



THE

Sarawak Gazette.

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THE Sarawak Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928.

NOTES.

February

We understand that His Highness the Rajah will take a short holiday in Java and Bali during next month. Her Highness the Ranees, the Dayang Lenora and the Dayang Elizabeth will be leaving Kuching for the F.M.S. and England on the 17th instant.

The 24th being Her Highness the Ranees's Birthday was observed as a public holiday. The ball which was held at the Residency in Her Highness' honour was largely attended.

Mr. F. F. Boult, Resident of the First Division, has been appointed Chairman of the Kuching Sanitary and Municipal Advisory Board, in addition to his other duties, as from the 4th.

Mr. G. D. Adams has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Lands as from the 8th.

Mr. J. P. Baird, Municipal Commissioner, left Kuching on the 4th on seven months' furlough. Mr. C. Pitt-Hardacre acts for him during his absence.

Mr. E. O. Bruce, having been relieved by Mr. F. G. Carpenter, arrived on the 4th from Sadong to take up the duties of District Officer, Kuching.

Mr. D. Evans returned from furlough on the 18th and was accompanied by Mrs. Evans.

Mr. J. P. Mead resigned his appointment of Conservator of Forests as from the 19th in order to take up an appointment as an Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Malayan Forest Service.

We understand that Mr. C. D. Le Gros Clark, who left Singapore for England on the 18th on seven months' furlough, has passed his final examination in Hokkien which was held in the Chinese Protectorate, Singapore. He proceeded to Amoy in May 1928 and is the first Cadet to be sent by the Government of Sarawak to study the Chinese language in China. We congratulate him on his success in mastering a language, which is by no means an easy one, in such a comparatively short period.

Among those who arrived on the 13th were the Misses C. and E. Dowell, friends of Mr. J. A. H. Hardie, who are here on a pleasure trip.

Mr. P. S. Scott, of Singapore, was over here from the 13th to the 18th in connection with contracts for the new Kuching water-works scheme.

Mr. L. N. Reynolds, lately Assistant Inspector of Police, Kenya, arrived on the 21st to take up an appointment in the Police Department.

We learn that the Sarawak Steamship Company's new steamer "Vyner Brooke" sailed from Leith on the 17th and is expected at Singapore about 16th March.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, arrived on a short visit by the a.s.s. Kuching on the 27th. By the same vessel Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott returned from their home leave.

The Rt. Rev. L. Benson, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, and Mrs. Benson returned from leave on the 6th.

Mr. Howard Smith has severed his connection with Messrs. McDougall and Robertson, Limited, and has taken up an appointment in the Department of Agriculture.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Edward L. Grove which took place in London on 4th January, at the age of 58 years. The late Mr. Grove first came out to Sarawak in April, 1902, when he joined the Public Works Department as a Civil Engineer, and was promoted Director of Special Works in June of the same year. He resigned his appointment in September, 1907, but rejoined in March, 1908, as Principal Officer of Special Works, and was appointed Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys on 1st May, 1913. He finally left the Government Service on pension in March, 1919, and made his home in England until the time of his passing away.

Mr. Grove was responsible for the design and construction of the Matang Waterworks, and also for the inception of the Sarawak Government Railway.

We wish, on behalf of his many friends here, to express our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Grove in her bereavement.

Sarawak Association, Singapore.

"At the annual general meeting of the Sarawak Association, Singapore, held on the 11th February, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year.—President, Mr. Su Hui Seong (re-elected); Vice-President, Messrs. J. S. Tan (re-elected) and Seng Teck Ghee; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Song Linh Seng (elected); Asst. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Wong Kim Hock; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Goh Whye Goh; Hon. Auditor, Mr. Krish Ah Hoo. Committee, Messrs. J. Louis Lim (re-elected), Woo Kheng Watt, Woo Kim Hock and Chew Ah Teck. Employment Committee, Messrs. Matthew Lim and Lee Teck Seong."

Moral Decay Due to Clothes.

NATIVE BROTHELS IN EUROPEAN FASHION.

ISLAND RIVALS.

"Clothes covering bodies which once went naked and unconscious have contributed to the moral decadence of the native by stimulating nasty curiosities which never before existed."

This indictment of European clothing is contained in the report of Mr. Arthur Grinble, Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, in the South Pacific.

"Clothes are now so closely associated in the popular mind with Christianity," writes Mr. Grinble, "that an open crusade against them would be regarded by the natives as a deliberate assault on religion; they must now be regarded as an insidious evil, and the only hope is to promote a habit of cleanliness and good sense in their use."

"European clothes have been used in the colony for a quarter of a century. The dirtiness of the garments worn by women and infants in arms is often horrible and indecent."

Cure of Leprosy.

GOOD WORK IN SARAWAK.

The current issue of "The Chronicle," the quarterly report of the Borneo Mission Association, after mentioning that Miss Oliver reports that on one of her monthly visits to the Lepper Camp thirteen patients were being discharged as cured and twenty more were under observation awaiting discharge states: "It seems only yesterday that leprosy was considered incurable, but as rapid has been the progress in knowledge and treatment of this disease that one looks forward hopefully to the time when

it may be stamped out. The Sarawak Government have adopted the most up-to-date ideas with regard to the treatment of lepers. They are allowed in their place of segregation considerable freedom, are encouraged to cultivate land, and reap the fruits of their industry. There are special facilities given for their friends and relations to come and see them, so they no longer feel they have lost contact with the outside world. While leprosy is contagious, it is not dangerously so, and by taking simple precautions it is possible to work among lepers safely, as indeed many people are doing to-day.

Take Care of Your Dog.

The following is the text of a lecture given by Mr. H. Messenger, Veterinary Surgeon, Pahang West, at a meeting of the Central Pahang Planters Association held in Bentong and reproduced in "The Planter" :—

I have chosen the dog as the most suitable animal for today's discourse since, after all, you all know a good deal about dogs. Most of you consider very reasonably that dogs are essential to you, whatever they may be to the lawn dweller, and many of you have very close friends amongst the canine world. I wish, therefore, to say a few words about their health, both for their own sakes and from the idea that the principles that apply to a dog apply too in various ways to all animals. The most important point is to give him healthy companions. Man was not made to dwell alone and neither was a dog. If the nearest lamas, where he can meet his own species, are filled with mangy curs, he also will develop mange. I know that many of you claim that your dog never goes to the Lamas and I quite agree that the ordinary European-owned dog is scarcely aware of differences in the social scale—it, in short, is a bit of a fool. But the biggest rascal on earth has his moments of unbridling, and I think it stands to reason that when a dog feels like "unleashing" he too knows that "Love laughs at locksmiths"!

INSIST ON OWNERSHIP.

SAR

The reason why the dogs at home are, as a rule, clean and healthy is that we, at home, insist on ownership. I recommend you to insist on ownership of every dog on your ground as the first rule of health. I do not mean only legal ownership by purchase of a license, but practical and real ownership. In the Negri Sembilan, during the outbreak of rabies in 1926, two planters instituted a weekly parade, or some such thing, in which all dogs were led up to one assistant, thus proving that they had owners who could control them, while another assistant went round with a gun and took shots at any loose animals he could find. This of course was a special step to meet a special circumstance, but I think it would be wise if you could, say, once a month shoot at every dog that had no owner you knew of. It is admittedly a bit brutal, but it is, you will remember, an adoption of the method

adopted by the wisest of all kings to decide the ownership of a baby! Know a Tamil only who can control his dog will take steps to have it under control when he hears that someone is round after loose dogs with a gun.

When once you have ensured ownership, it is a fairly easy matter to ensure health by destroying any dog that is unhealthy, after giving the owner a reasonable time to treat it. Of course, you may say that this is useless as the masterless dog from the Chinese holding next door will always be running on to your ground. That, I quite admit. You cannot keep away disease but you can make it as difficult as possible for the disease to spread, and, after all, it should be easier to keep away dogs than to keep away mosquitoes, and you seem to be very successful with mosquitoes!

I will now pass on to the commonest diseased conditions met with out here.

WORMS.

All dogs have worms of sorts. For the most part they dwell in various parts of the alimentary canal and feed either on the undigested food of the host, or by sucking the digested matter and the blood from the intestinal walls. Only the blood suckers are dangerous. The others bring on ill effects only when in very large numbers.

Puppies who are perpetually vomiting usually have worms in the stomach and these can be found in the vomit if you care to look. If you really wish to rid the animal entirely of worms, it is a fairly big job and for all purposes useless, as at the very next post he stops at he will probably lick up a few eggs. He certainly will from the next dog he meets. You have only to remember this habit of theirs to realize how hopeless is your undertaking. What you can do, however, and that quite easily, is to keep worms from accumulating in any numbers. What I recommend to this end is that once a month you should dose him with some good worm mixture. Oil of Chrysopeltis and Felix Mas make a good one. Santonin is excellent against most types, but not all. My experience is that nine dogs out of ten show a great improvement in spirits after any such dose. There is no need to make him thoroughly uncomfortable by starving him or following the dose with a purge—that is, no good unless you are really wishing to get rid of the worms altogether, which as I have said is futile.

Two types only are dangerous. One is the ankylostomes, the same type but not necessarily the same species of worm that the human being harbours. Your Dresser should be able to find eggs if you suspect it, and you should treat that pretty severely. A dose of Felix Mas every other day for a fortnight will usually dislodge them. The second type is the heart worm. Very little is known about it. It is apparently mosquito-carried, and the embryo will live for years in the blood. If, however, it lodges in the heart or lungs, it will kill the dog in time from heart stoppage or pneumonia, but he may recover from several attacks before passing over.

MANGE.

Many people seem to have the idea that mange is more severe out here than at home. This has certainly not been my experience. There are, you probably know, two kinds of mange, the sarcoptic and the follicular. Follicular mange is rather contagious than at home and is practically incurable, but sarcoptic, the usual type, yields readily to treatment. Sarcoptic mange starts on the belly, under the arms and between the legs and thence spreads over the back. The dog scratches frequently, leaving raw patches on his skin which become covered with scab. It is this scab that drives the mites, for herein the mites meet one another in minute tunnels and chambers burrowed for the purpose, and here they increase and multiply, some sixty and some an hundredfold! It is quite useless applying lotions or ointments to the surface of this scab. You must fetch it off with water, oil, or yellow soap, and then rub in the ointment well. But remember this, that if one little piece of scab remains, in that scab will lie some five mites whose progeny will come forth in about a week's time and repopulate their world. Therefore repeat the dressing every week for a month at least.

Better than this is to see that your dog does not catch mange. Don't wait for symptoms. If you dress him regularly once a month with any good lotion, you can ensure that any mites that have attempted to establish a colony upon his hide will see their attempt frustrated, in the first generation. Follicular mange is distinguished from ordinary mange by the fact that the dog does not show much irritation. Yet his hair drops off, and the bald patches show small blisters in which the parasites live. Later on the skin wrinkles, and if this occurs on the face, the animal has a comical look of worry as though wrestling with some abstruse mathematical problem. Possibly he is. He is calculating how much longer he will live!

When I said the follicular type was incurable, I meant incurable by ordinary means. But careful treatment, including blood injections of silver or arsenic might be tried.

SCABIES.

This is a non-contagious condition of the skin. It is distinguished from mange by the fact that it starts usually on the back. It causes a real fair more irritation, and the sufferer frequently cannot bear to be touched. It may cause sloughing of the skin in parts, with bleeding or suppurative sores. It is usually caused out here by too much washing. I have met people who bathe their dogs every day! Many do it once a week. Once a month is quite often enough. I do not mean that a soaking in water hurts him, for there is nothing toxic in water applied externally, but I do think that soap is bad, particularly the poisonous soaps such as carbolic and the various scented soaps. If you must wash him, use plain water, and, at the most, plain yellow soap. The dog will usually let you know what he thinks of a bath, but what he likes, and is far better for him, is a good grooming with a fairly stiff brush.

Eczema may also be brought on by stomach trouble, and finally by difficulty in changing the coat. You should therefore keep him away from spices such as curry, feed him lightly once a day, and give him a pill if he needs it. If eczema occurs, clip off his coat and dress him with mange lotion. Ringworm occurs fairly commonly here and is often mistaken for mange. As the treatment is exactly the same, you can continue to mistake it!

WORMS.

Wounds of the skin are very rarely serious. The only trouble is the maggot, and you should look for maggots whenever a wound is slow in healing. A healthy wound is filled with pus, which can be washed away, showing the granulating fresh tissue. A fly-bitten wound looks hollow. No matter forms. The skin tends to heal over it except for a small, absolutely circular hole, and in this the maggots can be seen. No need to pick them out if you cannot be bothered. Dress the wound well with iodoform, or turpentine, and crocette, taking care that the drug enters the hole, and the maggots will drop out or die and be absorbed.

RABIES.

Rabies at present is occurring in two places in Malaya—i.e. Negeri Sembilan and an area including the junction of Kelah, Province Wellesley and Perak. It is therefore forbidden to move dogs from these States without a permit. A permit may be obtained from the British Resident, but such case depends on its merits and no general rule can be laid down as to whether or not it will be granted. The trouble, the only danger of rabies is that the first case or two is apt to pass unnoticed. The fury and snarl popularly associated with rabies is actually not yet very noticeable, and frequently doesn't occur. The only certain diagnosis is the microscopical one. Any dog that you suspect should be chained up until I arrive, or if dead, sent to me or direct to the D.M.R., Kuala Lumpur. If diagnosis is positive, you would be well advised to consult a doctor.

In the detection of rabies, the point I made at the beginning of this discourse, i.e. insistence on ownership and the shooting of masterless dogs, is of particular importance. If the slaughter of the innocents is thoroughly done, it is safe for a second dog to develop symptoms.

Well, Gentlemen, I have spoken at some length and possibly bored you, but I do want to feel that I have persuaded you of two main points:—

(1) That the masterless dog is a danger to your own animals and a peril to you in time of rabies. He is the real cause of all the canine diseases in this country. Get rid of him.

(2) That it is only fair to your own dog to submit him to a routine. I don't think it is taking too much. Most people will spend one day a week putting their car in trim. Do the same one day a month with your dog and give him a dose of worm mixture, and a good dressing for mange whether he looks well or ill.

Two dogs were then produced, one showing advanced sarcoptic mange and one showing eczema. The differences were indicated by the lecturer who emphasized that mange was contagious while eczema was not. In this case the eczema was probably due to excessive feeding on rice.

In reply to questions the lecturer said:—"There are many excellent mange dressings and worm mixtures on the market and many poor ones. But if you deal with a good firm you will probably get good stuff. A cheap and useful dressing that your own Dresser can make up is: Sulphur Sub. 1 part, Pet. Cork, or Sol. Cork. 1 part, Oil (olive, coconut or linseed) eight parts. Apply with plenty of elbow grease, and wash off with plain water after three hours. If Zinc Oxide can be obtained, one part of this may be added. For worms, use Crocette, one part, Turpentine 32, Oil (Olive or coconut) 80, that is one teaspoonful crocette, one wineglassfull turpentine, half a part of oil. Soak into wound by

mouth of a hypodermic syringe from which the needle has been removed. For worms use Oil of Chrysanthemum, two drops, Oil of Turpentine, two drops, Castor Oil two teaspoonfull. That is for a dog the size of a Fox terrier. Airelites and the like can be given an extra drop of each drug and an extra teaspoonfull of oil.

Remember this—that a dog possesses the peculiar faculty of vomiting at will, so that if he does not like his medicine he will spew it out. Therefore, after giving him a dose, keep his mind off it by taking him out immediately afterwards for a romp or a run. That is a very important point.

Amausing Schoolboy "Howlers."

An amusing list of schoolboy and schoolgirl "howlers," collected by Mr. A. Terrell, of Dereham, Norfolk, is published in the "University Correspondent," the journal of the University of London Graduates' Association.

Here is a selection from the list:—

Greenwich Meridian is the largest telescope in Greenwich Observatory.

A Welsher is a native of Wales.

The sun never sets on the British Empire because the British Empire is in the east and the sunsets in the west.

Faully Jones the Second gave birth to a son so the people turned him off the throne.

The Minister of War is the clergyman who preaches to the soldiers in the barracks.

After twice committing suicide Cooper lived till 1850 when he died a natural death.

A passive verb is when the subject is the sufferer as "I am tried."

A blizzard is the inside of a dock.

Queen Elizabeth rode through Coventry with nothing on and Raleigh offered her his cloak.

Cotton is green on some parts of the descent.

Shakespeare lived at Windsor with his many wives.

The "Bee and Branch Bill" ordered farmers to prune their bees every year.

The King wore a scarlet robe trimmed with vermin.

The whole world except the United States lies in the temperance zone.

Wolsey saved his life by dying on the way from York to London.

Polemon was a mythical marriage.

The antecedent of "when" is never.

Henry VIII was very cruel to Anne Boleyn and forced her. ("The test-book says 'he pressed his will upon her'")

In the eighteenth century travelling was very romantic: usually the highways were only bridle paths.

A bourse is a man who sells fish.

The Imperial William is a name applied to the German Emperor.

A Trunk Union is a place to which a workman goes when he gets the sack.

The chief duty of an M.P. is to go to sleep when another man is speaking, and force his party into power.

G. R. Shaw is the captain of the London Fire Brigade.

A street is a road that has a very good class of people in it.

A minstrelsy is a man who stands outside the picture palace.

Barbarians are things put into bicycle wheels to make them catch readily.

Abiggity means telling the truth when you don't want to.

A Saxon is a cloth used by waiters in hotels.

To be called to the Bar is to be treated to a drink.

A Jungle Parsonage.

LIFE IN A JUNGLE IS BOSSIE.

In the current issue of "The Chronicle," the quarterly report of the Borneo Mission Association, "P. S. H.," contributes the following interesting account of life in what he calls a jungle parsonage:—

People at home who have never travelled beyond the range of our modern comforts and luxuries often have a difficulty in picturing either the life of their ancestors at home or that of pioneers now, whether the latter be settlers or Missionaries. It may be a help towards understanding the life of a Missionary out here if I give some details of my house and of its non-human inhabitants.

The Mission bungalow at Quap stands on 7-foot piles, and the path from the village to the Church passes under it. My main room in the centre of the house serves as sitting-room, dining-room, and work-room or office. The bedroom adjoining contains a god-sized mosquito bed, an enclosure about 8 feet square. In this space are a bedstead, table, and chair. The sides are made of very small mesh wire netting, and the top is covered with a thick, coarse material through which mosquitoes and other insects cannot penetrate. When with darkness the reign of the insect world begins one takes refuge in the mosquito bed, taking into it one's book, etc. The main room has the luxury of a wooden ceiling. In the rest of the house one looks up to the shingles of the roof. The outside walls are just plain planks. Rain is kept out by their overlapping, but strange creatures take up

their shade in the spaces and invade one's quarters. There is one room in which for want of a separate schoolhouse, a few boys sleep, the nucleus of a future boarding school, another that I use as a dispensary, and a bath-room. Pray don't imagine there is a bath. What serves as such is a large wooden barrel with the top cut off, and a small pail used for hot water. The one luxury is a constant supply of water, coming through a branch from the stream that is led down bamboo pipes from a spring on the hill to the village; this branch supply flows through the tub to a hole in the sloping concrete floor. The kitchen is detached, chimneyless, save for a ditch chink provided in the roof. The wall decoration is soon. The fire is of wood, on a sort of stone hearth, and above it are placed iron bars resting on the bricks, as support for satayspins. Dry coconut shells are used as fuel-lighters. For baking, an empty paraffin tin is used. It is amazing what good results are obtained by the native cooks, and remembering that "what the eye does not see the heart does not rise," one relishes from visits to the kitchen and enjoys one's food. When no inquisitive fit is on I have enjoyed the taste of a meal and find I have been eating porcupine flesh, bamboo shoots, jungle ferns, or a rare delicacy called "tumuk," obtained by cutting out the heart from the top of a coconut or other palm tree (of course, destroying the tree). Sometimes there is fish from the streams, and just now I am actually getting fresh milk, for an enterprising Dyak about a mile away has recently purchased three milk kine from which he seems to get a good supply. I take the precaution of boiling it boiled. It goes without saying to any one who knows the East that birds called by compliment chickens are a common item of diet. These when served up have their bones in small fragments; apparently they have been passed through a mangle.

"THOMAS, MARY."

There is a ladder furnished with a sort of mosquito-proof door. Its legs stand in bowls of water to keep insects from climbing up. You must change the water often, or the bowls become breeding places for mosquitoes. The box must not touch the walls or it would soon swarm with ants. Ants and other insects get even into closed jars. A strict vegetarian would be quite repelled by our jars.

A reason given in a medical journal for the prevalence of nervous illness for, as I call it, Tropical fury! among Europeans is the torment of insects. None but scientists love insects when these keep house with you in millions. Cockroaches abound in your drawers and eat round holes in your clothing, papers, and books. I loathe them! Spiders' webs do catch a few mosquitoes, etc., but one does not enjoy finding one has run one's head and face into a thick mesh of web. And gigantic spiders are terrifying though they seldom bite.

Ants swarm. Everyone knows how the white ant may eat the woodwork of your house to pieces. Then there are the scavenger, the giant, the red, and the ant I call the electric, because of the strange sensation its bite gives you. If the red ant bites you, you feel as if a hot needle had pierced you. Then there are centipedes, scorpions, thoro-crocodile, praying mantis, forest, and other queer creatures too numerous to mention.

Of all minute insects perhaps the sand fly is the most trying. They can squeeze through the smallest holes of the wire netting, and one can no more disregard their bite than one can the unexpected prick of a needle. The irritation lasts some time, ceases, and returns twenty-four hours later. The only preventive I have been able to discover is to light a fire under the house and sit in an atmosphere resembling that of the M.E.T. Railway before the line was electrified.

MEMORIES.

The only creatures one can really welcome are the tiny house-lizards, resembling miniature crocodiles, 1 to 3 inches in length. These go by the name of chik-chak from the peculiar sound they emit. They are excellent hunters of all flying insects on the walls and ceiling, in which they skilfully cling with their sucker feet. There is a larger and destructive kind, 8 or 9 inches long, that makes a sound like koh-goh. Worse still is your clothes if one finds its way into your wardrobe. Their bite is said by the Dyaks to be poisonous. The chik-chak is an ungracious little chap, and it is surprising to see him, upside down on the ceiling, attack a large moth, and after a tussle swallow it whole. He frequently, however, falls off the ceiling and may land on your head, to his surprise and yours. When he falls his tail may break off. Scavenger ants then arrive by hundreds, and, apparently under the leadership of one of their number, carry off the discarded tail. The chik-chak soon grows another, to easily interfere with our hair after it has been cut.

Mrs. Macdougall was right in advising travellers to the East to leave their nasal organs behind. Nevertheless, one can become accustomed to much in the way of smells. The worst are those caused by dead animals in the roof or elsewhere, the smell of cooking with coconut oil, and shall I add the fragrance of the durian fruit? While the durian season lasts this pervades the whole countryside. The combination of garlic, onion, and bad drains would make a good imitation. I have heard the flavour of the fruit described as if one were eating custard through a gas pipe with the gas laid on. But I must admit to having been converted to a liking for this really delicious fruit.

The Volcano Krakatau.

IN ACTION AGAIN AFTER FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

Inhabitants in Fear of a Tidal Wave.

In view of the article which appeared in our last issue on the Krakatau Volcano, the following taken from *The Batavia Tribune* of 9th February, 1929, will be found interesting.

Wellesden,
2nd February, 1929.

It is nearly 45 years ago since the terrible earthquake caused by the eruption of the Rakata volcano (Krakatoa is the degenerated name of the same volcano) took place on August 26, 27 and 28, 1883, after remaining dormant since 1850—a period of 301 years. The volcanic outburst actually took place from August 26 up to and including August 28, 1883, although the first signs were observed on May 20 of the same year. The tidal wave which occurred at 10 a.m., on Sunday, August 28, rising to a height of 30 metres or more, swept across the coasts on either side of the Sunda Straits, involving a total loss of 30,417 lives, comprising 38,280 natives and 27 Europeans. It will be remembered that fine ash was ejected to a height of more than 20 miles and traversed the world a number of times. In fact, in Batavia at that hour in the morning, people were compelled to light their lamps as the continual shower of ash had darkened the town considerably, and covered an area of 820,000 square kilometres.

The "Krakatoa Committee of the Royal Society" published a booklet entitled "The Eruption of the Krakatoa and Subsequent Phenomena," in which very interesting information was published, soon after the eruption of 1883.

Since the second half of December last, reports were received from native fishermen at Pasemban, Anger Laut as well as other small native fishing villages located on the west coast of Java, that the volcano, Krakatoa, was slowly but surely showing signs of activity. This information appeared to be rather vague at first but when a crowd of natives persuaded the Assistant Wedana in that locality to join them in watching the nightly fireworks as displayed by Krakatoa, the writer was reported to the higher Government officials residing at Serang and Rangkabuloeng as being true. This sudden activity of Krakatoa instilled great fear in the minds of natives living along the sea coast and the alarm spread to a great extent in the residency of Rustam. To the European mind, it would seem that the native may be accused of calling the tail more important than the dog, but after all it is only by the wagging of the tail that you can determine the attitude of the dog.

In the bed of the sea, right in between "Verlaten" and "Lang" islands, eruptions have occurred since the beginning of January this year—in fact, as mentioned above, in the second half of December last year. These eruptions occur incessantly in the bottom of the sea and according to Dr. Stiehn, the Government Volcanologist, are working towards the formation of a crater above sea-level in the Krakatoa group.

On January 13, certain members of a Batavia weekly paper made a trip by car along the coast, calling en route at the small towns of Merak, Anger Laut, Anger Kiedel, Tjeringin, Paraseran, Tjeria, etc., in search of a batch of daring fishermen who

would be prepared to take them across in a large prau to "Lang" island, otherwise known as Rakata Ketjil. Nearly everyone of these seasoned fishermen still remembers the eruption of 1883, but not even an attractive sum of money would induce them to take the impulsive visitors across. The visitors did their best to find some means of transport but were eventually disappointed and returned to Weltevreden in the hope of being able to find some other means.

Dr. Stiehn, accompanied by den Hoer Koens Verstege, Government Mining Inspector, proceeded to "Lang" island and, after building an ship-ruled hut, have observed the activities of Krakatoa since January 10.

At 9 p.m., on Friday, January 10, the Government steamer "Weber" sailed for the Krakatoa group of islands with the Governor of West Java and Mrs. Hillen, Den Hoer Putman Cramer, Resident of Batavia and two members of the Batavia press on board. Upon arrival at "Lang" island, the party were met by Dr. Stiehn and his colleague, who gave them the following information:

Since his arrival and after making careful observations from "Lang" island, he had noticed several eruptions occurring rapidly and ejecting molten lava and huge stones, and at the same time emitting steam and ash to a height of 200 metres and quite a number of times to a height of 600 and even 1,000 metres. Sometimes there was a pause of half a minute between each eruption. Nine or ten eruptions have been seen to occur with a pause of half a second between each. The water surrounding the crater within a radius of 500 metres is hot and a thin vapour can be seen rising above the surface. The first day Dr. Stiehn arrived on the scene were in the grotto-schistose, the "Albertine", before she anchored at "Lang" island, and a trip was made around the principal points of activity. The "Albertine" was actually only 200 metres away from the centre of activity, which is as close as anyone can get, and when the temperature of the water was tested it revealed a temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit. It can easily be imagined how much greater the temperature must be the closer one is to the crater. Huge stones are hurled into the air to a height of 100 to 1,000 metres, accompanied by loud sounds similar to those of several 16-inch guns in action. Dr. Stiehn stated that, during frequent eruptions, distinct sound of heavy rumbling could be heard which would indicate the enormous power that seemed to be held in check, apparently for the time being, in so far as signs now show. Between 8 a.m. to 12 noon on January 16, 1929, 317 eruptions were registered, 18 being large, rising to a height of more than 250 metres. The number of eruptions is gradually increasing. On the 18th instant, 380 eruptions were registered in the short space of four hours, 29 of which rose to a height exceeding 250 metres. On the 17th instant, out of a total number of eruptions exceeding that of the previous day, 33 were large and rose to more than 250 metres. On the 18th instant, 311 eruptions took place within a period of four hours, more than forty of which rose to a considerable height. More figures could be given to demonstrate the increasing activity of the Krakatoa.

At 8.30 a.m., on Saturday, January 21, a tremendous eruption took place. Molten lava, huge stones, ash and steam were ejected to a height of 1,200 metres. Dr. Stiehn's ship hut was engulfed in a light curtain of ash immediately after the eruption.

Later reports to hand now state that the eruptions which were working towards the formation of a crater above sea-level have achieved their purpose and a peak has been formed a few feet above the sea-level. This can easily be explained. The molten lava and stones which were hurled into the air fell into the sea not far from the mouth of the crater and this continual action as well as the accumulation of molten lava and stones augmented the rising of the crater above sea-level.

In view of the unstable state of affairs in Bantam, the authorities have taken the necessary precautions to avoid a panic in so far as is possible.

Dr. Stedman in replying to a series of questions with regard to the seriousness of the situation, said that in his opinion, the present state of activity did not warrant any anxiety but immediately the volcano ceased its operations, say for a couple of days, or a week at least, anticipated that it would aggravate the condition of things in view of the fact that a sudden cessation of a series of eruptions would indicate a blockage in the crater which might develop to a head and cause trouble.

The Java papers are of the opinion that in the case of a huge tidal wave occurring, it would probably reach the coasts of West Java and South Sumatra in about four hours' time.

Wireless has been installed on "Lasey" island at Dr. Stedman's suggestion and he has since been in communication with Wellesden. On Friday night, January 27, the Governor of West Java received a wireless message from Dr. Stedman informing him that the volcano had ceased its eruptions and was only emitting gas and that he considered the situation as somewhat alarming.

It may appear to a great many people that at all events the unceasing fear of shadow is never justified but more often than not it has been proved that coming events cast their shadows before.

SARAWAK LIBRARY.

The following books have been kindly presented by His Highness the Rajah.

London Nights of Long Ago . . .	Stan Diamond (B182a.)
Dusty Antics . . .	Emerson Leithane (P1870a.)
Golden Rule . . .	Oliver Butter (F1810a.)
A Waylayer on the Seine . . .	E. J. Roberts (T281a.)
King . . .	Warwick Deeping (F182a.)
The Star of Possibility . . .	Lewis Morris (F222a.)
Hancock . . .	Redd Leving (B242a.)
Field Marshal Sir Henry . . .	Maj. Gen. Sir C. R. Caldwell (4 vols.) (H20a, H21a.)
Wilton . . .	

Kindly presented by Dr. Charles Hose . . .

Fifty Years of Research and Research . . . Charles Hose (S & B182a.)

Donations of books, not more than a year old, to the Sarawak Library will be greatly appreciated.

Club News.

SARAWAK CLUB

RACE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

(Spring Meeting.)

BOWLS TOURNAMENT.

(HANDBCAPS.)

- Kuching Entries close Saturday, 2nd April, at 7 p.m.
- Kuching Members to roll off on Monday, 2nd and Tuesday 3rd April, at 7 p.m.
- Outstation Entries close 5th May, at 7 p.m.
- Outstation Members to roll off on Monday, 7th and Tuesday, 8th May, at 6 p.m. sharp.
- Entries (from Outstations to be notified to the Honorary Secretary by post, if possible) \$2 each.

CENTRAL POOL TOURNAMENT.

Men's Doubles—Draws for Partners.

(HANDBCAPS.)

- Kuching Entries close Wednesday, 2nd March, at 7 p.m.
- Kuching Draw and Handicaps published Thursday, 2nd March, at noon.
- Kuching Members to play off by Monday, 6th April.
- Outstation Entries close 5th May, at noon.
- Outstation Draw and Handicaps published 5th May, at 6 p.m.
- Outstation Members to play off by Thursday, 9th May.
- Final between Kuching and Outstation Members on Sunday, 13th May.
- Entries (from Outstations to be notified to the Honorary Secretary by post, if possible) \$2 each.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

(HANDBCAPS.)

- Kuching Entries close Wednesday, 2nd March, at 7 p.m.
- Kuching Draw and Handicaps published Thursday, 2nd March, at noon.
- Kuching Members to play off by Monday, 6th April.
- Outstation Entries close 5th May at noon.
- Outstation Draw and Handicaps published 5th May, at 6 p.m.
- Outstation Members to play off by Thursday, 10th May.
- Final between Kuching and Outstation Members on Sunday, 13th May.
- Entries (from Outstations to be notified to the Honorary Secretary by post, if possible) \$2 each.

TESSIS TOURNAMENT.

(Men's Doubles—Draws for Partners.)

- Kuching Entries close Wednesday, 2nd March, at 7 p.m.
- Kuching Draw and Handicaps published Thursday, 2nd March, at noon.
- Kuching Members to play off by Monday, 6th April.
- Outstation Entries close 5th May at noon.
- Outstation Draw and Handicaps published 5th May, at 6 p.m.
- Outstation Members to play off by Friday, 11th May.
- Final between Kuching and Outstation Members on 12th or 13th May.
- Entries (from Outstations to be notified to the Honorary Secretary by post, if possible) \$2 each.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

- (Mixed Doubles—Draw for Partners.)
- Kuching Entries close Wednesday, 21st March, at 7 p.m.
 - Kuching Draw and Handicaps published Thursday, 22nd March, at noon.
 - Kuching Members to play off by Monday, 26th April.
 - Outstation Entries close 9th May, at noon.
 - Outstation Draw and Handicaps published 9th May, at 6 p.m.
 - Outstation Members to play off by Friday, 13th May.
 - Final between Kuching and Outstation Members on 13th or 15th May.
 - Entries from Outstations to be notified to the Honorary Secretary by post, if possible \$1 each.

GOLF TOURNAMENT.

- (a) Ladies' (b) Men's
MATCH PLAY V. BEEVY.

- Kuching Entries close Friday, April 27th, at 7 p.m.
- Kuching Members play on April 28th, 29th, 30th and May 1st.
- Outstation Entries close on Friday, May 4th, at 7 p.m.
- Outstation Members play on May 5th, 6th, 7th, & 8th.
- Entries from Outstations to be notified to the Honorary Secretary by post, if possible \$2 each.

MONTHLY GOLF COMPETITION.

The ordinary Monthly Golf Competition medal play (stroke) will be played on Saturday 9th & Sunday 10th May.

BOWLING: HANDBICAP FOR JANUARY, 1929.

Name.	Score.	Handic.	Total.
L. Gregory (Winner)	401	48	449
J. C. Stevens	311	134	445
T. R. Walsh	262	104	366
A. M. Hartwell	260	60	320
G. T. Bates	320	58	378
F. F. Booth	240	130	370
R. A. Moir	234	144	378
A. B. W. Lawson	236	146	382
P. H. Flood-Page	180	174	354
R. D. Birnie	201	62	263
R. E. Edwards	241	114	355
N. A. Middlemiss	226	—	226

E. M. MARSHBANK,
Honorary Secretary.

Extracts from Monthly Reports.

First Division.

January, 1929

KUCHING.

Land Office—Occupation Tickets.

No. Issued.	Balances.			Total.		
	No.	s.	p.			
Payable	450	0	10	450	0	10
Quarantine	0	—	—	0	—	—
From	50	450	0	500	0	10
Total	50	450	0	500	0	10

Squares' Licences.—

No. Issued.	s.	p.	No.	s.	p.	Total.
1	2	0	25	2	0	25
1	—	—	—	1	1	10
Total	2	2	26	3	1	10

Leases.—

No. Issued.	s.	p.	No.	s.	p.	Total.
1	20	0	2	—	—	20
1	—	—	—	20	10	30
Total	2	0	2	20	10	30

Applications for Land.—Sixty-four applications for land were secured and fifty-four examinations were carried out.

Lands.

Agriculture.—The oil-palms crop in the Gunung Geling Reserve is remarkably good and 800 permits to work there and in the Sarapeh Reserve, have been issued.

The Rintangan crop flowered too early and has been extensively damaged by the heavy rain.

Trade.—Crating figures are:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1927	\$13,330.50	\$12,407.18
1928	14,358.20	13,789.48

Sands.

Trade.—Comparative figures:—

	Imports.	Exports.
January 1928	\$32,157.50	\$21,031.68
1927	17,671.00	6,687.00

The Exports included—Coal 449.29 tons, including 423 pieces, para rubber 23 pieces, palm oil koyang, Indian timber value \$1 mil.

F. F. BOULT,
Resident, First Division.

Sarawak Goldery.

January, 1929.

The output, export, total consumption, conversion into coke and coal stock figures for the month were, as follows:—

1st January stock balance	... 163.01 tons.
January gross output	... 1,122.08 "
Total	1,285.09 "

Shipped ... 760.09 tons.

Boiler consumption

and coke conversion 374.04 " 1,134.18 "

Stock balance at end of month ... 150.99 "

Second Division.

January, 1928.

BATANG LURIA.

Medical.—Two hundred and twenty-eight N.A.H. injections for yaws, etc., were given during the month.

Veterinary.—The following permits were issued.—(October 4, paper 114).

Trade.—The principal exports were:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1928	\$42,000	\$61,167
1927	16,063	9,861

Statistics.

Trade.—The principal exports were:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1928	\$36,517	\$60,972
1927	15,114	56,108

Lower Sarawak.

Trade.—The trade statistics for the month were as follows:—

Kakah.

	Imports.	Exports.
January, 1928	\$1,440	\$1,440
— 1927	10,049	11,244

Lower Sarawak.

	Imports.	Exports.
January, 1928	\$1,945	\$45,343
— 1927	2,960	54,143

The principal exports were as under:—

Kakah.

Fish, salted, dried	1 pail valued at \$	30
— wet	120 jars	600
Bengkay	954 pencils	1,157
Desapuk	622 jars	1,400
Pine rubber	360 pencils	22,000
— soap	82	3,063
Sago, raw	22 boxes	2,500
Sugar chips	20 lbs	185

Lower Sarawak.

Dinner	54 pieces valued at \$	493
Fish, salted	8 —	240
Corn, polished	19 —	121
Pine rubber	376 —	21,200
— soap	188 —	6,673
Kudjungs	2,850 pieces	285
Sago, raw	65 boxes	1,800
Salt chips	6,072 pieces	182
Treasures	—	4,200

The following are the trade returns for the Division:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1928	\$156,180	\$185,901
1927	168,803	182,877

F. A. W. PAGE-TURNER,
Resident, Second Division.

United Division.

Borneo.

January, 1928.

General.—On the 2nd of the month the Annual Regatta was held at Bako, the event attracting as large a crowd of natives and Chinese as usual. The weather was fine and thanks to the excellent organization of the various bad working Committees, everything, football, boat races, land sports, fireworks, illuminated boat parades, etc., went off without a hitch. In spite of lavish expenditures of funds the balance in hand showed an increase over that of the previous year.

It was not until the 3rd of the month that the station was clear of the many hundreds of Dyaks, Kayans, etc., who had arrived for the races.

Immigration.—No permits to immigrate were issued. Arrangements have been made for all immigrants to failure to produce their photographs in duplicate on arrival; their names will be registered and each man's name and number will be written on his photo for identification purposes. This photograph will be purchased whenever he has any business with Government and all items of interest, including property acquired or disposed of, will be noted on his identification card filed with Government. This scheme will also be extended to Chinese already in the district and should eventually serve the purpose of its owners. It will also be an excellent safeguard to the ignorant but honest section. The heads of areas have expressed their appreciation of the scheme and have promised to cooperate and encourage their people to produce their photos. It may take two years to obtain a more or less complete record but, however, incomplete it will have been worth while.

Education.—The Chinese have arranged amongst themselves to keep a tax to raise export during 1928 on the proceeds of which they promise to build a school to a design approved by Government. When they prove that they are in a position to fulfil this, a site already earmarked will be granted to them for this purpose. There is every reason to believe that this time they will achieve their object. If, however, they fail the present school building will be pulled down and the site otherwise disposed of.

TRADE.

January, 1928.

"With reference to my last report I regret I omitted to record we distributed free supplies of chlorine Sulphate to producers in the Kait area which was appreciated by them and resulted in greatly improved sheet rubber.

"Some incunabulae houses were erected during the month all amongst the Chinese. Against this the houses erected at Brantang and Beaufort are no longer being used. Both will probably come into use again with the fair weather when the Malays can work with more regularity.

"Further I treated in a small way some gardens attacked by white ants. I was not able to save the trees as they were too far gone but the treatment should have the effect of preventing the spread of the attack. It might also encourage the gardeners to make early reports of the attack of white ants."

Trade.—The value of exports and imports for the month is as follows:—

Makoh	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Exports	\$11,936	\$17,507	\$25,624	4,426
Imports	20,819	11,724	6,8	21,873

The principal exports and imports were:—

Makoh.	Exports.	Imports.
Raw copra	60 kegs \$4,700	Rice 800 bags, plums
G. Jitlong	102 piculs 7,480	Clothing 15 pieces, 4,680
G. Jengah	78	0,000
Para rubber	11	000

Balingian.

Balingian	100 piculs	\$100	Rice	8 bags	\$100
P. Sabah	8 piculs	000			
Rubberseed	1	00			

The rainfall was 27.24 inches.

OTA AND DALAT.

January, 1928.

Trade.—Thirty-seven kegans of raw copra, 382.50 piculs of palong, and 100.00 piculs of para rubber were shipped to Kuching.

The trade returns for the month and for comparison with those of the same period last year, were as follows:—

Imports.	Exports.
January, 1928 \$20,162.22	\$16,542.50
1927 20,636.25	21,469.50

Smallpox.—On the 2nd of the month the Court Writer, Kait, reported that six cases of smallpox had occurred in the Malay bazaar. I accordingly left early in the morning of the 3rd, arriving at

Kait that night to find that Ah Kai, the Court Writer had already made an isolation camp 1½ miles down river, where all cases had been removed. He had also, pending my arrival, caused the no. Sarawak to anchor in mid-river, and stopped all communication between ship and shore. As none of the cases had actually been on board, and all passengers and crew were in direct contact with the disease, this cargo was on board which had come from the infected houses, I upheld his action and quenched the ship. This eventually was found to be justified as a case occurred nine days later on board; thus it is certain that had the ship been allowed to proceed she would have brought the disease once more to Kuching. The ship was eventually allowed to proceed on the 22nd after fumigation, etc. The Malay bazaar was isolated as a whole, police guards being placed at both ends of the bazaar and all communication stopped, the infected houses were fumigated on my arrival.

I consider both on the first occasion of the outbreak and during the course of the disease Ah Kai's actions were to be highly commendable, and by his initial prompt action he undoubtedly prevented a much further spread than actually occurred.

Cases occurred from time to time during the month, bringing the total at the end of the month up to forty-five, with one death, of these twenty-six actually occurred in and around Kait itself with four deaths, one only occurring in the camp, there were no cases in the Chinese bazaar. Eight cases occurred at Sungai Redas below Sungai at the house in which the fatal case occurred. Last month two other deaths occurred here, both these cases having run into the jungle, and so escaped vaccination, the remaining five in the house who were vaccinated contracted the disease but in a very mild form.

Six cases occurred in the Baloh, with one death, and four in the Kudat, also with one death. In these two rivers the Dyaks according to their custom segregated themselves, and it is to be hoped further spread will be checked.

One case occurred in Sibu and the whole household were exposed to a temporary isolation but on Pulau Kerusia. Wholesale vaccination was carried out throughout the Division, both by doctors and a Government vaccinator (who arrived at the middle of the month) and also by Native Officers and Court Writers, exact figures are not yet obtainable (except that of 2,623) but many thousands of people were vaccinated. All traffic on the Beaufort above Kamentos was stopped until the 20th when Sungai and Kait bazaars were opened.

With the exception of eight or nine Malays, all the persons affected were Dyaks. I visited Kait three times during the month, being away from Sibu from the 1st to the 4th, the 12th—18th, and the 21st—25th, the latter time I investigated the reported cases in the Baloh, travelling as far as the Gai.

H. L. OWEN,
Resident, Third Division.

FIFTH DIVISION.

LAWAS.

December, 1927.

P.H.D.—The Padawan road was inspected with the object of possibly remaking and opening it up for motor traffic during next year; it was found to be in a very bad state and will not need a great deal of work in reconstruction it.

Nineteen head of buffaloes were shipped to Kuching.

The rainfall amounted to 16.22 inches.

Trade.

	Exports	Imports
Foreign	\$24,923	\$26,097
Coasting	8,129	4,099
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$33,052	\$30,196
	<hr/>	<hr/>

January, 1928.

Land.—The demand for free holdings has been very great but I regret that all the land applied for is to be put under rubber.

An excellent padi harvest has been reported throughout the Division.

Trade	Exports	Imports
Foreign	\$ 30,404	\$ 22,923
Coasting	7,397	6,887
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 44,801	\$ 27,810
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Forty-one head of buffaloes were shipped to Kuching.

The rainfall amounted to 19.40 inches.

LAWAS AND TRIBES.

December, 1927.

Rainfall.—The rainfall recorded during the month was:—

Lawas	... 29.98 inches.
Tribus	... 21.92 ..
Lawas Range	29.76 ..

Trade.—The trade returns are as follows:—

Foreign.

Lewis	Imports	Exports
December, 1927 ...	\$18,900	\$29,571
" " 1926 ...	20,852	46,942

Tribus.

December, 1927 ...	\$21,064	\$10,472
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Sunder.

December, 1927 ...	\$8,837	\$7,109
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Sunder & Tribus.

December, 1926 ...	\$7,276	\$12,719
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Coasting.

Lewis	Imports	Exports
December, 1927 ...	\$ 475	\$ 644
" " 1926 ...	2,136	3,294

Tribus.

December, 1927 ...	\$204	\$82
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Sunder.

December, 1927 ...	\$1,523	\$1,655
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Sunder & Tribus.

December, 1926 ...	\$1,497	\$2,033
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January, 1928.

Rainfall.—The rainfall recorded was as under:—

Lawas 13.56 inches.

Lawas Range 21.67 ..

Tribus 26.28 ..

Trade.—The trade returns were:—

Foreign.

Lewis	Imports	Exports
January, 1928 ...	\$20,350	\$48,349
" " 1927 ...	21,700	32,639

Tribus.

January, 1928 ...	\$ 1,212	\$ 3,781
" " 1927 ...	3,808	4,279

Sunder.

January, 1928 ...	\$ 2,043	\$ 3,014
" " 1927 ...	3,087	10,137

Coasting.

Lewis	Imports	Exports
January, 1928 ...	\$ 1,692	\$ 3,079
" " 1927 ...	559	2,363

Tribus.

January, 1928 ...	\$ 277	\$ 444
" " 1927 ...	172	...

Sunder.

January, 1928 ...	\$ 1,642	\$ 1,101
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P. H. KORTRIGHT,

Acting Resident, FIFTH Division.

London, Foreign Trade Returns for the month of July, 1891.

THE PRACTICE - (Continued.)

Imports			Exports	
Article	Quantity	Value	Article	Quantity
Apparelments	—	\$ 1,075	Bags, forward	\$ 500,000
Apparel, silk	—	20,000	Bags	1,000
Buckles	—	4,000	Bamboo and rattan	1,000
Blankets	—	1,000	Bark, coal-tarred and oiled	1,000
Blankets	—	1,000	Bales, boxes and cases	1,000
Bases and copper plates, sheets and tubing	—	600	Bales, boxes and cases	1,000
Bases & copperware	—	4,000	Balls, vegetable	100
Bases & tubes	—	8,000	Bandaging	100
Batter & starch	—	1,000	Barren	100
Canisters	—	1,000	Barrels	10,000
Cans	—	1,000	Barleyed spirit	100
Cans	—	1,000	Baskets, new	100
Cans	—	1,000	Beans, various and rice	100
Cannister, tinplate	—	60,000	Paper	100
Cheese and waters	—	1,000	Perfumery, ready	100
Cloths—			Perfumery, various	100
Cotton	—	41,000	Pitchforks	100
Cotton and woolen	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Clothing—			Plaster	100
Cotton	—	8,100	Plaster	100
Cotton and woolen	—	700	Plates	100
Clothing	—	12,511	Plates	100
Cocoa	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Coffee—			Plates	1,000
Lavender, etc.	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
In this	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Corduroy	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Cotton seed	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Crockery and glassware	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Candy and confectionary, etc.	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Cycles and motor cycles	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
and accessories	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Cream, butter	—	400	Plates	1,000
Drapes and curtains—			Plates	1,000
For domestic purposes	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Drapes and curtains	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Druggists & dentists	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
drugs	—	100	Plates	1,000
Eggs, fresh and salted	nos.	110,875	Plates	1,000
Electrical goods & apparatus	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Exports returned to shippers	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Fine arts	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Fowls	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Fish—			Plates	1,000
Dried and salted	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
In this	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Fish	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Fruit—			Plates	1,000
Fruit	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Dried and preserved	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
In this	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Furniture	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Glass	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Hair oil	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Hardware—			Plates	1,000
Bags and cases	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Pull	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Rope	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Oilcloth, etc.	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Gloves, new	—	100	Plates	1,000
Do. old	—	100	Plates	1,000
Hats and bonnets	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Hats	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Irons and Steel—			Plates	1,000
Bars, plates, rods, etc.	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Cooking and household utensils	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Conveyed and packaged live	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Other manufacturers of iron and steel	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Jewelry	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Jewelry and pearls	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Leather	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Linen	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Leather	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Do. Manufactures of	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Linen stock—			Plates	1,000
Poultry	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Machinery	—	1,000	Plates	1,000
Carried forward	—	400,000	Carried forward	—
				\$ 10,000

EXPORTS—(Continued.)

ARTICLES	QUANTITY	VALUE
Bengal Fowls	—	\$ 78,819
Birds and Butter	—	
Langur	pounds 185.1	5,249
Johnson, refined	pounds 2,722.1	18,412
Pork	pounds 4.1	1,000
Placatines	pounds 18,047.1	850,061
Bones, dried and bones, etc.	—	
Buffalo and cow	pounds 91.1	379
other kinds	pounds 1.1	0
Brassicas retained in shippers	—	6,000
Creams	—	42
Raspberries	—	11
Milk	—	44
Meat	—	6,116
N. H. Specimens	—	25
Pearl, white	pounds 204.1	18,318
Do. Black	pounds 18.1	1,075
Pearms, dried	pounds 78.1	4,772
Rags, clean	pounds 8,000.1	82,480
Raggs, rags	pounds 780	1,700
Sandals	pounds —	612
Tobacco, manufactured	—	12
Tuna roots	pounds 1,064.1	8,776
Wadding effects	—	10,000
Zinc	—	100
Total, Value	—	\$1,170,000
Rate	—	1,262,000

CLOSING CARRYING TRADE RETURNS FOR THE MONTH OF JUN., 1927.

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY	VALUE
Bengal fowls	pounds 1.1	\$ 137
Chilli	bunch 60	2,000
Coco	bunch 300.1	3,018
Crabs	bunch 100.1	2,120
Crabs, plucked	pounds 100.1	2,120
Do. pigeons	pounds 141	3,871
Do. pigeons	pounds 1,200.1	44,057
Do. pigeons	pounds 2.1	487
Indigo, dried	pounds 1.1	177
Pork	pounds 80.1	8,168
Placatines retained	pounds 2,000.1	120,000
Pearms, dried	pounds 15.1	125
Pearl, white	pounds 180.1	14,400
Do. Black	pounds 18.1	1,512
Birds, No. 1, dried, etc.	pounds 240.1	217
Rags, clean	4 pieces 28,000	28,000
Sandals	—	42,374
Wadding	—	16,592
Total, Value	—	\$170,000
Rate	—	204,000

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY	VALUE
Bengal fowls	—	\$ 100
Fish	kg. 450	1,700
Live cattle	—	8,000
Liver	kg. 384	1,000
G.I.B. tobacco	ounces 2,147.1	22,652
Opium	—	90,000
Pork	pounds 181.1	884
Rags	pounds 5,400.1	41,000
Rail	pounds 1,196.1	8,812
Sandals	—	120,000
Tobacco, cigar and cigarette	—	25,014
Tunca	—	81,373
Yams and other Liques	—	2,112
Beet	—	80,000
Whisky	—	2,000
G.I.B.	—	948
Bear and Stom	—	1,250
Chinese and Japanese Specie	—	4,147
Total, Value	—	\$ 411,154
Rate	—	480,076

J. A. H. HARDIE,
Registrar of Trade,

Mr. FOLY'S Trade Returns for the month of Dec., 1927.

IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

IMPORTS.

ARTICLE	QUANTITY	VALUE
Annonaceous	box. 8,225	\$ 463
Asphalt	lbs. 55,400	1,080
Azoic sulphuric	—	12,362
Atap leaf	pkz. 4,000	120
Boring materials	—	1,260
Biscuits	—	325
Boiling	—	382
Bone meal	pkz. 10	30
Blanks	pkz. 8,650	100
Bronze & copperware	—	1,097
Books and shoes	—	613
Blankets	—	588
Brae	pkz. 175.87	987
Butter and cheese	—	24
Buchols	—	113
Cement	sacks 1,340	6,674
Chemicals for manufacture	—	9,645
Ceramic	—	46
Coffee seeds	pkz. 30,222	710
in tins	—	210
Cerry & sassafras	—	488
Charcoal	pkz. 10	50
Chests	—	2,015
Clothes	—	1,259
Cloth—cotton	—	4,200
Cloth	—	862
Cloth—silk	—	401
Crockery-ware	—	1,379
Croakers	—	16
Cudgel	—	1,443
Cycles and motor-cycles	—	1,482
Cloches and watches	—	1,130
Drugs and medicine	—	2,253
Electrical goods	—	1,019
Eggs, fresh and salted	pkz. 169,500	6,293
Elastoplast	—	397
Fear	sacks 195	14,75
Fish, salted	pkz. 215.42	5,075
In tins	—	921
Fruit, fresh	—	2,494
In tins	—	2,200
Frostyday	—	1,621
Furniture	pkz. 39,250	2,341
Furniture	—	1,000
Fire extinguishers	—	268
Firearms	—	684
Greens—	—	1,021
Beans and peas	pkz. 184.37	1,026
Rice	pkz. 4,134.31	89,381
Grenophores	—	1,021
Glasses	—	6,25
Hats, various	pkz. 163	681
Hides and skins	—	2,20
Hats	—	460
Iron and steel goods	—	104,320
Jump-sticks and paper	—	114
Linen-stocks—	—	1,025
Bath	bund 61	4,665
Cattle	bund 26	1,220
Poultry	bund 4,004	5,109
Sheep	bund 418	6,900
Leather, manufactured	—	21
Lamps	—	1,769
Lard	pkz. 64.01	2,619
Leather	pkz. 1,620	1,028
Locomotives	—	6,100
Milk	sacks 394	4,939
Matches	sacks 21	417
Hats	—	214
Motor accessories	—	1,825
Motor cars	—	2,024
Machinery	—	180,886
Methylated spirit	gals. 71	30
Oils, etc.—	—	1,023
Greas	lbs. 2,100	269
Lubricating	lbs. 2,000	1,711
Kerosene	sacks 740	2,782
Vegetable	pkz. 80,000	1,683
Carried forward	—	2421,784

ARTICLE	QUANTITY	VALUE
Brought forward	—	\$ 632,714
Fraser, dried	pkz. 34,07	1,626
Fraser, reduce	pkz. 61,40	361
Frolics, sundry	—	10,629
Paper	—	112
Paint and varnish	—	104
Satinware	—	9,966
Sugar	pkz. 121,66	2,445
Sewing machines	—	747
Sago, raw	pkz. 29	35
Sago	—	329
Salt	pkz. 28,15	150
Sago, pearl	pkz. 1,72	39
Tinplate	—	16,266
Sundries	—	12,782
Thread & twine	—	324
Ties	sacks 26	1,294
Tobacco & cigarettes by tins	—	17,354
Chase	sacks 28	3,220
Siam	pkz. 2,02	158
Dress	pkz. 36	29
Tobacco & cigarette	pkz. 1,60	136
Treasure	—	180,045
Vegetables, salted	jars 119	192
Fresh	—	3,349
Vermouth	pkz. 14,24	234
Wine and spirits	—	12,187
Zincate	—	364
DRUM VALUE	—	\$ 7,708,262
Brought forward	—	6,000,000
Total value to date	—	\$ 7,708,262
1926	—	\$ 6,178,611
EXPORTS.	ARTICLE	QUANTITY
Assorted waters	sacks 10	\$ 65
Birdskins, black, cleaned	sacks 12	189
Butter and cheese	—	23
Burdocks	—	14
Buckles	pkz. 8,07	53
Buckles	pkz. 24	96
Bunions	—	1
Boots and shoes	—	26
Cavans	—	26
Crackers	—	26
Cream	sacks 20	96
Crockery-ware	—	89
Curtains, mosquito	—	226
Clothing	—	823
Croakers	—	24
Coffee, in tins	—	111
Charcoal	pkz. 3,50	31
Clothes—silk	—	45
Cloth—cotton	—	180
Cloth—silk	—	9,000
Door covers	sacks 105	12
Dishcloths	—	170
Drugs and medicine	—	15
Earthware	—	18
Empires	—	171
Farmers	—	43
Fish, salted	pkz. 1,18	79
Fish in tins	sacks 46	14
Fruit, fresh	—	17
Floor	sacks 14	93
Gumas—	—	1,023
Beans and peas	pkz. 19,22	197
Rice	pkz. 160,79	1,023
Gutta de Rubber—	—	1,023
Jelutong	pkz. 1,478,12	11,922
Jangkar	—	11,922
Plantation rubber	—	28,39
Rubber, strip	—	1,743
Carried forward	—	\$ 20,023

EXPORTS.—(Continued.)			IMPORTS.—(Continued.)		
ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Bags forward		\$20,000	Bags forward		\$7,000
Bale	—	14	China & Rubber—		
Iron & steel goods	—	1,000	Jangkar	pls.	14.00
Hardware	pairs	10,000	Jelutong	pls.	1,170.00
Lace	pls.	12.27	Plantation rubber	pls.	22.27
Lamps	—	117	Rubber, soap	pls.	4.10
Machinery	—	1,263	Gramophones	—	57
Milk	cans	17	Glassware	—	56
Matches	cans	4	Group—		
Moto	—	40	Books and pens	pls.	1.00
Oil, etc.—	—		Felt	pls.	224.12
Brassine	tens 12,370.18	2,380,000	Rice	pls.	2.40
Crude oil	tens 31,294.54	375,118	Iron & steel goods	—	84
Liquid fuel	tens 13,292.37	222,046	Cannabicks—		
Lubricating oil	gals.	329	Buffalo	heads	12
Kerossene	tens 6,500.00	280,891	Poultry	—	479
Vegetable	pk.	1,01	Swine	—	7,235
Provisions, sundry	—	1,014	Leather, manufactured	—	36
Powder, dried	pls.	20	Linen	—	118
Pipes	ft.	418	Mata	—	91
Padi	pls.	19,56	Measured and variegated	—	14
Native goods	—	11	Milk	cans	17
Rope, Yarns	Rs.	612	Oil, etc.—		
Sugar	pls.	21.50	Brassine	gals.	8
Salt	pls.	1,94	Kerossene	cans	26
Sundries	—	7,116	Vegetable oil	pk.	21.20
Tobacco & cigarettes in tins	—	12	Opium	—	16,400
Chinese	—	68	Paper	—	47
Ticker	—	24	Provisions, sundry	—	1,692
Tea	cans	9	Provisions, native	—	81
Treasure	—	1,000	Powder, dried	pls.	8.20
Vegetables, fresh	jars	3	Sewing machines	cans	4
salted	—	14	Sugar	pls.	74
Wines and spirits	—	125	Salt	—	22.20
Zincosites	—	750	Soap	—	281
Total, Tare	—	\$ 4,257.489	Sundries	pls.	30.00
Bags forward	—	\$1,000.001	Tobacco & cigarettes in tins	—	5,707
Total value to date	—	\$5,258.490	Chinese	pls.	11.00
1900	—	\$25,000.000	Dust	cans	75
			Tea	cans	222
			Tobac	—	1,739
			Tolu roots	pls.	1.00

With floating Trade Estimates for the month of Dec., 1929.

IMPORTS

Article	Quantity	Value	Total value to date	\$10,000
			1928	\$780,771
Aerated waters				
Apple juice	cases — 50	\$ 400		
Apple juice	pieces — 400	80		
Bleach shingles	nos. 100,000	620		
Bricks	nos. 1,000	28		
Bronze	pls. 16.00	48		
Biscuits	...	72		
Bitter & cherries	...	8		
Biscuit	...	820		
Books & papers	...	280		
Cans	cases — 50	140		
Coffee in cans	...	76		
Clothing	...	1,876		
Cloth—cotton	...	129		
Cover staff and mace	...	13		
Charcoal	pls. 4.10	10		
Chemicals	...	2,979		
Drugs and medicines	...	180		
Eggs, fresh & salted	nos. 1,200	194		
Fish	...	18		
Fish, salted	pls. 16.00	884		
Fruit, fresh	...	694		
Fruit in cans	...	126		
Flour	sacks 100	630		
Carried forward	—	10,000		
Articles	Quantity	Value	EXPORTS	
Aerated waters	cases 16	\$ 100		
Aeromotors	nos. 72	3		
Almonds	—	420		
Brassware	—	120		
Cloth—silk	—	120		
Clothing	—	30		
Cover staff and mace	—	20		
Cloth—cotton	—	24		
Coffee seeds	pls. 1.50	20		
Candles	—	3		
Chalkers	—	16		
Eggs, fresh and salted	nos. 250	640		
Engines	—	640		
Floor	—	124		
Fish, salted	sacks 7.20	280		
Fish, in cans	—	60		
Fruit in cans	—	96		
Fruit, fresh	—	4		
Gummos	—	165		
Glassware	—	14		
Gypsum	pls. 30.00	9		
Carried forward	—	10,000		

EXPOBERS—(Continued)

ARTICLES.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.
B朗皮特 forward	...		\$1,200
Quota d' Rubber—			
Jaspe	...	pds. 15.00	8
Plantation rubber	...	pds. 64.00	4,000
Rubber, scrap	...	pds. 9.00	250
GROVES—			
Beans and peas	...	pds. 10.00	100
Rice	...	pds. 250.00	2,500
Iron & steel goods	...		100
Zoo-sticks & paper	...		7
Livestock—			
Buffalo	...	breed	140
Lambs	...		400
Lamb	...	pds.	21
Methylated spirit	...		4
Matches	...	casses	7
Milk	...	casses	2
Oils—			
Kerosene	...	casses	100
Vegetable	...	casses	277
Prawns, dried	...	pds. 60.00	46
Provisions, sundry	...		1,200
Paper	...		13
Sugar	...	pds. 10.00	400
Salt	...	pds. 7.00	20
Sundries	...		420
Silversware	...		200
Sewing machine	...		40
Sugar nipsah	...	pds. 1.00	16
Soap	...		20
Tobacco & cigarettes in tins	...		1,000
... same	...	pds. 10	10
Tea	...		1,710
Tea	...	casses	8
Vegetables, fresh	...		27
Vegetables, salted	...	jars	19
Wines & spirits	...		160
Total Vans	...		\$20,000
B朗皮特 forward	...		300,000
Total value to date	...		\$320,000

Unit 1

Item	U.S.	per cent	U.S.	China
Wheat	100		100	100
Barley	100		100	100
Rice	100		100	100
Flour	100		100	100
Poultry				
Chickens	100	per cent	100	China
Ducks	100		100	100
Geese	100		100	100
Quails (Wild & Game) large	100		100	100
Do. do. small	100		100	100
Dogs				
Dogs (Pork)	100		100	China
Do. Doins	100		100	100
Do. do. (Salad)	100		100	100
Vegetables				
Carrots	100	per cent	100	China
Beets	100		100	100
Onions	100		100	100
Turnips	100		100	100
Chinese Turnips	100		100	100
Others				
Mustard	100	per cent	100	China
Cabbage	100		100	100
French Beans	100		100	100
Garlic	100		100	100
String Beans	100		100	100
Radishes	100		100	100
Chinese Radishes	100		100	100
Chinese Cabbage	100		100	100
Leeks (All kinds)	100	per cent	100	100
Lobak (Turnip)	100	per cent	100	100
Long Beans	100		100	100
Chinese (Broccoli)	100		100	100
Fruits				
Pear	100		100	100
Pumpkin	100		100	100
Apples	100		100	100
Bananas	100		100	100
Oranges	100	per cent	100	100

三

Kuching Market Prices List.

1916 References 1921

三

Seed with Boxes	percentage	Count
British Boxes only	—	20
with Boxes	—	20
Puff	—	10
Hibari	—	10
Liberon	—	10
Liver	probably	10
Roma	—	10
Tali	—	10
Tangerine	—	10

四

Port	Item	per comp.	Per cent.
—	With Fish	—	—
—	Fish	—	—
Big Brum	—	—	—
—	Fish	—	—
—	Dead	—	—
—	Tongue	—	—

100

per ton dry
M. Content

三

Age	Sex	Per cent	Per capita	Per capita	Per capita
10-14	Male	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
15-19	Male	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
20-24	Male	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

三

REGULAR SUBJECTS.—Departments.

MIRI SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Departures.

VESSEL'S NAME	FROM	TO/H	APPROX. ON NARSDA	FROM	TO/H	CARRIER'S NAME	FROM		
1. Horner	Dutch	2118	Hickirk	Kelte	Dutch	2118	Hickirk	S pores	
2. Min	Sar.	285	Williams	Borneo	Brit.	282	R. J. Work	S pores	
3. Baker	Gov.	2128	Oasis	Fishburn	Sar.	287	Williams	"	
4. Maruha	Brit.	282	R. J. Work	Luban	4. Andy	-	Ned	Baker	
5. La Habra	Malaysia	4437	Wang	C'Kiang	5. Pagan	219	Wang	S pores	
6. Andy	Sar.	319	Igabon	Kuching	6. Angus	-	Dent	L'long	
7. Kian	"	26	Asam	Borneo	7. Kim	-	8. Ali	K. Saitoh	
8. Leo	"	6	Nagi	Niah	8. Darrel	-	9. Asam	Seah	
9. Pauai	"	48	Dulah	Niah	9. Melati	202	E. Saitoh	S pores	
10. Pengam	"	45	Dent	Borneo	10. Imaige	Italian	1028	Astora	Bomby
11. Angas	"	128	Ali	Tanjong	11. Andy	Sar.	110	Igabon	Kuching
12. Budi	"	16	Sped	Sembarn	12. Darrel	Brit.	1082	F. Saitoh	Luban
13. Melati	"	16	Mat Salleh	...	13. Rajang	Brit.	12234	G. McDonald	S pores
14. Saenges	Dutch	2793	Adams	Sporo	14. Yugoslavia	Brit.	1200	Christiansen	H Kong
15. Darrel	Brit.	1002	F. Saitoh	Luban	15. Pauai	Sar.	48	Dulah	Niah
16. Andy	Sar.	319	Igabon	L'long	16. Kian	"	88	Asam	Saih
17. Barong	"	118	Mohamed	Bukitong	17. Pengam	"	118	Mohamed	Papua
18. Rajang	Brit.	1273	G. McDonald	Luban	18. Gladys	"	178	Dent	Kuching
19. Kian	Sar.	35	Asam	Malakal	19. Maruha	Brit.	988	R. J. Work	Luban
20. Angas	"	138	Ali	Bukitong	20. Angas	Sar.	105	Ali	Bukitong
21. Yugoslavia	Gov.	4200	Christiansen	Sporo	21. Melati	"	16	Mat Salleh	Baker
22. Gladys	Sar.	173	Deli	Borneo	22. Peter	"	32	Manson	Niah
23. Leo	"	6	Nagi	Niah	23. Leo	"	10	Saitoh	Borneo
24. Pengam	"	45	Dent	Niah	24. La. Pollettis	"	6	Nagi	Niah
25. Maruha	Brit.	988	R. J. Work	Sporo	25. Valmora	"	40	Hejak	Borneo
26. Melati	Sar.	16	Mat Salleh	Sembarn	26. Golombok	"	300	Jasam	L'long
27. Peter	"	27	Bojang	Harital	27. Melati	Brit.	2802	J. Haugreger	S pores
28. La. Pollettis	"	40	Dulah	Borneo	28. Melati	Sar.	18	Dent	K. Saitoh
29. Maruha	"	380	Jasam	Borneo	29. Melati	"	16	Mat Salleh	Baker
30. Kian	"	38	Asam	Niah	30. Melati	Brit.	282	F. Saitoh	S pores
31. Melati	"	16	Mat Salleh	...	31. Melati	Sar.	10	Dulah	Baker
32. Peter	"	48	Dulah	Niah	32. Melati	"	32	Manson	Niah
33. Darrel	Brit.	1002	F. Saitoh	Luban	33. Melati	"	6	Nagi	Saih
34. Imaige	Sar.	10	Sped	Borneo	34. Melati	"	37	Bojang	Baker
35. Imaige	"	12	Dent	Kelte	35. Melati	"	16	Mat Salleh	Baker
36. Kian	"	16	Asam	Niah	36. Melati	Brit.	2802	F. Saitoh	S pores
37. Melati	"	16	Mat Salleh	...	37. Melati	Sar.	20	Asam	K. Saitoh
38. Peter	"	48	Dulah	Niah	38. Melati	"	48	Dulah	Niah
39. Leo	"	6	Nagi	Niah	39. Melati	"	32	Manson	Niah
40. Gladys	"	173	Dent	Niah	40. Melati	"	32	Jasam	Kuching
41. Melati	"	16	Mat Salleh	Sembarn	41. Melati	Brit.	1273	G. McDonald	Luban
42. Peter	Dutch	3846	Isteban	Sembarn	42. Melati	Sar.	16	Mat Salleh	Baker
43. Kian	Malaysia	2472	Hansen	Niah	43. Melati	"	387	Williams	Jton
44. Maruha	Dutch	2128	Hickirk	Niah	44. Peter	"	27	Bojang	Baker
45. Maruha	Sar.	380	Jasam	L'long	45. Peter	"	30	Sped	Borneo
46. Rajang	Brit.	1273	G. McDonald	Niah	46. Williams	Brit.	2844	Japan	Asam
47. St. Helena	Sar.	18	Dent	Kelte	47. Williams	Brit.	988	R. J. Work	S pores
48. Melati	"	16	Mat Salleh	Sembarn	48. Williams	Brit.	282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
49. Angas	"	128	Ali	Bukitong	49. Williams	Sar.	28	Dent	K. Saitoh
50. Barong	Sar.	118	Mohamed	Bukitong	50. Williams	Brit.	2818	Hansen	S pores
51. St. Owo	Brit.	1002	Jones	Maria	51. Williams	Brit.	448	Jones	"
52. Maruha	Sar.	380	Jasam	L'long	52. Williams	Brit.	1002	F. Saitoh	Italian
53. Melati	Sar.	16	Mohamed	Niah	53. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. S. Osman	S pores
54. Melati	"	48	Dulah	Niah	54. Williams	Brit.	118	Mohamed	Bukitong
55. Peter	Brit.	282	H. J. Satterley	Tarakan	55. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
56. Leo	"	16	Mat Salleh	Sembarn	56. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
57. Gladys	"	128	Ali	Bukitong	57. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
58. Leo	"	6	Nagi	Niah	58. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
59. Pengam	Brit.	1273	H. J. Saitoh	Sembarn	59. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
60. Darrel	Sar.	10	Sped	Borneo	60. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
61. Leo	"	6	Nagi	Niah	61. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
62. Kian	"	38	Asam	Maria	62. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
63. Gladys	"	173	Dent	Borneo	63. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
64. Leo	"	6	Nagi	Niah	64. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
65. Pengam	Brit.	1273	H. J. Saitoh	Sembarn	65. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
66. Darrel	Sar.	10	Sped	Borneo	66. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
67. Leo	"	6	Nagi	Niah	67. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
68. Maruha	Sar.	380	Jasam	L'long	68. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
69. Melati	Sar.	16	Mat Salleh	Sembarn	69. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
70. Kian	"	16	Sped	Kuching	70. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
71. Leo	Dutch	1282	H. J. Saitoh	Kuching	71. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
72. Pengam	Sar.	48	Dulah	Niah	72. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
73. Peter	"	27	Bojang	Sembarn	73. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
74. St. Helena	"	18	Dent	Kelte	74. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
75. Rajang	Brit.	1273	G. McDonald	Luban	75. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
76. Melati	Sar.	16	Mat Salleh	Sembarn	76. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
77. Andy	"	218	Igabon	Kuching	77. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam
78. Budi	"	16	Sped	Sembarn	78. Williams	Brit.	1282	H. J. Satterley	Asam

KUCHING SHIPPING RETURNS.

Arrivals.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CARTER.	WEIGHT FROM.	CUSTOMS Duty, F.R.	NETTOS ON DUTY, F.R., F.R.	OTHERS ADDITION, F.R., F.R.	TOTAL,
1928. Jan.	1 S. S. Kuching ...	A. C. Beaufield	Singapore	114 16	4	48 8	165
"	9 S. S. Asphy ...	H. E. Burton	Singapore	111 12	...	6	129
"	22 S. S. Kuching ...	A. C. Beaufield	Singapore	109 22	9	10 1	202
"	23 S. S. Asphy ...	H. E. Burton	Singapore	105 18	1	49	203
"	30 S. S. Kuching ...	A. C. Beaufield	Singapore	77 7	2	30	116
				596 75	14	158 9	863
				590 136	20	69 13	1,118

Departures.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CARTER.	WEIGHT FROM.	CUSTOMS Duty, F.R.	NETTOS ON DUTY, F.R., F.R.	OTHERS ADDITION, F.R., F.R.	TOTAL,
1928. Jan.	1 S. S. Asphy ...	H. E. Burton	Singapore	33 1	1	1	37
"	7 S. S. Kuching ...	A. C. Beaufield	Singapore	139 6	11	17	177
"	10 S. S. Asphy ...	S. H. Ingoldsby	Singapore	1	...	—	1
"	14 S. S. Asphy ...	H. E. Burton	Singapore	60 1	2	1	63
"	21 S. S. Kuching ...	A. C. Beaufield	Singapore	37 1	1	29 13	94
"	29 S. S. Asphy ...	H. E. Burton	Singapore	34 0	...	1	35
				283 20	18	60 19	391
				285 28	18	73 16	440

J. A. H. HARDER,
Registrar of Shipping.

PUSTAKA
NEGERI
SARAWAK