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T H E

# Sarawak Gazette.

Price

KUCHING, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1919.

10 cents.

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## The Sarawak Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1919.

### INTERMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE RAJAH.

A telegram on the 21st June from home announces that the remains of His Highness the late Rajah Sir Charles Brooke, G. C. M. G. were interred at Burrator on June 12th.

The body of the late Rajah was embalmed with the intention of conveying it to Sarawak for burial but circumstances prevented this being done and he now rests near his uncle Sir James Brooke at Burrator.

### Marriage.

On the 27th June, KIO EWE GEE (of Landu) to WEE SEW KIM, second daughter of Wee Hoek Kee, Chief Cashier, Government Treasury, Kuching.

### NOTES.

(June.)

UNDER date August 28th the *Sarawak Gazette* Almanac annually records "The Battle of Marudu Bay" but, as few know the details of that fight in which the late Rajah Sir Charles Brooke took part as a midshipman and which finally broke the power of the much dreaded Ilanun pirates, we reprint on page 175 an interesting account of it which appeared in the *British North Borneo Herald* of June 2nd.

THE locust plague continues in British North Borneo and the "hoppers," of which millions have been destroyed by means of organised drives, have developed into "flyers" and the flights of these resemble miniature snowstorms and are doing serious damage.

Sarawak has not, so far, been visited by a plague of these pests, and it is to be hoped will remain immune.

## The Sarawak Gazette.

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THE intense heat that prevailed from early in June culminated in a short but violent storm on Friday afternoon the 20th and the temperature fell rapidly and the air cleared.

At 11.30 a.m. on the 18th ultimo a curious phenomenon was observed near the Government Offices, Kuching.

Although the air was quite still, several pillars of dust rose from the road near the Bund and, whirling at a great rate and gaining in density as they collected more dust, passed slowly along the road and turning in towards the river wall by the vegetable market continued their progress towards the Fish Market where they disappeared.

The pillars were some 4 or 5 feet in diameter and 10 or 15 feet in height.

Their appearance created some little excitement amongst the onlookers who followed behind them at a respectful distance collecting dust and leaves from the road in their track evidently with the intention of preserving them as charms.

WITH reference to the Report of the United Malaysian Rubber Company Limited, referred to in our issue of June 2nd in error as the United Malaysian Manufacturing Company we are asked to state that the profit mentioned was made by the Company's Offices in London, Singapore, New York, Karimon and Goebilt, but that the New York and Singapore Offices were mostly responsible for this result.

THE s.s. *Kuching* sailed for Singapore on the morning of the 21st. The vessel as usual was very heavily laden, bags of sago flour, pepper and illipe nuts being piled on deck up to the awnings and but little deck space remained.

Passengers by her were Mr. Thos. Robarts, Ong Tiang Soon and K. Chong Seng.

WE are glad to hear that Mrs. Danson who left Kuching for Australia on April 23rd arrived safely in Sydney on May 22nd.

THIRTY persons were killed by wild animals during 1918 in the F. M. S. and rewards were paid for the destruction of 972 crocodiles, 2,363 crocodile's eggs, 67 tigers, 38 leopards and panthers and 101 snakes.

FRESH butter in Australia is 1s. 8d. per lb. f. o. b.

The same butter is sold here from Singapore cold storage @ \$1.20=2s. 9d. per lb.

THE s.s. *Rajah of Sarawak* touched at Goebilt on her return from Sibü to take in a little cargo and to land passengers Mr. and Mrs. Pary Davis and Dr. Luhn for Kuching. She proceeded to Singapore on the morning of the 23rd.

THE *Rajah of Sarawak* (892 tons net) is the largest vessel that has ever gone up the

Rejang river as far as Sibü so that the result of the trip is interesting from a navigating point of view, as it was doubtful whether so large a vessel could navigate some of the sharper bends. However the captain stated he arrived at Sibü without undue incident or difficulty and he believes it quite possible for the vessel to ascend the river as far as Kano-wit or Kapit, this latter place being 150 miles from the mouth.

The steamer on her return voyage experienced no difficulty in coming down the Rejang fully loaded, so it has now been demonstrated that a 900 ton ship can load at Sibü and possibly at Kapit, and this fact will be most interesting in view of any possible future development of the Rejang river, because until now no vessels of more tonnage than the s. s. *Batavier* 215, *Flevo* 127 and *Gladys* 172 have ever gone beyond the mouth of the river where two or three thousand ton steamers constantly loaded timber at Rejang village.

THE s.l. *Lucile* left for Sadong on the 21st with the Principal Medical Officer who is making a tour of inspection of the various out-stations. Dr. Luhn, who arrived from Sibü on the 22nd is acting for him during his absence.

A rather unusual incident occurred recently at Bau.

While the Manager, Mr. J. S. Geikie, was sitting on the verandah of his bungalow one evening three *kijang* entered the garden and approached the house. Fetching a rifle Mr. Geikie shot two of them the third one getting away.

*Kijang* are occasionally met with in Upper Sarawak in spite of the perpetual hunting by Dyaks, but seldom have three been seen at one time of late years, and certainly not in the vicinity of European bungalows in such a place as Bau within a short distance of the Works.

THE "No treating" order at home was rescinded on June 3rd.

MR. J. R. Barnes went to Miri in the p.s. *Adeh* on the 11th June to overhaul the wireless installation. He visited Bintulu to put the telephone in order and went on to Sibü in the s.s. *Alice Lorraine* to inspect the wireless station there, returning to Kuching on the 25th.

He took a portable wireless with him on the *Adeh* and *Alice Lorraine* and was in touch with the Government Wireless Stations during the whole of the trip.

THE s. s. *Kuching* arrived from Singapore on the 28th.

Passengers by her were the Hon. F. G. Day, Messrs. J. M. Bryan, Balfour and Marshall.

The steamer brought a heavy mail.

A European mail was expected to arrive in Penang on the morning of June 28th. This should arrive in Kuching on or about the 8th July.

THE m. t. *Miri* arrived from Miri on the morning of the 29th June with Miri mails for Europe which could not be sent direct to Singapore by the usual route. She returned to Miri the same day. Captain Gallien who came down by her is *en route* for Singapore.

NOTES of the value of twenty-five cents will shortly be issued by the Treasury in addition to the 10 cent notes already issued.

THE p. s. *Adeh* left for the North via Kidurong and Miri on the 29th. Dr. and Mrs. Greene took passages by her for Kidurong.

THE usual salute was fired from the Fort in the morning of June 30th the 1st day of the Mohamedan New Year and that day, Monday, was observed as a Public Holiday the Government offices being closed.

THE s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* arrived on Tuesday July 1st *en route* for Sibn with a quantity of Kuching cargo that was shut out from the s. s. *Kuching* in Singapore, and berthed alongside the Government wharf. So, for the first time, both the Company's big steamers are in Kuching together as the s. s. *Kuching* leaves for Singapore on the morning of the 2nd.

## PEACE.

A telegram was received in Kuching on the evening of the 24th June stating that the Germans had agreed to sign the Peace Terms unconditionally and that the Peace Celebrations had been fixed for August 2nd and three following days, and on the afternoon of the 29th another telegram arrived announcing the fact that the Peace Terms had been signed at 4 p.m. on June 28th and the following message from His Majesty the King.

"The signing of the Treaty of peace will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British Empire. This formal act brings to its concluding stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe and distracted the world. It manifests the victory of the ideals of freedom and liberty for which we have made untold sacrifices. I share my people's joy and thanksgiving and earnestly pray that the coming years of peace may bring to them ever increasing happiness and prosperity."

## Church Notes.

THE Bishop of the Diocese accompanied by the Rev. W. Linton returned to Kuching on June 21st in the m. l. *Sri Dumai* after a tour of 7 weeks in the 2nd Division in the course of which they, with the Rev. W. Howell, visited 22 churches and chapels; 50 catechumens were baptised and 169 persons confirmed, amongst them a Dyak *penghulu* and a *manang* or witch doctor, both of whom had been under

instruction for 2 years, the latter handing over his charms before baptism.

In two of the *ulu* Krian Mission Stations adults were baptised in the river, according to primitive custom, the baptised persons proceeding to the chapel close by for confirmation immediately after the ceremony.

These services were impressive and much appreciated.

THE Mission staff in the 2nd Division now consists of 2 priests, 13 catechists and 4 teachers, and it is proposed to build new churches at Sabn and Betong.

THE Bishop intends visiting Lundu, Quop and possibly Bukar during July and Miri, Labuan and North Borneo in August, returning to Kuching in October.

MR. Ellis, Head-master of St. Thomas' School, will go on furlough on the arrival of Mr. S. H. Lawrence a trained school-master from Manchester who comes out to relieve him, leaving home for Sarawak about October, and Mr. L. E. Currey hopes to return to the Diocese at about the same time to assist in the School.

A new banner on which is depicted St. Thomas, Patron Saint of the Pro-Cathedral, has been presented to the Church by Mrs. Currey and was used on Whitsunday for the first time.

## The White Man's Burden.

Life at Miri  
Hard, but cheery:  
Concerts, work and plays.  
Social fixings,  
Fancy dressings,  
Relieve strain of days.  
Sudden shock,  
Ship in dock,  
Cause of nasty strife.  
Ice box crammed,  
Cold meat damned,  
Heavens! What a Life!—(Contributed.)

## H. H. Y. "Zahora."

H. H. Y. *Zahora* arrived at her old moorings in the river on the evening of the 18th June after a protracted voyage from Singapore owing to difficulty in keeping up steam with inferior coal and foul boiler tubes.

She presents a very business like appearance with her coat of slate grey and tall masts for her wireless, and would never be recognised as the yacht that left here on October 2nd, 1917.

She was employed as a patrol vessel by the British Government and was returned at the termination of the war, since when she has been lying in Singapore roads.

### Wireless.

The interesting statement by Mr. Barnes in our last issue in which he says that he now has in working order a small wireless transmitting set capable of sending messages for 100 miles brings within reach the connecting up of all outstations by wireless at very small expense.

Telephone lines in such a country as this continually give trouble and are more often down than up and communication between Kuching, Mukah and Oya is frequently impossible owing to the constant interruptions caused by breaks in the line from Sibü, while Simangang—one of our most important stations—and Bintulu the most isolated, have no means of communication whatever except by sea with the outside world.

Now it would seem easy to put wireless sets in each of these places—it would take but a short time to train clerks sufficiently to enable them to work them.

The improvement in communication since the wireless was put in at Miri, Sibü and Sadong is very noticeable and the value of the installation has been amply proved, so we trust the few remaining isolated stations will be enabled to reap the benefit of Mr. Barnes' improvements.

### The F. M. S.

The Chief Secretary to the Government F. M. S., Sir E. L. Brockman, in his annual report for 1918 mentions that British Malaya has probably been more free from trouble during the war than any other country and the ordinary life of the various communities has been little interfered with. Food has been ample and work and pleasures have been pursued without disturbance.

He paid a tribute to the men of the F. M. S. who paid the great sacrifice, and further stated that it was highly probable that the Empire was as well served by many who stayed behind, even if they might have gone, as by some who went, and closes his report with a word of praise and thanks to all members of the Government Service for their loyal co-operation in the work of Government, many departments having been shorthanded and many officers long overdue for leave and suffering from the effects of the climate and tension induced by the war.

The financial position shewn in the report is very satisfactory, the revenue for 1918 (\$7,985,700) exceeding that of the previous year by \$2,895,676. On December 31st 1918 the F. M. S. had a credit balance of \$108,467,903 and investments amounted to \$60,262,899.

### The Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Fund.

Amount already acknowledged	...	\$23,423.20
Interest on Bank Deposit for \$17,000 to 27th May, 1919	...	680.00
The Sarawak Farms Syndicate	...	10,000.00
		\$34,103.20

27th June, 1919.

### Hints for Cultivation.

#### The storage of sweet potatoes.

Mr. F. G. Spring, of the Dept. of Agriculture, F. M. S., in a recent letter to the *Straits Times* gives the following useful information:—

In view of the fact that large areas have recently been planted up with sweet potatoes the storage of the tubers in such a way as to prolong their keeping powers is of importance. Sweet potato tubers are unquestionably difficult to keep for any length of time without deterioration and in order to secure successful storage the lifting of the crop, drying and housing must receive attention. The potatoes should be carefully lifted from the field and properly handled so as not to cause wounds to the tubers. Any such injury induces the potatoes to rot and more especially when stored, consequently tubers with wounds should not be stored but used immediately. It is recommended to lift the crop in the morning and leave the tubers on the surface of the ground for a few hours, in order that they may dry thoroughly after digging. During the wet season this may not always be possible and it then becomes desirable to spread out the potatoes, under cover, and dry them in this way, previous to storage. The store should be a well ventilated, cool, dry building with a wooden floor or hard earth covered with dry fine sand and protected as far as possible from heat. The ground floor of a two story building can generally be recommended.

From the above it is obvious that where it is decided to cultivate a large area of sweet potatoes, the planting operations should be continued over a period of a month or two so as to have small areas coming into bearing at interval of say a fortnight.

### Fishing on the Sarawak Coast.

A large number of natives who inhabit a part of the Sarawak coast make their living by catching certain small salt-water fish. These fish are caught in a curious way as follows:—

Some fourteen or fifteen natives leave their leaf huts at daylight in a clumsy looking boat called a *barong*, whose dimensions are about 30 feet long by 12 feet wide. This boat is very strongly built with double sides, and held stiffly together by means of thick ribs of hard wood and crossbeams. The bow and stern being closed with flat planks the boat has the appearance of being anything but fast.

If the land breeze is fair the two masts are stepped and stayed with twisted rattan ropes, and two enormous square sails are hoisted and set one on either side of the boat like wings. When under sail it is steered by means of two huge rudders one on each side of the stern, but if the breeze fails the crew pick up their short oars, which are simply 7 foot sticks with square bits of thin plank bound on to the end with rattan to serve as blades, and push them through the rattan loops which do duty for rowlocks, the big rudders are shipped and the steersman steers by a single long paddle pushed out over the stern.

After a few hours under sail the steersman, who is on the look-out, sees a bit of sago-leaf stem floating just ahead of the boat. This bit of green stem about 4 inches in diameter and 6 feet long acts as float to a sago leaf which is tied to it by a long rattan rope, the whole being anchored to a large stone by some 30 fathoms of similar line.

The sails are now quickly lowered and stowed away together with the masts on the lattice-work projecting over each side of the boat. The oars are got out and the crew pulling with short sharp strokes bring the *barong* close up to one of the floats. The man in the stern picks it up with a bamboo hook and pulls it on board, the line attached to it is

hauled in and the leaf is brought close alongside. Peering over the stern one may see swarms of little fish following the leaf, and if the fish are in sufficiently large numbers to make it worth while taking them, some of the crew set to work to spread the net.

Two huge poles some 30 feet long are pushed out over a bar which is fixed parallel to, and just above, the bulwark. These poles are fixed in a V shape, the point of the V being jammed under a beam inboard, while the remainder projects over the side. An enormous net is then stretched over the space between the poles and the affair is ready for the fish.

The man in the stern passes the line—to which the leaf is attached—to one of the crew amidships, and the *barong* is pulled quickly round until the net is opposite the floating leaf. The net is then lowered, the foot of the V being released from under the beam, and the huge net turns on its axis on the bar over the side and is let down into the water till the poles are nearly "up-and-down". The leaf is now drawn quickly towards the net, the little fish following it in shoals, and when within a few yards of the side some of the crew put their weight on the juncture of the poles, thus raising the net out of the water, while the remainder run up to the opposite side of the boat to balance the weight of the net. The boat heels over and the water pours in but the weight of the crew prevails and she slowly rights, the net rising into the air at the same time full of the little silvery fish that were so stupid as to follow the sago leaf.

The four or five bushels of fish are slid spluttering down the net into the boat and, the leaf having been thrown overboard, the boat is pulled a few fathoms further on to pick up another of this curious bait and repeat the process.

Some thirty or forty of these leaves are in turn hauled up, some bringing several bushels of fish in their wake while others are thrown overboard again as but few fish are following, till about midday the crew adjourn for lunch consisting of sago and dried fish, which, having been disposed of the masts are stepped and sails hoisted and the *barong* returns to the river before the sea breeze, the crew for the most part sleeping or smoking in the shade of mats the heat being almost unbearable.

Many jars of salt are brought out in the boat in case the wind should fail and the boat be thereby detained at sea for a night when the salt would be spread over the pile of fish. But usually the breeze is un-failing and the fish arrive fresh at the native houses, where those that are not sold the same day are put into jars with salt and then taken up-river for sale.

The best of the fish are picked out, split, and cleaned, while the *barong* is under sail for the river, are rubbed with a little salt and capsicum and eaten raw by the crew as delicacies. Fish prepared in this way are called *umi*.—(Contributed.)

### The Kuching Regatta.

"The day breaks bright, the morning light shines on a scene so gay,

The cloudless sky gives promise of a simply perfect day. The rows of ships, their decks a mass of gay humanity, While o'er them wave the strings of flags they never take to sea.

The steamers of the Company are all of them on show, And gay with bunting, bright with paint are anchored in a row.

As far as one can see the river simply swarms with boats,

The crews of which have trousers on but never any coats.

In many of the smaller craft sit boys who quite at ease Go paddling about—their trews are minus quantities

But no one ever notices mere details such as these) A little launch goes puffing by to open up the course,

And stalwart Europeans there are shouting themselves hoarse

Between the whiffs of Londrès and the sip of B. & S. The genial looking natives just look on but don't profess

To understand what's being said—so simply smile and stay

Bang in the middle of the course, why should they move away?

The river just belongs to them, the country is their own,

They've come from far to see the fun and should be left alone.

A whiff of *durian* floats by, some boat has got a stock Of that grand fruit (so called) by Jove the smell would split a rock!

But every boat has *rambutans* and mangosteens galore The skins float by on every side and thousands line the shore.

At intervals a gun is fired, a race comes to an end, While now and then one sees the boats come racing round the bend.

The clouds come up, the rain comes down, race after race goes by.

What cares the native for the rain he's got no clothes to dry!

The launches have run out of drinks, cigars are getting short,

The final race has taken quite an hour more than it ought.

But finally the last gun fires, the band gets up to play 'God save the King', and so at last ends such a pleasant day!"—(Contributed.)

### Battle of Marudu Bay 1845.

The history of North Borneo prior to the time of its administration by the Chartered Company in 1881 is unfortunately but little known, owing to the lack of any written record of any events, which, judging from the few scattered and disconnected accounts which now and again come to light, must have been extraordinarily varied and full of interest. In "Sarawak Under its Two White Rajahs" we get an allusion to an attack made upon the pirates of Marudu Bay in 1845, but an account contained in an old journal belonging to a Captain Pascoe R. N. who took part in the expedition, is we believe, the only account that records the affairs in details.\*

It was on the 18th of August 1845 that a British squadron, consisting of H. M. S. *Agincourt*, *Vestal*, *Daedalus*, *Vixen* and the sloops *Cruiser* and *Wolverine*, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, anchored at the entrance of Marudu Bay, the expedition having for its object the destruction of a nest of pirates under a Serip Usman, an Illanun pirate chief.

The attacking force, which consisted of 530 seamen and marines, in 24 boats, of which nine were gunboats, took up station off the mouth of Tandik river, in the S. E. corner of the Bay, at 3 p.m., and at dawn next day proceeded up the river, the pinacles with guns leading. Two Malays from Sarawak accompanied the force as guides.

About six miles from the entrance the advance was checked by a boom moored across the river by heavy chain cables, and the party came suddenly in view of three batteries "about musket range from the boom;" the largest fort, mounting eight large pieces, stood on the right bank gaily decked with banners and crowded with men; the next, mounting three guns, stood at the junction of the river, which at this point divides into two branches; the third was a floating battery moored to the left bank.

A messenger "an Illanun from Mindanao in rich attire," with a flag of truce came down to meet the force, with the request that the two senior Officers

\* I write subject to correction, the book in question not being available at the moment.

should proceed to the fort and negotiate, "but they were not thus to be trusted," and a reply was sent back that unless Serip Usman himself came down fire would at once be opened. Immediately the messenger's boat was clear of the boom a galling fire was opened from the forts. Gibbard, mate of the *Wolverine*, fell mortally wounded, and a brisk fire was kept up from both sides. The enemy's guns, being laid on the boom, caused fairly heavy loss amongst the attacking force, which was working hard to remove the obstacle. In about an hour an opening was effected; two cutters with marines instantly carried the three gun-battery, and the enemy, abandoning the forts, fled through the town in the rear and made for the jungle.

The defence, while it lasted, seems to have been conducted with considerable spirit and determination by the occupants of the forts. We are told that on one occasion their "red flag with a tiger on it" was struck down by a well directed shot, but the Malays, nothing daunted, sent a volunteer up the broken mast to set it up again, and the writer "felt gratified when the fellow coolly slid from his exposed position unhurt."

The general pursuit of the fugitives then took place, the attackers apparently throwing discipline to the winds and chasing the enemy "helter-skelter as though going to a fair." Had the enemy's retreat been gradual instead of precipitate, the losses among the pursuers would undoubtedly have been much heavier.

"After all our battalion drill at Penang in May and June last," says the writer, "I cannot say much for the order and regularity in our blue jacket brigade, nor did the marines appear to be much better in hand."

Many of the Malays wore armour of various patterns, some jackets made of fine chain, others had enveloped themselves in sheet lead, the linings of tea chests, and some wore a description of brass helmet, etc. We gather that souvenir hunting was carried on with some zest, so much so that more than once the attackers nearly cut down their own comrades, and would have done so but for hearing them shout out "avast there shipmate, I'm *Agin-court*." It was found that the boom which formed the obstacle had been fastened with the chain cable of a vessel of some 400 tons, a proof of the piratical exploits of the Serip; other chains were found in the town, a ship's long boat, two ships' bells, one ornamented with grapes and vine leaves, and marked "Wilhelm Ludwig Bremen," and many other pieces of ship's furniture. Twenty-four brass guns were captured, and the iron guns, also said to have been stolen from some ship, were spiked or otherwise rendered useless.

It would be interesting to discover whether any relics of the fight are to be found in existence near the scene of the battle.

At 2 p.m., the forts, towns and enemy vessels being destroyed, the force reassembled to return to the ships, taking with them the hospital pinnace with the wounded. The casualties amounted to ten killed and fifteen wounded, three mortally. The number of the enemy slain is not computed, though it seems to have been very large, the carnage being described as frightful, and the destruction of the pirates' stronghold was complete.

Sir Charles Brooke, then Mr. Charles Johnson, we are told, accompanied the expedition as midshipman of the *Wolverine's* pinnace, and "thus," he says in his journal of that date, "Maludu ceased to exist."

Marudu no doubt cease to exist as a stronghold of Illanun pirates, but some 43 years later it was near this very spot that the present New London Borneo Tobacco Company first opened up land for

the cultivation of tobacco; Taritipan Rubber Estate is now flourishing within a few miles of the Tandik river, and the glories of Pangran Usman and his buccaneers have faded away and given place to the peaceable, if indolent and far less picturesque Dusun yokel of Marudu Bay.

## MONTHLY REPORTS.

### UPPER SARAWAK.

#### BAU AND PAKU.

May.

*Courts.*—The usual number of cases came before the Courts during the month. Three Dyaks were sentenced to six months imprisonment for stealing a considerable number of immature birds'-nests from Bidi caves.

On the 6th it was reported that Liew Sze, who cultivated a small vegetable garden at the back of the bazaar, had committed suicide by hanging himself. From the evidence produced at the inquest it appeared he had contracted a most unhappy marriage. A verdict of suicide due to melancholia induced by incipient senility was brought in.

*P. W. D.*—During the month one gang, containing the majority of the prisoners, was working on the Buan—Bau road. The point at which they were engaged is below flood level and has been raised five feet in places and widened to conform with the rest of the road. Part of a limestone outcrop was blasted and the fragments used for revetting the embankment. By decreasing the curve of the old path a corresponding saving was made in labour and material.

A second gang, early in the month, cleared the side of the hill facing the Court house and prepared the ground for growing rice substitutes. Since then two skilled Chinese prisoners have been planting sweet potatoes, yams and tapioca. The land, which lies in the Company's concession, has been kindly lent for this purpose by the Manager, Mr. J. S. Geikie.

A few prisoners were sent, in charge of a *mandor*, when and where necessary to weed certain paths which appeared neglected, the regular weeding party being employed with the main gang.

All roads kept up by contracted labour were inspected and found to be clean and in good repair, with the exception of that beyond Kranji. The men in charge were urged to use greater diligence or forfeit the contract.

*General.*—The 24th, Proclamation Day, was observed as a holiday and the Government offices were closed.

At the beginning of the month it was observed that too many prisoners were on the sick list and one bad case was sent to Kuching for treatment. He was found to be suffering from beri-beri and the Principal Medical Officer, suspecting an outbreak, asked that all cases should be sent down at once. In all fourteen men were sent, most of whom were found to be infected. A change in diet was made and at the end of the month the health of the prisoners was good.

Ngoi Ngim On, who has worked here as Court peon for over four years, resigned at the end of April and so far his place has not been filled.

Yong Heng, an old established Siniawan merchant, has made a request for a grant of land near Paku on which to plant padi. The land in question has been surveyed and amounts to some ten acres. Yong Heng has been to Kuching to make representations and the matter is still under discussion. It appears that he is unwilling to go to the expense of importing coolies and buffaloes unless the land is

assured to him. Probably a grant given to him on which to plant padi *only* would lead to an interesting and instructive experiment being made.

An unfortunate boating accident at Blimbing was reported on the 22nd: a small, heavily laden boat was caught in a fresh late in the evening and upset; a woman, one of the nine occupants, was drowned and all the cargo lost. The body was recovered next day. It was incidentally discovered, on enquiring, that the contents of the boat belonged to a Chinaman who was trading without a license for which he was subsequently fined.

A general fire alarm was given in the bazaar on the night of the 5th, when a badly made lamp broke in an upper storey of the gambling farm and set alight to the flooring. The Company's fire engine was brought out, but fortunately was not required as the fire was got under at the expense of some bedding which lay at hand. It is most regrettable that the Chinese do not keep fire-extinguishers in every wooden shop.

The returns from the Cyaniding Works show a yield of 2,218 oz. gold and 632.9 oz. silver. The rainfall for the month was 10.83 inches.

J. C. SWAYNE,  
*Resident 2nd Class.*

### SADONG.

*May.*

On the 3rd of the month I left for up-river and was away nearly three weeks. Most of my time was spent at Tebekang where a number of cases were brought up before me.

A case which caused much local interest was that in which a charge of incest was made against several well-known Chinese residents. The case is still "sub-judice". Owing to complaints made by Tebekang Dyaks against various Chinese for burying a body in their land and in a indecent manner I made a personal investigation and found that the complaints were well founded. The body had been buried in the most revolting manner and the stench was nearly unbearable. Heavy fines have been imposed on the guilty parties. There were a number of other cases but none which call for any special mention. Reports of the padi harvest varied but as most of the Tebekang bazaar had big stores of padi one supposes that the crop has not been so bad as reported.

Hearing that the Controleur of Sanggoh was at Balai Karangang just over the frontier I started to meet him on the 13th and reached Balai Karangang about 1 p. m. the next day.

There is a passable road from Pengkallan Amur to Peripin in the Skayam river, and from there we took boat down to the station. The Controleur, Mr. C. L. Blume, arrived the next day and we talked over various official matters especially with reference to absconders.

I left again on the 16th and reached Tebekang on the 17th. From all reports the padi harvest in Dutch territory has been very good; the local prices were 10 *gantangs* of padi for 1 guilder and 1 *picul* of rice for 8 guilders. There was a stock enough for two years. I visited Gedong, Ampungan and Pichin but found nothing much to do there.

The Dyak tax, to the amount of \$4,000 odd, was collected and a good many fines paid up. I returned to Simunjan on the 20th.

During my absence a number of offences were committed. A bull was speared near the bazaar by some person or persons unknown, and had to be destroyed, whilst the usual thefts in the Residency

took place. A number of vegetable gardens were destroyed in the night also. There appear to be a number of bad characters loafing round the station.

Prisoners have been engaged during the month in planting the Government farm and in the usual up-keep of roads and grounds, a small gang was also employed in taking up and cleaning the pipes from the Colliery to the station. I managed to obtain a quantity of seed and cuttings of various rice substitutes and work is progressing well at the Colliery. I understand that some of the mine coolies have been giving a little trouble lately but I hope the matter will pass over.

I left for Kuching by *Alice Lorraine* on the 23rd and was still away at the end of the month.

Six steamers and ten schooners entered and cleared the port during the month.

Coal shipped to Kuching 1,399 tons 2 cwt.

Imports.	Exports.
\$17,861	\$30,607

J. BEVILLE ARCHER,  
*Resident 2nd Class.*

### SIMANGGANG.

*May.*

On 1st Mr. P. M. Adams accompanied by Abang Dulrasid arrived at Lingga in the s.l. *La Follette* from Sibn. Mr. Aplin came also on a visit.

On the 7th Mr. P. M. Adams accompanied by Abang Haji Buassan left for the Saribas and Krian. Mr. P. M. Adams got as far as Pusa, and as he was suffering from a poisoned leg left for Kuching by boat to seek medical advice, returning to Simanggang on the 18th per m.l. *Sri Danai*. Abang Haji Buassan proceeded to the Krian via Debak to settle cases and attend to various matters; he returned to Simanggang on 31st with cash and notes amounting to \$3,000 for the Simanggang Treasury.

I herewith append Mr. P. M. Adams' report on his visit to the Saribas:—

I left on the 7th for Betong accompanied by Abang Haji Buassan. My time was fully occupied with cases until the 11th. Two Malay women named Sideng and Pisa were fined for attempting to abduct a young girl for immoral purposes. Lai a Dyak was fined 10 katties for seizing a spear during a quarrel. One Cheri opened up an old land case which was apparently settled years ago. Owing to circumstances the case was adjourned for further investigation as Draup appears to have inspected the land in question quite recently. Soon Thai was fined for being in possession of a knife during a quarrel with Tek Kieng, and as the latter was proved to have been equally aggressive both parties were ordered to put a pledge of \$25 each in the fort as security for their good behaviour for 6 months.

The circular concerning the food shortage was read out and explained to a mixed gathering of Chinese, Malays and Dyaks and the seriousness of the rice problem was duly emphasised.

Tenders for the Saribas spirit and gambling farms were called for, these were opened at Pusa in order to give the Chinese there a chance to compete. Ang Hock Kongs's tender of \$320 per mensem for three years, being the highest, was accepted. This is an increase of \$194.50 per mensem on the previous rental.

A complaint was made against a Chinese trader who has been in the Paku for 2 months without once returning. This man has been sent for to return at once. Sabeng brought a case against P. C. Abu Bakar for misappropriation of money paid to him for timber royalty, I have referred this

case to the Resident. I discouraged Dyaks going to other stations to seek employment on account of the rice shortage, and urged them to remain and plant padi. On the night of the 11th Penghulu Sang brought in the body of a Chinaman who had been drowned in the Paku as the result of his boat capsizing. There were no marks of violence on the body.

I left Pusa on the 12th. Soon How and Mui Kiam asked to be allowed to withdraw their cross summonses concerning some letters which they accused each other of destroying, this was permitted as it will be probably keep them quiet and save trouble in the end.

Durman a Malay was fined for interfering with the police in execution of their duty. The Chinese complained that Malays changed notes with them simply for the purpose of obtaining small change in order to buy padi from the Dyaks. It was pointed out that the Chinese were accused of taking percentage on payments by notes.

A charge of theft of rice brought by a woman named Indo against Bojeng and Kumang was dismissed owing to lack of evidence, though suspicion against defendant was very strong. The Chinese complained of repeated thefts from their shops one man having lost over \$200 worth of goods and cash.

Two Chinese traders Soon How and Tye Juak were fined for being in possession of false *datchings*.

I originally intended to go on via Debak to Saratok and Kabong but on account of what appeared to be a poisoned leg decided to go across to Kuching for medical treatment. I sent Abang Haji Buassan on to Saratok and gave him all the necessary instructions as to the work to be done.

I left Pusa at 8 p.m. on the 13th and sailed to Goebilt and the next day Mr. Hunt very kindly sent me on in his launch to Kuching.

On the 10th the m. l. *Sri Damai* arrived with the Right Rev. Bishop Danson accompanied by the Rev. W. Linton and they proceeded direct to Sabu. The Right Rev. Bishop will visit the various Mission Stations in this division, and expects to be here until the end of June.

Mr. H. D. Aplin left for Lingga on the 19th where he will meet the s. l. *La Follette* which will then take him back to Sibul.

All Dyaks under nine different *penghulus* commenced working *bilian* wood for the building of a hospital and dresser's quarters, etc. Towards the end of the month a considerable amount had been brought in, and I have now written to Kuching asking for some Chinese carpenters.

There have been numerous cases before the Courts during the month; and the following call for mention, viz:—Chan Ah Mok, Tay Ah Whatt and Tay Hoi Siow all of Roban were brought up on a charge of murdering one Lim Ah Tsui, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the three Chinese, and minutes of case were sent to Kuching. Taha of Pusa sentenced to six months for theft. Pte. Jaban, S. R. one month for various offences, Lawin a Dyak three months for theft.

Abang Udin, N. O., Debak, and Gelanggang of Rimbas reported a charge of wounding cattle against one Mohamat of Debak. As Mohamat has continually given trouble, and has a so-called grievance against the Native Officer, he was ordered to leave Debak and live at Pusa. Mohamat's father Haji Drahman was turned out of the Rimbas by the late Mr. Maxwell for interfering with the Native Officer's work, etc. Numerous natives were fined for working *jelutong* without a license.

Penghulu Karna visited this station during the month and reported all quiet in the *ulu*. The *Ulu*

*Ai* Dyaks have built two boats for Government these will be kept at Lubok Antu for express service.

*Kalaka*.—Penghulu Sumpieng of the S'blak being found unsatisfactory in his work was relieved of his *penghuluship*, and by general vote Engkamat and Chaung were appointed *penghulus*, one will look after the right hand bank and other the left as in former days. Confirmation of above awaits the approval of His Highness the Tuan Muda.

A Dyak by name Nyangai was reported to have been drowned by the capsizing of his boat. Two days afterwards a search having been made, a crocodile came to the surface with a body in it's mouth, the searchers gave chase and the crocodile let go of the body which proved to be that of Nyangai.

The s.s. *Alice Lorraine* called in once to load gutta leaves, having been chartered by the B. M. Company Limited, Goebilt. She returned to Kuching with a cargo of 1,000 piculs.

Both Dyaks and Malays have started to clear their padi farms.

The following are the trade returns for this division:—

	Imports.	Exports.
May, 1919	\$ 94,549.50	\$135,300.65
Total to 31.5.19	384,951.50	485,008.65
Total to 31.5.18	\$171,160.05	\$187,355.85

F. A. W. PAGE-TURNER,  
*Resident.*

SIBU.

May.

His Highness the Tuan Muda, accompanied by Mr. G. M. Gifford, left Kapit for Belaga on the 5th. His Highness after spending a few days at Belaga went overland to Tenger, *en route* for Baram.

Mr. G. M. Gifford reported from Belaga that a Skapan and a Bukitan killed two Ukits early in the month. The Skapan and Bukitan have been arrested and will be detained in custody until the return of Mr. G. M. Gifford when the case will come up for hearing.

Mr. H. D. Aplin was granted three weeks local leave and left for Simanggang on the 1st; he returned on the 21st.

On the 7th, I left for Rejang in order to hear the case in which a Chinaman, named Ho Ah Kian, was charged with having committed a murderous assault on a woman named Iyut and her daughter Salabiah. Ho Ah Kian was found guilty and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

Ho Ah Kian had been living with the woman Iyut for a number of years, and gave as his reason for attacking her that she had been unfaithful to him. Iyut was severely cut about the head, back and legs; it is feared that the tendons of one leg have been severed and that she will never regain the use of the member. Salabiah, who came to her mother's assistance, was slightly wounded on the head.

On my way back from Rejang I stopped one night at Binatang. Abangs Seman and Latep took proceedings against one Abang Sip for having maliciously set fire to their houses in the Binatang *kampung* during the absence of the inmates. The houses were totally destroyed and had it not been for the prompt assistance rendered by the Malays and Chinese it is more than probable that the greater part of the *kampung* would have been burnt down.

The case has been adjourned pending further evidence.

On the 12th, the Native Officer of Kanowit reported that a Dyak named Lien had been killed by his cousin Bongkong on the previous evening. I left for Kanowit the same day and there held an enquiry. It appears that Lien became enamoured of Srawa, the wife of Bongkong, which led to bad feeling between the two men.

On the evening of the 12th, Lien went to the cow-shed where Bongkong was working and attacked him with a *parang*. Bongkong was able, however, to defend himself with a cone shaped piece of bark until Lien got into difficulties when he in turn attacked Lien and killed him.

The case subsequently came before the Court and a verdict of justifiable homicide was brought in against Bongkong; the woman, Srawa, being sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

From Kanowit, I went to Kapit and arranged for P. Mata-hari to proceed to the Ga'at and ascertain if the rebels still wished to defy the Government or were prepared to surrender. P. Mata-hari and his party were still away at the end of the month.

Proclamation day, the 24th, was observed as a public holiday.

I left for the coast stations on the same day and was still absent at the end of the month.

Mr. Aplin reported by telephone that on the night of the 25th Kong Liok, Kong Chit, and a small boy, were murdered at Durin and their heads taken. Two Poi Dyaks named Jebat and Niung are suspected of having committed the crime and every effort has been made to trace them and to bring them to justice but, as yet, without success. Pending their arrest the relations of these men have been detained at Sibu, and the Poi Dyaks have been warned that should they assist the fugitives in any way they will be severely punished.

Surplus cash amounting to \$1,000 was remitted from Rejang to the Sibu Treasury and a further sum of \$7,000 remitted from Kapit.

The Sibu Treasury transmitted, by the s. s. *Alice Lorraine*, \$40,000 to the Sarawak Treasury.

The s. l. *Lucile* arrived on the 20th bringing Mr. W. H. Jacques who had been appointed to take charge of the Treasury, Customs and Post Office Departments in place of Mr. C. B. Betts who has been granted furlough to Europe, prior to concluding his agreement with the Sarawak Government.

Mr. C. B. Betts left for Singapore per the s. s. *Batavier* on the 26th. The Rev. Wallace and Mrs. Miner, who were also passengers to Singapore by the same steamer, are not expected to return.

Dr. O. G. F. Luhn visited Kanowit early in the month and later visited Mukah, Oya, and the Igan districts.

The prisoners after having completed the annual whitewashing and painting of the wireless pylons, have been employed entirely on planting food substitutes. In consequence the roads and grass lands in and around the station are in a very neglected state.

Every effort has been made to impress on all classes of the community the necessity of planting substitutes but with not over much success. I am of opinion that not until the imports of rice are controlled by the Government and the native and Chinese are rationed will the greater number of them realise the urgent necessity of planting rice and substitutes on any comprehensive scale.

The large profits still to be made by the Chinese and Malays traders purchasing illipe nuts from Dyaks is the cause, to some extent, of more not having been done in the way of cultivation.

The principal item under exports for the month is illipe nuts. Some 10,896.55 piculs of these nuts were exported. It is expected large quantities will be still available for export during the coming and

perhaps the following month as the upper Julau stocks have not as yet been put on the market.

The s. s. *Gladys* made two trips to and from Kuching and one trip direct to Singapore and back.

The s. s. *Sarawak* after a long absence, was again put on the Sibu—Kuching run. She called once at Kapit during the latter part of the month.

The s. s. *Batavier* and s. s. *Flevo* made two trips each to and from Singapore.

The s. s. *Alice Lorraine* arrived during the month with a cargo of coal and cleared with a full cargo of illipe nuts.

The imports and exports for the past month show the following figures:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Coasting ...	\$ 61,684	\$ 146,964
Foreign ...	272,227	297,115
	\$ 333,911	\$ 444,079
Brought forward	676,313	804,538
Total to 31/5/19	\$1,010,224	\$1,248,617
1918 ...	\$ 351,500	\$ 411,308
Immigrants 32.		

J. BARING-GOULD,  
Resident 3rd Division.

## The Sarawak Gazette.

### RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "SARAWAK GAZETTE"

#### Payable in advance.

Quarter of a column and under—		
First insertion ...	...	\$1.00
Second and third insertion each	do	0.50
Subsequent do	do	0.25
Half a Column and under—		
First insertion ...	...	2.00
Second and third insertion each	do	1.00
Subsequent do	do	0.50
A Column and under—		
First insertion each ...	...	4.00
Second and third insertion each	do	2.00
Subsequent do	do	1.00

Special arrangements may be made for standing advertisements.

All communications intended for insertion in the *Sarawak Gazette* must be directed to the Editor at the Government Printing Office, Kuching. They should be *clearly* written and should reach the Office at least one day before the publication of each issue.

Letters and other contributions must be authenticated by writer's name sent privately to the Editor.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, or to give reasons for not inserting them.

Residents at the Outstations will confer an obligation by forwarding to the Office early intelligence of all matters of general interest in their respective neighbourhoods.

## Kuching, Foreign Trade Returns for the month of May, 1919.

IMPORTS.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Aërated Water ...	cases 821	\$ 4,980
Ammunition ...	...	4,495
Arrack, etc. ...	...	3,850
Biscuits ...	...	4,727
Blachan ...	piculs 50½	851
Blankets ...	...	370
Brass & Copper-ware ...	...	8,485
Boots & Shoes ...	...	133
Butter and Cheese ...	...	1,152
Candies ...	...	856
Canvas ...	...	862
Cement ...	casks 25	285
Cloth	...	...
Cotton ...	...	218,090
Silk ...	...	5
Clothing	...	...
Cotton ...	...	48,494
Coke ...	tons 50	5,400
Cocoanuts ...	No. 5,500	325
Coffee	...	...
Liberian, etc. ...	piculs 140½	4,831
In tins ...	...	225
Corrugated Iron ...	...	215
Cotton Seed ...	...	2,332
Crockery and Glass-ware ...	...	12,252
Curry stuffs and sauce, etc. ...	...	4,952
Damar ...	...	293
Drugs and Chemicals	...	...
For Mfg. purposes ...	...	2,096
Drugs ...	...	4,956
Eggs Salted ...	No. 21,100	636
Fire-arms ...	...	163
Fire-works ...	...	2,564
Fish	...	...
Dried ...	piculs 61½	2,421
Salted ...	piculs 20	175
In tins ...	...	1,022
Flour ...	bags 3,635	16,465
Fruit	...	...
Fresh ...	...	412
Dried ...	...	1,159
In tins ...	...	568
Furniture ...	...	262
Ghee ...	piculs 7½	715
Gold leaf ...	ozs. 150	6,550
Grains	...	...
Beans and peas ...	piculs 774½	9,230
Rice ...	piculs 32,561	415,636
Other sorts ...	piculs 2,791½	8,990
Gunnies new ...	bales 90	19,085
Do. old ...	bundles 171	70
Hams and Bacons ...	...	2,540
Hats ...	...	12,838
Iron-ware ...	...	7,582
Japanese Curios ...	...	60
Jars ...	No. 7	2,684
Joss sticks and Papers ...	...	2,982
Lard ...	piculs 75½	894
Lamps ...	...	980
Leather ...	piculs 7½	73
Live stock	...	...
Cattle ...	head 7	10
Poultry ...	No. 24	150
Swine ...	head 11	12,996
Machinery ...	...	2,423
Mats ...	...	5,688
Matches ...	cases 98	1,710
Macaroni and vermicelli ...	...	6,087
Milk, condensed ...	cases 317	851
Oils, etc.	...	...
Vegetable ...	piculs 26½	1,984
Lubricating ...	piculs 121½	37,216
Kerosine ...	cases 5,708	62
Methylated Spirit ...	gallons 36	211,000
Opium raw ...	...	2,931
Paint, Varnish and Tar ...	...	6,432
Papers ...	...	4,875
Provisions sundry ...	...	4,630
Prussn Refuse ...	piculs 944½	1,899
Rope	...	...
Coir ...	coils 104	5
Manila ...	coils 5	270
Wire ...	coils 18	520
Sago Pearl or Raw ...	piculs 12½	153
Salt ...	piculs 3,599½	10,798
Soap ...	...	5,493
Stationery and Books ...	...	3,001
Carry forward	...	\$1,173,756

## IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Brought forward	...	\$1,173,756
Sugar ...	piculs 2,702½	48,819
Sundries ...	...	16,907
Tea in bundles ...	boxes 238	4,483
Tea in Tins ...	...	895
Timber ...	...	2,113
Twine and Thread ...	...	18,909
Tobacco	...	...
In tins Cigars & Cigarettes ...	cases 159	59,857
Chinese ...	piculs 197½	10,457
P'hang, Java & S'rokok, etc. ...	piculs 197½	26,157
Treasure ...	picul 1½	197,476
Trepang ...	...	85
Vegetables	...	...
Fresh ...	...	3,908
Salted ...	...	3,950
In tins ...	...	274
Wines and Spirits ...	...	7,677
Zinc ...	...	988
TOTAL VALUE	...	\$1,571,155
Brought forward	...	\$2,644,216
Total Value to Date	...	\$4,215,371
1918	...	\$2,541,782

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Betel-nuts ...	piculs 4601	\$ 1,708
Bees-wax ...	piculs 383½	1,478
Birds'-nests ...	piculs 123½	17,851
Blachan ...	piculs 11½	94
Brass-ware ...	...	87
Camphor ...	catties 2½	99
Do. Oil ...	...	6
Canes ...	No. 1,700	55
Charcoal ...	piculs 427½	471
Cloth ...	...	90
Coprah ...	piculs 92½	1,137
Crockery-ware ...	...	605
Damar ...	piculs 923½	10,758
Dynamite ...	cases 6	27
Eggs (Turtle) ...	No. 4,000	30
Empties ...	...	3,393
Fish ...	piculs 358½	9,215
Gambier ...	piculs 497½	4,107
Gold ...	ozs. 8,547.5	90,100
Gutta and Rubber	...	...
India Rubber ...	piculs 21	80
Jangkar ...	piculs 217½	614
Jelutong ...	piculs 5,398½	84,215
Do. Refind ...	piculs 4,886½	175,336
Percha ...	piculs 59½	11,802
Plantation ...	piculs 2,531	251,639
Leaf Gutta ...	piculs 804	7,258
Hides & Skins ...	piculs 5½	280
Iron-ware ...	...	3,665
Live stock	...	...
Swine ...	head 4	44
Mats ...	...	474
Machinery ...	...	2,030
N. H. Specimens ...	...	18
Oils ...	piculs 6½	123
Opium ...	...	900
Pepper (white) ...	piculs 561½	32,296
Do. (black) ...	piculs 3,285½	109,899
Prawns (dried) ...	piculs 105½	2,389
Rattans No. 2 timoi, etc. ...	piculs 292½	795
Sago flour ...	piculs 37,985½	387,449
Salt ...	piculs 22	47
Sugar nipa ...	piculs 748½	4,640
Sundries ...	...	4,023
Timber ...	...	546
Timber (manufactured) ...	...	1,439
Tobacco	...	...
In tins Cigars & Cigarettes	...	150
Chinese ...	case 1	20
Treasure ...	...	14,000
Tuba Roots ...	piculs 12½	128
Vegetable talloow seed ...	piculs 19,595½	341,772
Wine and Spirits ...	...	5
Zinc ...	...	95
TOTAL VALUE	...	\$1,579,392
Brought forward	...	\$9,433,945
Total Value to Date	...	\$5,013,337
1918	...	\$2,377,779

Kuching, Coasting Trade Returns for the month of May., 1919.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle ... ..	head 64	\$ 1,696
Coal ... ..	tons 1,252½	13,877
Damar ... ..	piculs 311½	6,668
Gutta jangkar ... ..	piculs 86½	755
Do. jelatong ... ..	piculs 13,325½	194,085
Do. percha ... ..	piculs 83½	4,722
India-rubber ... ..	piculs 451½	487
Plantation Rubber ... ..	piculs 41	22,388
Prawn refuse ... ..	piculs 249½	200
Pepper (white) ... ..	piculs 266½	11,980
Do. (black) ... ..	piculs 2	7,890
Rattans No. 1, sega, etc. ... ..	piculs 34½	10
Do. No. 2, temoi, ..	piculs 34½	100
Sago flour ... ..	piculs 1,277½	8,550
.. raw ... ..	t'pins 150,578	211,465
Sundries ... ..	...	47,151
Treasure ... ..	...	34,454
Vegetable seeds ... ..	piculs 18,808½	255,845
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b> ... ..	...	<b>\$ 822,273</b>
Brought forward ... ..	...	<b>1,636,390</b>
<b>Total Value to Date</b> ... ..	...	<b>\$2,457,663</b>
1918 ... ..	...	<b>\$ 964,091</b>

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Brass-ware ... ..	...	\$ 3,775
Iron-ware ... ..	...	3,465
Jars ... ..	No. 250	1,037
Oil kerosine ... ..	cases 2,462½	17,184
Opium ... ..	...	64,808
Padi ... ..	piculs 40	180
Rice ... ..	piculs 5,131½	74,059
Sundries ... ..	...	276,209
Treasure ... ..	...	109,430
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b> ... ..	...	<b>\$ 550,147</b>
Brought forward ... ..	...	<b>1,251,958</b>
<b>Total Value to Date</b> ... ..	...	<b>\$1,802,100</b>
1918 ... ..	...	<b>\$ 833,122</b>

D. A. OWEN,  
for Registrar of Trade.

Rainfall, May, 1919.

DATE.	Lundu.	Baram.	Bitulu.
1	Inches. —	Inches. 1'83	Inches 1'40
2	—	—	—
3	1'85	'16	—
4	3'05	—	—
5	'80	1'15	—
6	—	'28	'08
7	—	'04	—
8	—	'46	47
9	—	—	—
10	—	—	'19
11	—	—	—
12	2'20	—	—
13	1'05	—	'07
14	—	'08	'30
15	'10	—	'21
16	'38	—	'20
17	1'30	—	—
18	'60	—	'21
19	—	—	1'30
20	'10	'20	—
21	—	—	'52
22	—	'95	'35
23	—	—	1'50
24	—	1'00	'86
25	—	'80	—
26	'10	'80	'30
27	—	'20	—
28	—	'41	—
29	'20	'03	—
30	'50	—	'19
31	'73	—	—
Total	12'96	8'39	7'56

THE "SARAWAK GAZETTE"  
ALMANAC.

JULY, 1919.

En- glish. Days of week.	Chi- nese. Months.	Mo- dan. Months. Dates.	MOON'S PHASES, ETC. 5th First Quarter ☽ 13th Full moon ○ 20th Last Quarter ☾ 27th New moon ●	High water at Kuching	
				A. M.	P. M.
Tu 1	6	4	Dominion Day, Canada. ..	7 28	7 40
W 2	5	3	...	8 11	8 19
Th 3	5	4	...	8 52	8 58
F 4	5	5	American Independence Day. ..	9 33	9 41
S 5	8	7	H.M.S. Samarang visits Sarawak 1849.	10 17	10 27
<b>Z</b> 6	9	7	3rd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. ..	11 8	11 20
M 7	10	8	...	—	0 26
Tu 8	11	9	...	1 13	1 41
W 9	12	10	...	2 22	2 46
Th 10	13	11	...	3 20	3 24
F 11	14	12	...	3 44	4 16
S 12	15	13	...	4 32	4 52
<b>Z</b> 13	16	14	4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. ..	5 15	5 28
M 14	17	15	...	5 58	6 6
Tu 15	18	16	St. Swithin. ..	6 30	6 41
W 16	19	17	...	7 4	7 14
Th 17	20	18	...	7 41	7 49
F 18	21	19	...	8 20	8 28
S 19	22	20	...	9 1	9 10
<b>Z</b> 20	23	21	5th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. ..	9 48	9 58
M 21	24	22	Sir Charles Brooke joined the	10 40	10 57
Tu 22	25	23	service, 1852.	11 39	0 6
W 23	26	24	...	0 57	1 26
Th 24	27	25	...	2 17	2 46
F 25	28	26	Sir H. Keppel with <i>Dido</i> and <i>Eleg-</i>	3 20	3 29
S 26	29	27	tion again visits Sarawak 1849.	4 1	4 23
<b>Z</b> 27	7	1	6th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. ..	4 57	5 14
M 28	2	2	...	5 44	5 59
Tu 29	3	1	...	6 27	6 31
W 30	4	2	...	7 7	7 16
Th 31	5	3	Battle of Tanjong Mars 1849. ..	7 44	7 51

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

- PER s. s. *Kuching*:—17th June—From Singapore—Mr. Lim Cheng Soon.
- PER s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak*:—20th June—From Rejang—Mr. H. D. Aplin—From Sibuan—Dr. Luhn and Mr. and Mrs. Parry Davis.
- PER s. s. *Alice Lorraine*:—25th June—From Sibuan—Mr. J. R. Barnes.
- PER s. s. *Kuching*: 28th June—From Singapore—Hon. Mr. F. G. Day, Messrs. J. M. Bryan, Balfour and Marshall.
- PER m. t. *Miri*:—29th June—From Miri—Capt. Gallien.

DEPARTURES.

- PER s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak*:—14th June—For Sibuan—Messrs. Parry Davis and J. Couatts.
- PER s. l. *Lucile*:—21st June—For Sadong—Dr. Greene.
- PER s. s. *Kuching*:—21st June—For Singapore—Mrs. L. Miang Yang, Mrs. O. Ah Chew, Messrs. T. A. Roberts, O. Tiang Soon, O. Biow Sim, K. Chong Seng, S. Why Khu and P. Meng Teck.
- PER p. s. *Adeh*:—29th June—For the North—Dr. and Mrs. Greene.

**Market Price List for the month of  
May 1919.**

		1919.	1913.
Beans Long	per catty	..	6 4
Do. French	..	..	15 10
Do. Sprouts	..	..	5 2
Bamboo do.	..	..	10 6
Brinjals	..	..	5 3
Beef (Cow)	..	..	25
Do. (Buffalo) No. 1	..	..	25
Do. do. " 2	..	..	15
Capous	..	..	64 48
Celery	..	..	12 4
Chillies Fresh	..	..	26 8
Cucumbers	..	..	4 2
Crabs (large)	each	..	8 6
Do. (medium)	..	..	6 4
Do. (small)	..	..	3 2
Ducks	per catty	..	46 35
Do. Eggs fresh (large) each	..	..	4 3½
Do. do. (small)	..	..	3½ 3
Do. do. (Salted)	..	..	4 3
Eggs Hen (large)	..	..	4 3
Do. (small)	..	..	2½
Fish No. 1	per catty	..	32 26
Do. " 2	..	..	23 20
Do. " 3	..	..	11 8
Fowls (Cocks)	..	..	40 30
Do. (Cockerels)	..	..	50 38
Do. (Hens)	..	..	50 38
Do. (Pullets)	..	..	66 40
Do. Cocks (Dyak Breed)	per catty	..	39 27
Do. (Cockerels) Do.	..	..	48 34
Do. (Hens) Do.	..	..	48 32
Do. (Pullets) Do.	..	..	54 36
Ginger	per catty	..	5 10
Geese	..	..	56 38
Gourd	..	..	3 2
Mutton	..	..	50
Potatoes Sweet	..	..	5 2½
Prawns (Fresh)	..	..	23 18
Pumpkins	..	..	3 2
Pork No. 1	..	..	48 42
Do. " 2	..	..	38 34
Do. " 3	..	..	34 30
Pigeons Young	per pair	..	55 50
Radish	per catty	..	7 5
Turnips	..	..	2 5
Yams	..	..	6 6

**NOTICE.**

**SALE BY AUCTION**

of all unredeemed pledges from YEK YEUN & Co., Pawn Farmers, No. 8, Sibn Bazaar Sibn, will be held on the 15th September 1919 at 10 a.m. and quarterly from that date until further notice.

Lists of all unredeemed pledges are on view at the Farmers' premises.

LAW JEE THAI,

*Authorised Auctioneers.*

**NOTICE.**

**Gazette subscriptions and Printing  
Office bills.**

For the convenience of residents at Outstations Sarawak stamps will be taken in payment of small sums but only the 1, 2 and 3 cent values will be accepted. It is requested, however, that *Money Orders* be sent if possible.

J. C. SWAYNE,

*Manager, Govt. Printing Office.*

**LOOK OUT**

FOR

**2nd-5th August.**

**FIREWORKS**

for the forthcoming  
**PEACE CELEBRATIONS.**

I have in stock about \$100,000 worth of fireworks. of the best European made, consisting of: Torch-lights (Bengal lights coloured also with Magnesium brilliant and pearl mosaic), one light gives 1000 candle-power lasting 15 minutes, for processions, Cannons-signal (mortars), flying pigeons, day and night bomb-shells in different sizes.

**DO NOT WAIT TILL THE LAST  
TO SEND IN YOUR  
ORDERS**

**Please send in Your Orders  
IMMEDIATELY**

if you want to participate in this

**National Event**

to

**Mr. Y. TAN,**

**Raffles Chambers,  
SINGAPORE.**

who has various assortments to satisfy  
**EVERYBODY and ANYBODY.**

Batavia Fireworks in cases containing full sets of assortments such as a large quantity of assorted rockets and Bengal lights (coloured and magnesium), balloon, golden rain, magnesium star, rosettes-wheels, sun, turning wheels, flower pots, flying pigeon, Roman Candles, Neptunes whistles, magnesium-fountains, etc. etc., fine display for the use on Rubber Estates or Outstations except set pieces, these go off easily themselves.

Prices from \$200, \$350 & \$450, Full remittance to accompany Orders, and accompanied by an import permit from the C. P. O. at your city. Outstation orders plus \$25 cost of transport by railway.

Set pieces, Day and Night Bomb Shells. Prices on application, if possible by wire, as the time is too short for correspondence. Selections may be left to me if preferred.

**Do Not Delay.**

**NOTICE.**

**ASTANA FARM.**

**T**HE Manager of Astana Farm begs to inform the Public that he is unable to attend to Orders for milk after Office hours.

**AOBA & CO.,****HIGH CLASS JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.**

(QUALIFIED IN TOKYO.)

Will take outdoor photographs at any place and time. Night photographs can also be taken with the latest and safest flash light process. Best attention will be always given to patrons.

No. 32, KHOO HUN YEANG STREET,

KUCHING.

[6-5]

**"GLORIA" INCANDESCENT LANTERNS.**

\*\*\*

300 Candle Power of Brilliant Light at a cost that is far cheaper than any other known method of producing artificial light.

Suitable for Indoor or Outdoor Illumination.

**Will Burn Kerosene or Benzine  
With Equal Facility.**



No Noise.

No Grease.

No Smoke.

No Wicks to  
Trim.

No Odour.

No Trouble  
Whatever!

Nothing to wear out, break or get out of order.

Made of heavy gauge brass, nickel plated, fitted with a reinforced mica chimney.

**Price \$20. (Twenty Dollars) each.**

Complete with all fittings and one spare Generator.

Spare Mantles \$4.80 per dozen.

Spare Generators 72 cents each.

Obtainable from

VANSCOLINA &amp; COMPANY,

Sole Agents,

LABUAN, S. S.

[4-2]

**WANTED.**

**O**NE OR TWO APPRENTICE CLERKS  
(Chinese) for the Post, Shipping and  
Customs Office, Kuching.

Preference given to those having a knowledge of Chinese writing.

Apply in own handwriting to the Postmaster General, Kuching.

**SYN HIN LEONG & CO.,**

22, CARPENTER STREET.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Beer, Wine, Spirit &amp; General Store Dealers.

: (o) :

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

**FRASER & NEAVE'S AERATED WATERS***(The Best throughout the East.)***Coagulatex.**

An ideal coagulant and superior to Acetic Acid in the treatment of rubber, sold at

\$1 per quart bottle enough to make

150 catties of dry rubber.

**ASAHI BEER.****ACETIC ACID.**

: (o) :

**Fresh supplies of Stores are received  
regularly.**

**PRICES MODERATE.**

**Free delivery to customers in Kuching.  
Free packing & shipping for Outstation  
Orders.**

[u. c.]

PURE FOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH  
**“ALEXANDRIA” CANNED MEATS**

Every Tin Guaranteed under the New South Wales  
Pure Food Act, and packed under the constant  
 and vigilant supervision of a Government Inspector.

ASK FOR **“ALEXANDRIA”**

Roast Beef  
 Corned Beef  
 Ox Cheek  
 Ox Tongues  
 Luncheon Tongues  
 Sheep Tongues  
 Extract of Beef

Roast Mutton  
 Corned Mutton  
 Spiced Mutton  
 Mutton Chops  
 Assorted Meats  
 Minced Scollops  
 Assorted Soups

Beef Sausage  
 Pork Sausage  
 Frankfurt Sausage  
 Beef Dripping  
 Pork and Beans  
 Irish Stew  
 Ox Tail Soup

As supplied in huge quantities to the Imperial and Indian  
 Governments for use by both the Army and Navy.

Sold by all Stores.

**CHARLES BOWEN & CO.,**

2 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY, N. S. W.

**“ALEXANDRIA MEAT WORKS.”**

Distributors for the East:

Seremban General Agency, Ltd.

(Incorporated in F. M. S.)

SINGAPORE.

*Sub: Agents*—**BAN JUI LONG,**

14 Carpenter Street,

**KUCHING, SARAWAK.**

and **BAN JUI GUAN,**

**MIRI, SARAWAK.**

# THE SARAWAK STUDIO

(REPRESENTATIVES OF MESSRS. KODAK LIMITED.)

THE BEST IN KUCHING

WHERE GOOD PORTRAITS CAN BE TAKEN AND VIEWS OF THE  
NEIGHBOURHOOD PROCURED.

PHOTOS FOR PASSPORTS

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KODAKS, KODAK FILMS, PLATES, PAPERS, CHEMICALS,  
PHOTO PASTE AND ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS  
SUPPLIED AT SINGAPORE CATALOGUE PRICES.

AMATEURS' FILMS & PLATES DEVELOPED, PRINTED &  
ENLARGED AT REASONABLE CHARGES.

*Free instructions given to Amateurs with pleasure.*

C. M. LEE,  
*Manager.*

21, COURT HOUSE ROAD,  
KUCHING.

[12-8]

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CAPTAIN.	WHERE FROM.	CHINESE.		NATIVES OF INDIA.		OTHER ASIATICS.		TOTAL.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1919.										
May	1 S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	... W. R. Barton	Singapore	41	5	1	...	1	1	49
"	4 P. S. <i>Aieh</i>	... Awg. Rais	Brooketon	5	...	...	...	16	6	27
"	7 S. S. <i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>	... A. E. McDonnell	Singapore	33	5	...	...	...	...	38
"	13 S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	... W. R. Barton	do	62	15	16	...	28	11	132
"	19 S. S. <i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>	... A. E. McDonnell	do	51	4	2	...	5	1	63
"	25 S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	... W. R. Barton	do	58	5	1	...	15	3	82
"	31 S. S. <i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>	... A. E. McDonnell	do	34	3	...	...	2	...	39
				284	37	20	...	67	22	430
			Brought forward	916	130	37	2	215	76	1,376
			Total to Date	1,200	167	57	2	282	98	1,806
			1918	928	117	27	3	318	57	1,450

## Departures.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CAPTAIN.	WHITHER BOUND.	CHINESE.		NATIVES OF INDIA.		OTHER ASIATICS.		TOTAL.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1919.										
May	2 Boat	... Daud	P. S'rasan	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
"	5 S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	... W. R. Barton	Singapore	81	7	1	1	4	2	96
"	11 S. S. <i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>	... A. E. McDonnell	do	39	6	4	...	21	13	83
"	17 S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	... W. R. Barton	do	37	5	3	1	10	...	56
"	21 Bdg. <i>Kumbang Tanjung</i>	... Hj. Bujang	P'mangkat	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
"	23 S. S. <i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>	... A. E. McDonnell	Singapore	23	6	...	...	1	...	30
"	29 P. S. <i>Adah</i>	... Awg. Rais	Brooketon	4	...	...	...	6	...	10
"	29 S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	... W. R. Barton	Singapore	24	12	2	...	4	3	45
			Brought forward	208	36	10	2	48	19	323
			Total to Date	690	161	27	7	170	56	1,111
			1918	898	197	37	9	218	75	1,434
			1918	750	127	37	4	159	44	1,121

D. A. OWEN,  
for Registrar of Trade.

