three months prior to the issue of the schedule-books with instructions attached. Thoogyees should be supplied early in the year prior to the census with printed forms of village registers to fill in the number of each house, the name of the householder, rest-houses, and any other required detail. He should be specially instructed how to fill in this return and to return it on or before the 15th August. Printed forms of lists of buildings (Appendix B) and supervisors' lists should be issued in due time.

Unpaid agency appears to be the best in carrying out a census; indeed the expense attendant upon a system of paid agency would be so great as to become a somewhat serious matter in a financial point of view. An unpaid agency is easily procurable in the district, and, almost without exception, great willingness has been evinced by the people to act as enumerators when asked. No census officers (excepting in the municipal town of Toungoo) have been paid for the work in this district, and, generally speaking, the enumerators and supervisors have carried out their work with intelligence and trustworthiness. The demeanour of the people has not been suspicious or obstructive in any way, excepting perhaps for a short time amongst the semi-wild Karens in secluded parts of the frontier of the Karen Hills sub-division near the Gamoon range bordering on Eastern Karenee. The objects of the census were duly explained and understood, and, with the exception alluded to, not in the least misapprehended.

The census as now taken is undoubtedly the most accurate census hitherto taken, and the general accuracy of the enumeration can be relied on. The general opinion is that greater accuracy could not have been secured. In the Karen Hills sub-division, though there would appear to be some misgiving on the part of the Superintendent of Southern Kyethoungdoung township that the census does not quite embrace the entire population of that tract, more could not have been done to ensure a correct enumeration, and I am inclined to the opinion that the enumeration will prove to have been very fair: absolute accuracy was not to have been expected.

The areas specially treated are those previously referred to, *viz.*, the Karen Hills sub-division and the hilly portion of the Danyawadee and Zayawadee circles, extending to the Pegu Yoma hills in the Myoma and Zayawadee townships. The enumeration was practically synchronous with that of the other parts of the district.

That information has now been supplied as regards all paddy cultivators and as regards garden or miscellaneous land being hired. The information regarding agricultural coolies is likewise not as accurate as is desirable, but all such coolies may be taken as working for the season.

The houses of the people are, excepting in the town of Toungoo, constructed without exception of bamboo and thatch, which appears to suit the requirements of the people.

The occupation of women and children consists in selling articles of consumption and in general household duties, assisting in cultivation, &c.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, TOUNGOO MUNICIPALITY.

The municipality was parcelled out into 86 enumerators' blocks, comprising six supervisors' circles, each block containing about 30 houses. Sixty houses were fixed as an average number to be allotted to each enumerator, but the Municipal Committee, considering the number too large, fixed 30 houses. The Committee further, in order to overcome the difficulty of obtaining the required number of sufficiently educated enumerators to fill in the house schedules, resolved to engage six clerks, one for each census circle, for the purpose of taking the preliminary census and filling in the house schedules as far as practicable. The heads of mission schools, of the hospital and jail, and the English-speaking community of the town, were desired to prepare their own schedules for their respective premises. For the enumeration of boats and camps special blocks were formed. A difficulty was experienced in the outset in inducing the non-official community (Loogyees of the town) to undertake the work of the enumeration, and Rs. 3 each had to be paid to 46 enumerators to complete the establishment required for the final census. The Thoogyees' registers exhibiting the houses of the tax-paying community of the town were used as a guide in parcelling out the town into blocks, the population returns of the Thoogyees not being reliable. The municipality was divided into 95 blocks, *viz.*, 86 house blocks, four boat blocks, and five camp blocks: travellers staying in zayats were included in the house blocks. Each block was determined by the number of houses fixed, *viz.*, 30, which has proved to be a convenient number, giving ample time to the enumerators, without any unnecessary inconvenience to the inhabitants, to take the final census carefully and efficiently. The houses of the municipality were numbered in one series of numbers, the numbers being painted conspicuously on the walls of the buildings previous to the preliminary census, so that any omissions could be readily ascertained and corrected. The census schedules received have answered well. It would perhaps be advisable, in order to avoid confusion, to have a separate column for the usual residence, which in the present

case has been included in the same column with the name of the persons enumerated. The enumerators' books, each containing 40 schedules, answered conveniently for the blocks. In all 4,400 house schedules and 200 boat schedules were received by the municipality. The check and supervision was carried out satisfactorily. The enumerators, after having satisfied themselves during seven days as to the number of the houses and the entries in their respective schedule books, commenced, under the superintendence of the supervisor and Superintendent, the work of the final census simultaneously, and the supervisors as far as possible satisfied themselves that all the enumerators were at work and had carefully attended to their instructions. All requisite corrections, &c., in the books were reported to the supervisor on the night of the final census.

Twenty-five private schedules were issued to the different residents of the English-speaking community, but it would scarcely be advisable to extend them to the Burmese or to the natives of India.

The demeanour of the people has not been obstructive, and in general they have given every assistance towards the taking of the census.

The census as now taken admits of no doubt as to correctness. The greatest possible care was taken in enumerating every person present within municipal limits, and the nature of the arrangements would scarcely permit of any discrepancy. The villages of Ogone, Ngwaylan, Hteehline, Kyettayagone, and Myitgyee bouk and a small portion of the cantonment have been added to the municipality since the census of 1872; but there are no records to show what the population of these villages was in that year.

The preliminary census was commenced in the municipality on the 1st January 1881 and was completed on the 2nd February 1881. The cost incurred was Rs. 136-3-0, comprising the salaries of six clerks, at Rs. 15 per mensem, from the 15th December to the 1st February 1881. The clerks were employed from the 15th December 1880 to the 1st January 1881 in learning their work. The cost of the final census amounted to Rs. 138.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SHWAYGYIN.

The first thing done was to instruct the tax collectors, in preparing their population-rolls, to enter the names exactly in the order in which the houses stood in each village. It was then easy enough to form blocks by mere inspection of the rolls.

Houses were numbered as soon as the schedules were issued: each house bore the number shown on the schedule belonging to it. As a rule the enumerators numbered the houses with lime supplied by the house-owners.

Except in the case of English-speaking inhabitants, there is not much advantage in using private schedules throughout the town. A fair number of people would be found capable of filling them in correctly. Their use would entail extra trouble in distributing, examination, and collection.

In the hills each room occupied by a separate family was treated as a house.

There were few or no difficulties experienced in getting voluntary non-official enumerators, though I believe that a proportion of the work of filling in the schedules was done for them by the supervisors.

The demeanour of the people was on the whole utterly apathetic. In the Kyiketo division alone did any complaints come to my notice. The order to keep lamps burning seems to have caused some apprehension about Kyiketo and Beelin, where a report got about that Government was going to cut off 400 heads.

In the hills, including the circles of Thooyetpindat, Khyoungbyah, Setlaydoung, Mobaw, Kyonepagoo, Yinone, and part of Bawnee and Ananbaw, a synchronous census was out of the question. These parts of the district are inhabited mainly by Karens, living in villages of a few houses each scattered about the hills. A careful enumeration of these people was made in the beginning of January, and this was corrected as far as possible between the 17th February and the end of the month, but, with the limited agency at command, it was not possible to do more than secure a fairly accurate enumeration.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SALWEEN DISTRICT.

Much difficulty was experienced in this district in selecting persons for the post of enumerators. One hundred and twenty-two enumerators were however appointed, but, as they were mostly illiterate Karens, the work of enumeration had to be done conjointly with the supervisors.

The numbering of houses was done with chunam at the time of making preliminary arrangements for taking the census.

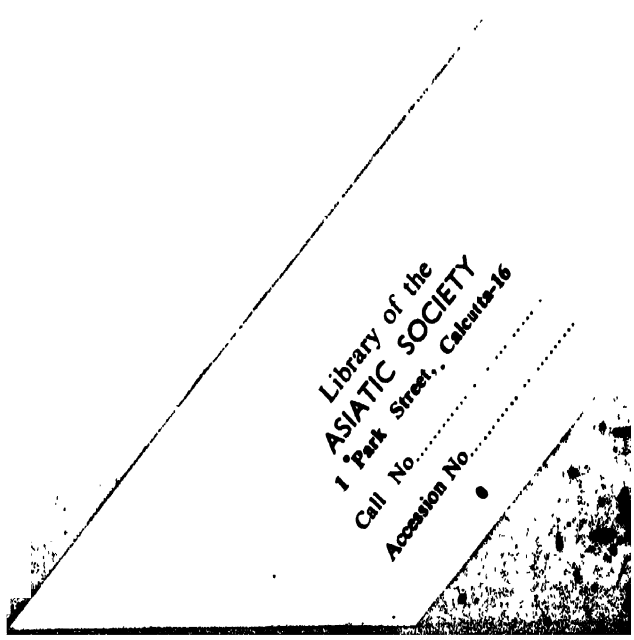
In the term "house" Karen tehs have been included.

There were no private schedules issued in this district.

The total number of men employed in census duty was as follows:—Sixteen supervisors and 122 enumerators. Of the 16 supervisors mentioned above there were 15 officials

and one non-official. Only two enumerators were appointed for counting the boat population in this district: one at Kyoukmyat in the Salween river who counted also the house population; and the other at Kawkayit at the mouth of the Yoonzaleen river.

The object of the census was carefully explained to the people, and they seemed to be quite indifferent about it. No difficulty was experienced in taking the census of this district, and, as there is only a small floating population, it is believed that the present census must be very accurate.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