

OFFICIAL COPY



THE

# Sarawak Gazette.

Price

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1907.

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## The Sarawak Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1907.

### Marrriage.

MOIR—BRODIE.—On the 23rd April, 1907, at the Parish Church of St. Leonard's Streatham, by the Revd. H. H. Jebb, M. A. assisted by the Revd. J. A. Grant, M. A., ALEXANDER MOIR of Little Firth Head, Dalbeattie, N. B., (formerly of Sarawak) to ELEANOR JESSIE BRODIE, daughter of Mr. William Gibson Brodie, of Thirincro Road, Streatham.

### Order.

No. III, 1907.

I HEREBY direct that on and after the 1st proximo the Leper Camp at 5th mile shall be entirely under the superintendence of the Medical Department and not as hitherto of the Police. The Principal Medical Officer or his Deputy will therefore on and after that date be responsible for all arrangements connected with the supply of food for the Camp and will report whenever necessary on matters concerning it to the Hon'ble the Resident 1st Division.

C. V. BROOKE,  
*Rajah Muda.*

Kuching, Sarawak,  
 13th March, 1907.

### Order.

No. IV, 1907.

The following regulations regarding the import of Firearms into Sarawak are published for general information.

1.—Any person desirous of importing any Firearm into Sarawak must in first place obtain a "Permit" to do so from Resident's Office in Kuching and after the firearm in question has been imported it will be necessary for the owner to obtain a license to carry same. Europeans or others newly arriving in the Country and bringing in any firearms will have same detained in the Customs Department until production of the necessary "Permit."

2.—The above mentioned Permits and Licenses are not transferable unless authority has been obtained authorizing the transfer and any person so offending will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.

3.—Before importing ammunition it is also necessary to take out a "Permit" and the ammunition imported is to be for personal use and not for sale or disposal otherwise except with special permission. The penalty for any infringement of this regulation will be the same as for unauthorized transfer of firearms.

By order of His Highness The Rajah Muda.

P. F. CUNYNGHAME,  
*Resident 1st Division.*

Resident's Office,  
 Kuching, Sarawak,  
 23rd March, 1907.

### Notice.

No. VII, 1907.

Re Liew Mooi and Lee Seh, chop Shin Hap. (*Absconded.*) Trader in Shak Loong Mun Bazaar.

ALL creditors and other persons having any claim whatsoever against the Estate of the above named are hereby requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned within three (3) months from date, after which date the assets of the above named will be divided amongst the parties entitled thereto, regard being had only to those claims of which notice

shall have been given. And all monies owing to the said Estate shall be paid to the undersigned forthwith.

E. R. STILWELL,  
*Resident, Upper Sarawak.*

Bau,  
March 1st, 1907.

### Notice.

No. VIII, 1907.

In *re Tau Ah Chak* (Kau Chew Chinese), a pepper planter in the Ibus stream, Kalaka, against whom a warrant was issued on December 9th, 1906, for *absconding under advances*, it is hereby notified that all creditors and other persons having any claims whatsoever against the Estate of the above are requested to send particulars to the undersigned within three months from date, after which date the assets of the above named will be divided amongst the parties entitled thereto.

By order of the Resident.

A. E. CHEYNE,  
*Clerk to Court of Requests.*

Kabong,  
March 1st, 1907.

### Notice.

No. XI, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that grant No. 342 issued on March 3rd 1897 to one En Kon Fook for a piece of land containing about 1 acre 0 roods 32 perches situated on the Tabuan road, Simpang Tiga, is supposed to have been lost or destroyed.

Any person holding said grant is required to present it at the Municipal Branch P. W. D. Office not later than 1st July 1907 otherwise grant No. 342 will be cancelled and a new grant issued.

M. G. BRADFORD,  
*Officer in Charge,  
Municipal Branch.*

2nd April, 1907.

### Notification.

No. XIII, 1907.  
**Money Orders.**

#### ADVICE OF PAYMENT.

FROM 1st April 1907 remitters of Money Orders to, or through, the United Kingdom may obtain an "Advice of Payment" either at the time of application or at any time subsequent thereto.

The fee for such advice will be 10 cents (additional to the Commission.)

It is however pointed out that the Post Office undertakes only to pay the Order when duly signed in accordance with the application, but does not guarantee the genuineness of the Signature or the identity of the payee.

C. C. ROBISON,  
*Postmaster-General.*

### Notice.

No. XIV, 1907.

*Re Nyam Kon Poh, Chop Hiap Hin. (Absconded). Trader in Shak Lung Mun Bazaar.*

ALL creditors and other persons having any claim whatsoever against the Estate of the above named are hereby requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned within three (3) months from date, after which date the assets of the above named will be divided amongst the parties entitled thereto, regard being had only to those claims of which notice shall have been given. And all monies owing to the above Estate shall be paid to the undersigned forthwith.

E. R. STILWELL,  
*Resident, Upper Sarawak.*

Bau,  
April 1st, 1907.

### Notice.

No. XV, 1907.

THE herein after mentioned sums in deposit in the Office of the Court, Kuching, will be paid into Govt. revenue if not claimed on or before 29th June 1907.

For	from	amount.
Bong Kang	Est. Chang Kiow	.57
Bong Jun Seng	" "	.56
Ban Hok Bee	Est. Hiap Seng	31.30
Chong Hok	Est. Bong Kiow	3.06
Chai Man	Est. Chai Nguan	5.32
Chang Khim	Est. Chang Kiow	.70
Chin Thai	Est. Soon Watt	6.82
Chin Tai	Est. Hok Seng (Oya)	.84
Cheng Heng	Est. Tang Liang Hong	2.00
Chen Kee Yan (decd.)	Est. Teo Lim Ee	.61
Chang Ngua	Chong Bui Cheong	142.00
Chang Ngee	Chin Ann	36.00
Chang Hin Man	" "	36.00
Eng Ann Teng	Est. Tek Guan	1.84
Est. Soba Singh (decd.)	Balance	26.70
Est. Seng Soon	Balance	51.82
Guan Ho Seng	Est. Tek Guan	36.64
Hok Seng	" "	5.06
Kow Mook	Est. Ng Man	9.00
Kim Wat Hin	Est. Tek Guan	16.95
Lim San Jin	Est. Lim Fwee	24.70
Sim Swee Seng	Est. Tek Guan	.69
Seng Tek	" "	33.70
Sim Ghee Eng	" "	67.47
Swee Choon	" "	27.72
Swee Seng	" "	35.45
Teng Loh Poh	Chin Non	1.50
Tan Ah Ngo	Pawadi Muni Sami	.10
Tan Ah Nang	Tan Ah Hok	2.00
Topeh	Munian	2.00
Tek Chiang	Est. Kian Ann	14.72

JOHN E. A. LEWIS,  
*Resident 2nd Class.*

Court House, Kuching,  
12th April, 1907.



**Notice.**

No. XVI, 1907.

It is hereby notified that a copy of Cassell's Magazine for March 1907 is now lying in the Kuching Post Office without a wrapper.

C. C. ROBISON,  
*Postmaster General.*

General Post Office,  
Sarawak, 22nd April, 1906.

**Notice.**

No. XIX, 1907.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT KUCHING.

In the goods of Tian Kuai, Tian Bun Teo, and Ngwee Long pepper planters of S. Tapang. (*Absconded.*)

In the goods of Chang Lee, pepper planter of Sigobang. (*Absconded.*)

In the goods of Chop Tian Hong of Main Bazaar, Trader.

In the goods of Chang Put, Ngui Chin Fung and Ngui Loi Sun, pepper planters of S. Sarawak. (*Absconded.*)

In the goods of Chung Siang, pepper planter of Jugan. (*Absconded.*)

In the goods of Ah Soi, Sawyer of Santubong. (*Absconded.*)

In the goods of Tong Sian chop Shew Sen Tong, Druggist of Batu Kawa. (*Absconded.*)

In the goods of Ang Tek, Chop Ang Guan What, Fisherman and trader of Muara Tebas. (*Absconded.*)

In the goods of Talip bin Bujang (Sambas) Trader and Mariner of Kampong Grissek.

In the goods of Chua Lew Swee, eating house keeper. (*Absconded.*)

In the goods of Goh Seng Hok alias Goh Wah Seng boat hawker. (*Absconded.*)

ALL creditors and other persons having any claim whatsoever against the Estates of the above named are hereby requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 15th June, 1907, after which date the assets of the above named will be divided amongst the parties entitled thereto regard being had only to those claims of which notice shall have been given. And all monies owing to the above Estates shall be paid to the undersigned forthwith.

JOHN E. A. LEWIS,  
*Resident 2nd Class.*

Bankruptcy Court,  
Kuching, 29th April, 1907.

**Notice.**

No. XX, 1907.

Re Chew Boon San, chop Kong Tsze Thong.

ALL creditors and other persons having any claim whatsoever against the Estate of the above named are hereby requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned within three (3) months from date, after which date the assets of the above named will be divided amongst the parties entitled thereto, regard being had only to those claims of which notice shall have been given and all monies owing to the said Estate shall be paid to the undersigned forthwith.

E. R. STILWELL,  
*Resident, Upper Sarawak.*

Bau,  
May 17th, 1907.

**Notice.**

No. XXI, 1907.

THE use, for prepayment of postage, of counterfeit stamps or stamps already used, and the manufacture, sale, hawking or distribution of embossed or adhesive stamps forged or imitated in such a manner as to be mistaken for the genuine issues of any country is prohibited, and, if detected, will be severely punished.

C. BROOKE,  
*Rajah.*

Kuching,  
18th May, 1907.

**Notification.**

No. XXII, 1907.

PROVISIONAL Grant dated 15th October 1905 to Koh San Hoh, Chop Soon Bee Ann, of 5,000 acres of land near Moratabas for the purpose of planting Gutta or Rubber has this day been cancelled by order of H. H. The Rajah, the conditions upon which it was granted not having been complied with.

M. G. BRADFORD,  
*Officer in Charge,*  
*Municipal Branch, P. W. D.*

Kuching,  
23rd May, 1907.

**Notice.**

No. XXIII, 1907.

By order of the Court there will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Kuching, at 9 A. M. on Monday the 17th June.

Grant No. 773 dated 22nd April 1905 being lot 1 Section 29 on the West of the Datus Road having an area of 5 acres 2 roods 08 poles or thereabouts and containing the dwelling houses of the late Datu Bandar with stables and other out-buildings.

The above will be sold in five lots which have been staked out on the ground and are as follows.

Lot No. 1. That portion of Grant No. 773 on which stand the houses and stables of the late Datu Bandar, and the house of Hadji Matusin which however is not included in the sale.

Lot No. 2. That portion of Grant No. 773 on which stands the house of Dyang Siti.

Lot No. 3. That portion of Grant No. 773 with the house of Dyang Jemaliah thereon.

Lot No. 4. That portion of Grant No. 773 with the house of Jaliha thereon.

Lot No. 5. That portion of Grant No. 773 on which stands the house of Abang Metasim with right of way thereto through Lot No. 3.

These lots are offered to Mahomedans only. The houses on lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 are not included in the sale.

Lot No. 6. Grant No. 844 dated 16th July 1906 being lot No. 20 Section 1 Gambier Road having an area of 8.15 poles or thereabouts with the substantially built brick shop house thereon.

Lot No. 7. One half share of Grant No. 655, having an area of 40 acres 1 rood 0 poles situated at Sadungus together with the cattle-sheds thereon (not including the dwelling house.)

Lot No. 8. Three small fruit plantations without grants at Pulo Enggang, Tanah Putat and Tanah Tupong.

Lot No. 9. One plantation at Pulo Bertindak.

Lot No. 10. One plantation at Temiang.

Lot No. 11. One cocoanut plantation at Simunsan.

Lot No. 12. Six head of cattle at Sadungus, (to be caught and removed by purchaser).

Lot No. 13. Two shares in the stern wheel steamer *Jee Sen Foh*.

There will also be sold at the house of the late Datu Bandar in Kampong Datu at 1.30 p. m. on the above mentioned date the household furniture and effects, horses, carriages etc. the property of the late Datu Bandar.

JOHN E. A. LEWIS,  
*Resident 2nd Class.*

Resident's Office,  
Kuching, 22nd May, 1907.

### Notice.

No. XXIV, 1907.

#### IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT KUCHING.

In the goods of Lai Chung Hap, pepper planter of S. Tengah. (*Abandoned*).

In the goods of Tan Chun Meng, pepper planter of Stapok. (*Abandoned*).

In the goods of Tan Seng Cho, pepper planter of S. Moyan. (*Abandoned*).

In the goods of Lai Jow and Lai Swee, pepper planters of S. Tengah. (*Abandoned*).

In the goods of Lai Leong and Lai Fui, pepper planters of Simungo. (*Abandoned*).

In the goods of Chong Siew Chin, pepper planter of S. Moyan. (*Abandoned*).

In the goods of Chong Chin, pepper planter of S. Loba. (*Abandoned*).

In the goods of Lim Lan Seng, Clerk of Upper China Street. (*Abandoned*).

In the goods of Gwee Chet and Chang Kai, pepper planters of S. Tengah. (*Abandoned*).

ALL creditors and other persons having any claim whatsoever against the Estates of the above named are hereby requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 15th July, 1907, after which date the assets of the above named will be divided amongst the parties entitled thereto regard being had only to those claims of which notice shall have been given. And all monies owing to the above Estates shall be paid to the undersigned forthwith.

JOHN E. A. LEWIS,  
*Resident 2nd Class.*

Bankruptcy Court,  
Kuching, 30th May, 1907.

### THE LAWYERS.

THE Hon'ble F. H. Dallas, Treasurer of Sarawak, returned from leave on 23rd May 1907, and has resumed his duties.

His Highness the Rajah has been pleased to grant leave as follows:—

R. S. Douglas, Esq. seven months furlough from 14th May 1907.

J. Baring-Gould, Esq. fourteen months furlough from 14th May 1907.

W. J. M. Shaw, Esq. seven months furlough from 21st May 1907.

### APPOINTMENTS.

His Highness the Rajah has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

H. B. Crocker, Esq. to do duty in Upper Sarawak, Paku, to date from his arrival at that Station.

G. C. Gillan, Esq. to be Registrar of the Supreme Court and Auditor to date from the 25th May 1907.

D. A. Owen, Esq. to be Resident at Oya to date from his arrival at that Station.

P. Gordon White, Esq. to be Officer-in-Charge at Sadong to date from his arrival at that Station.

S. Cunynghame, Esq. is confirmed as Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, to date from 1st June 1907.



## A New Appointment.

### The late Datu Imaum's Successor.

Tuan Haji Merais bin Haji Mahomad has accepted the post of Imaum in Kuching and engages to come to Kuching shortly to take up his duties and receive the title of Datu. This Malay gentleman, the son of the late Haji Mahomad, bears an excellent character and is much respected in the Sibü (Rejang) District.

## Arrival of His Highness the Rajah.

After an absence of nine months His Highness the Rajah returned to Sarawak on Friday, the 10th May. The yacht *Zahora* was signalled about 4 p. m. and was saluted by the Fort Battery about 4.30, as she slowly steamed past to her anchorage above the Astana. His Highness the Rajah Muda and the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cunyngame, Resident 1st Division, went off to the *Zahora* to meet the Rajah who shortly after landed at the Astana steps where the European community, the Datus, and a few Chinese Towkays were assembled to receive His Highness, who shook hands with all present.

The usual Guard of Honour under the command of Mr. S. Cunyngame was drawn up on the lawn and presented arms as His Highness the Rajah passed on his way to the Astana.

Refreshments having been served and one or two newcomers presented to the Rajah, the company then dispersed well pleased to see His Highness back again and looking so well.

Mr. C. S. Pearce, formerly Treasurer of Sarawak for over 20 years, accompanied the Rajah from England and many old friends here were glad to see him again and give him a welcome. It is close on nine years since Mr. Pearce retired from the Service and this is his first visit since then to Sarawak. He will find many changes and improvements everywhere.

We are authorized to state that His Highness the Rajah accompanied by Mr. J. E. A. Lewis, Inspector of Schools, visited the Government Lay School on the 22nd instant (May). His Highness found a satisfactory attendance and very considerable progress amongst the Malays, Chinese and Tamils, numbering altogether 103 boys.

H. H. The Rajah with the Hon'ble the Resident then visited the Gaol and was quite satisfied with it's condition in every respect.

Subsequently His Highness the Rajah accompanied by Mr. H. D. Ellis, Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, paid a visit to the new Telephone Exchange and Store and found the Department kept in good working order.

## The Uma Lisooms.

A case of killing has lately taken place between the "Ulu Ai" tribe in Upper Rejang and a tribe called the "Uma Lisooms" located in the very head of the Rejang Water Shed. This act was committed by a party of mischievous young Dyaks who were

supposed to have been on a gutta hunting expedition.

The "Lisooms" are a quite inoffensive people, mat-making being their principal means of gaining a livelihood. It is now arranged that the relations of the young Dyaks pay a heavy fine which will be sent as compensation to this unfortunate tribe.

It is to be hoped that in this way amends may be made for a cowardly and dastardly crime of which the relations of the murderers may well be ashamed.

His Highness the Rajah commented very severely before the Dyak Chiefs on this serious offence which they or a few of them ought to have prevented. The Chiefs offered no excuse but said they were willing to pay up any fine that His Highness chose to impose.

(Kapit, 16th May, 1907).

## Peace making at Kapit.

The meeting at Kapit of Bantin and many hundreds of Dyaks who have been disaffected towards Government and the lower tribes for some years past took place on the 16th May before their Highnesses the Rajah and Rajah Muda and the Hon'ble Charles Hose, Resident 3rd. Division, when everything passed off satisfactorily.

After a pig killing ceremony in which Bantin and his "Ulu Ai" followers swore eternal friendship with Munan and the down river tribes, the Dyaks numbering about a thousand proceeded to the Fort where the great "Aum" or meeting was held.

The pig killing ceremony produced a considerable amount of ease and contentment where before a certain feeling of nervousness was shown in the bearing of Bantin and his followers, so much so that they would not leave their *parangs* or spears. In the assembly, however, at the Fort no arms were seen nor were there the slightest signs of trepidation.

Bantin assured His Highness the Rajah of his good intentions for the future and spoke feelingly and convincingly.

In token of his good will he presented his spear adorned with the long hair of his late enemies to the Rajah with this remark "that as he was now a friend the spear was of no further use to him and no longer sharp."

Certain arrangements were made about the payment of a fine which will be eventually paid to those in the Batang Lupar who have suffered from Bantin's attacks.

Bantin and his "Ulu Ai" followers are now proceeding to the Batang Lupar to make peace in that District and it is to be hoped that these disturbances so close to the Dutch Frontier will cease forever.

Great satisfaction between all parties seems to be the result of this day's proceedings.

## Reported Surrender of "ulu" Kanowit rebels.

On His Highness the Rajah's departure from Sibü news was brought that a large party of Ulu Kanowit rebels from Miki Pamar were on their way to Sibü to surrender to the Government.

If this news is true it is to be hoped that in a short time the whole of the Ulu Ai Districts will be at peace.

### Memorial to the late Mrs. Hose.

THE Reredos purchased by the Committee of the Fund for the erection of a memorial to the late Mrs. Hose has duly arrived and has been placed in position in St. Thomas' Church, Kuching.

The Reredos which appears to give general satisfaction is the work of Messrs. Jas. Powell & Co., of Whitefriars Glass Works, Tudor Street, London, E. C. and the putting together and erection on arrival here were kindly arranged by Mr. Ellis, Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys.

A brass inscription to be placed on the wall of the chancel is on order.

The Committee hope that the work will give full satisfaction to the many subscribers to the memorial.

The Reredos was consecrated on Sunday, the 2nd instant, by the Ven. Archdeacon Perham.

### Wedding.

#### MOIR—BRODIE.

FEELING sure that the many friends in this Country of Mr. Alexander Moir will be interested to read about his marriage which took place in England on the 23rd April last, we publish the following account from the "Streatham News" of 27th April 1907. The bride, it is almost needless to state, is the sister of Mr. J. H. Brodie of the Borneo Company's Service, Sarawak. We tender our hearty congratulations to Mr. Moir and wish him and Mrs. Moir every happiness.

(From the "Streatham News" 27 April 1907)

The parish church of St. Leonard's, Streatham, was on Tuesday afternoon the scene of one of the most fashionable and pretty weddings that has taken place recently in the neighbourhood. Large crowds awaited, under the long awning outside the church, the arrival of the bride, whilst the interior of the sacred edifice was filled with guests, the ladies' dresses being especially beautiful, chic, bright, and attractive.

The occasion was the nuptials of Mr. Alexander Moir, of Little Firth Head, Dalbeattie, N. B., and Miss Eleanor Jessie Brodie, the pretty daughter of Mr. William Gibson Brodie, of "St. Elmo," Thirlmere-road, Streatham. The church had been tastefully and artistically decorated by Mrs. Knight, large towering palms forming a canopy over the chancel, with choice white flowers and plants at the base.

During the time the guests were assembling, the bells of the parish church rang out a welcome, and the organist, Dr. Cuthbert Harris, played some appropriate wedding music, which included Guilmant's "Marche Nuptiale," and "Cantilene" (also one of Guilmant's). As the bride entered the aisle leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Horace Brodie, who gave her away, the St. Leonard's Miriam Ladies' Choir burst forth in "Gracious Spirit, Holy Ghost," which acted as a processional. The officiating clergyman was the rector, the Rev. H. H. Jebb, M. A., assisted by the Rev. J. A. Grant, M. A., and the service was fully choral. The bride was charmingly and becomingly gowned in ivory crepe de chine, with full Court train hanging from the shoulders, trimmed with chiffon and Honiton lace. Her train was adorned with bunches of lilies of the valley and white heather, and in her hair she wore a tiara of white heather under a bridal veil. Miss Brodie carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley,

orange blossom, and heather, her ornaments being an emerald and diamond pendant (the gift of the bridegroom), and a diamond ring (the gift of her father). There were five bridesmaids—the Misses Bettie and Lilian Brodie (the sisters of the bride), Miss Elyard, Miss Marie Day and Miss Baker—all of whom were prettily attired in cream voile over silk, with crinoline hats trimmed with tulle and red roses. They carried handsome bouquets of Liberty roses tied up with silver, and wore gold pendant watches, with the monogram of the bride and bridegroom on the back (the gifts of the bridegroom).

The mother of the bride wore a dress of champagne lace with cloth medallions, hat to match trimmed with ostrich feathers. Mrs. W. G. Brodie carried a beautiful bouquet of yellow roses and mignonette. Mr. Charles Bampfylde supported the bridegroom as best man. "Oh, Perfect love" having been impressively rendered by the choir and congregation, the Rev. H. H. Jebb addressed some words of encouragement to the happy couple in their start in married life, emphasising the fact that the commencement of married life was like starting upon an unknown journey, and urging upon them the necessity of leading a Christian life, then God would bless their future. While the register was being signed, Dr. Cuthbert Harris played the bridal music from *Lohengrin*, and the party left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," the bells ringing out a merry peal.

After the ceremony a reception was held at "St. Elmo," Thirlmere-road, where a large number of well-known members and clergy of St. Leonard's Church and residents assembled to wish the happy pair long life and happiness.

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. A. Moir, amid many felicitations and a perfect plethora of tiny silver horse-shoes, left for their honeymoon, which is being spent in Paris, the bride's travelling dress being of white cloth trimmed with fancy braid, with white hat trimmed with lace and lilies. She also wore a gold pendant watch set with diamonds and pearls the gift of the bridegroom. The magnificent wedding cake was supplied by Messrs. W. & G. Buszard, of Oxford-street, London.

### Association Football.

ON Tuesday afternoon, the 7th May, a scratch team of Europeans played a return match with the S. P. G. Old Boys on the School ground. The play was fairly even, but the wet, not to say swampy state of the ground together with want of combination told against the Europeans, and they were defeated a second time by one goal to *nil*, the ball being assisted through the posts by one of the "backs" who, in an effort to clear, made a mis-kick and only succeeded in helping the ball out of reach of the goalkeeper. It is a coincidence that the goal scored by the S. P. G. in the first match was also obtained in the same way.

The S. P. G. Boys play a good game and combine well and their light weight and bare feet are in their favour on a soft ground—on the other hand it is only fair to state that the Europeans seldom play football now and more than half their number have never played under Association Rules before.

One thing the "Boys" must learn, and the sooner the better, that is the "off side" rule. Playing amongst themselves or against other local teams of Chinese or Natives they have never had this rule properly enforced, consequently when playing against Europeans they seem to have some idea that the latter are taking unfair advantage of them whenever there is a chance of their scoring a goal. This, we regret to say, has led to unpleasant remarks being made amongst themselves on the field as to the Europeans' way of playing. These remarks have generally come from old boys engaged as Clerks in Government Service and we would recommend them to discontinue them in future as being, for obvious reasons, in bad taste.



## Football at Limbang.

The first occasion on which a football match against an outside team has been played in Limbang took place on the 5th May when Pangeran Damit and Kamarudin brought over an eleven from Brunei to meet the Limbang players captained by Basar.

A good number of spectators were present, but the game was devoid of much interest. Brunei pressed hard most of the time, Pangeran Mujun on the left wing being particularly brilliant. At half time neither side had scored. The second half was but a repetition of the first, both teams played hard but with no result, the game ending in a draw.

On the 12th another team came over from Brunei to do battle. This time the visitors had strengthened their numbers with some burly Sikhs of the Brunei Police Force.

Before a large crowd the Limbang team made a brave start and for the first twenty minutes held their own. Brunei then, with the assistance of the Limbang goal-keeper, scored their first goal, half time being called soon after.

In the second half Limbang appeared disheartened, and evidently felt in more senses than one) the weight of their opponents. Brunei soon added three more goals to their score, and Limbang failing to score left Brunei victors by 4 goals to nil.

For the Brunei forwards Pangeran Mujun played his usual dashing game, all worked well together, and P. Sergeant Chandra Singh at back was distinctly useful.

The Limbang team were unfortunately minus two of their best men, but Awang Bakar, Brahim, Daman and Diris were especially noticeable, and all played a plucky game.

Though Limbang footballers have only within recent months learnt the game, they are fast recognizing the advantages of "passing" and the art of combination. It is to be hoped when an opportunity occurs of meeting Brunei in friendly rivalry that the game will be more even.—(Contributed).

## Review of

### Materials for a study of tatu in Borneo by Chas. Hose, D. Sc. and R. Shelford, M. A., F. L. S.

UNDER the above title there has recently appeared (Journal of the Anthropological Institute, Vol. XXXVI, 1906) an interesting contribution to our knowledge of the art of tatu in Borneo. The subject matter comprises all the facts which the two authors have, during many years and from many tribes, been able to acquire and it summarises all that has been written on the subject by Dutch and other European scientists. Without entering into any details we propose to give here a very brief outline of the authors' paper.

We are told that the Kayans are with one or two exceptions the most tattooed race in Borneo and their tatu is best from an artistic point of view. Their patterns are very much copied by other tribes. A feature of Kayans is the very elaborate tatu of women to which is attached an important ceremonial. The tattooing of a Kayan woman occupies as much as four years before completion and she is ornamented with complicated designs over the whole forearm and thighs, on the back of the hands and metatarsal surfaces of the feet. The operation is performed by women whose profession is one of honour, and whose charges are usually high. The tools used are a small hammer-like pricker whose head carries a ball of resin in which is imbedded

three or four short needles whose points project from the mass, and an iron striker: the pigment is soot, sugar-cane juice and water.

The designs are carved in relief on wooden blocks which are smeared with ink and then pressed on the part to be tattooed. Designs of lower class women are not nearly so complex as those of higher class, but nowadays class restrictions are not so pronounced as formerly.

Apparently it is a general belief amongst these people that the tatu designs act as torches in the next world and without these to light them the future would be one of total darkness. Kayan men on the other hand are not so elaborately tattooed and there is no particular ceremonial connected with the process. They tatu chiefly for ornament; but in Sarawak, if a man has taken a head, he can have the backs of his hands and feet covered with tatu, though if he had only a share in the slaughter he would tatu one finger only.

In Kayan tatu the dog pattern and its derivatives figure largely, but they have also hornbills and even degraded anthropomorphs.

In Sarawak, their neighbours the Kenyahs tatu very much in Kayan fashion, the dog pattern receiving a new name, viz. prawn: also their Kowit (hook) designs are apparently degenerated dogs. They have no ceremonial in this connection.

The men amongst Kenyah Kalamantans (Kenyahs who have not mixed with Kayans) rarely tatu, but their women do so in simple broad bands and lines.

Of Kalamantans proper the men in some cases (Sibos, Tanjongs and Lirongs) tatu in Kayan manner. Other Kalamantans, however, have original tatus of their own but these are mostly simple, no tatu blocks being used, the work being entirely free-hand. The Uma Long Kalamantans are interesting in having a very simple tatu, the designs being merely stippled into the skin, producing an appearance of close set irregular dots.

Dusuns and Muruts tatu but little. Kalabit women have striking geometric designs on the legs.

Bakatans and Ukits are peculiar inasmuch as most of their designs are left in the natural colour of the skin against a back-ground of tatu. Formerly the men were most extensively tattooed in delicate scrolls, circles and hooks.

Finally, we learn that Sea Dayak men are now the most extensively tattooed tribe in Borneo, but here, as in several other respects, they have seized on what most pleases them in the art of their neighbours and have so changed it as to become almost unrecognisable, especially as it has been given a new name. The Sea Dayak *Kala* (Scorpion), for instance, is nothing but the familiar dog of the Kayans.

Amongst the many tribes who do not tatu are Punans, Land Dayaks, Milanos, Bisayas and Kadayans.

The paper is well illustrated by several figures in the text and eight excellent plates.

We are disappointed to find in this valuable paper no indication of possible relationships to tatu fashions elsewhere in the Archipelago or peninsula, but it is the opinion of the authors that tatu can never be of much value in clearing up racial problems seeing that there has been so much interchange of designs and a rejection of indigenous designs for newer ones.

Also we would mildly take exception to the suggestion contained in the authors' classification that Milanos are Mohammedans on the whole, or that they ever tattooed, which statements we have it on good authority are opposed to facts.

Lastly we venture to point out how very arbitrary in many cases are the names applied to the various patterns: the authors clearly shew, for instance,

that a pattern known as 'tuba root' is to be derived from a man's head and this has happened with such a conservative tribe as the Kayans. We incline to think therefore that even long established pattern names, such as the 'dog' of the Kayans, may really have no actual relation to the object from which the names be taken.

J. H.

## Trade in the Kalaka and Saribas rivers in 1907.

(Contributed.)

### THE KALAKA.

1.—THE Kabong Bazaar consists of eight shops fairly well built of *bilian* wood and roofed with *bilian* shingles. As it has not increased in size for many years one might presume that the trade there remains much the same, but, as a matter of fact, it has of late undergone some marked changes. A few years ago the Kabong Chinese bought and salted fish for export to Kuching, now it does not pay them to do so and the fish curing is in the hands of the Malays who sell their fish inland, and up and down the coast, little going to Kuching unless the Kuching Malays go to Kabong to buy it. The Kabong Chinese, however, still purchase the dried prawns (*sesar*) on the coast, chiefly at S. Samaludam, (where, I hear, at the commencement of April, the takes are very large indeed)—and export them in great quantities to Kuching. There is also the *Telutong* and *Jangkar gutta* trade which has increased a good deal of late and every Kabong Chinese trader goes in for it.

2.—The next Bazaar to notice in this river is that at Saratok which, I am sorry to say, still remains the same cluster of insanitary leaf-built shop-houses which the Chinese have inhabited since the (second) fire of September 8th, 1901, destroyed their *bilian*-built Bazaar (which was the finest building of the kind in the Kalaka river.)

The Saratok Trade appears to be much as it was with the exception that sago is not worked freely (though I am pleased to notice that it is now coming more into favour again). Still the working of the common guttas is more lucrative and until these are worked out the sago export will continue to be depressed. There are a few Pepper plantations at the back of the Station but they are not large nor very flourishing. In addition to the export of gutta and sago, during good years there is always a very fair amount of paddy and rice taken out from Saratok, and there should be a good export of these in 1907 if the harvest is got in well.

3.—There remains the Roban Bazaar (which I did not however visit upon this occasion). It consists of eighteen shop-houses of which thirteen are fairly well built of *bilian*. The trade done at Roban is much the same as in the Saratok Bazaar with the exception that there is a quantity of black and some white pepper from the gardens in the Ibus and near Roban, and an uncertain amount of *bilian* sawn-planks and scantlings. More might be done here were it under better supervision.

There are six Chinese Bandongs running from the Kalaka to Kuching (three from Saratok, and three from Roban) and they seem to be fairly regular and to take good cargoes. In addition to these are Malay-owned *prahu* of about five tons burthen, the exact number of which varies a great deal, but of late they have certainly increased in number. The *Nakhodas* of these boats take gutta to Kuching and bring back, rice, *kain-kain*, oil, tobacco, etc.; which their owners peddle for gutta.

### THE SARIBAS.

1.—Curiously enough there are the same number of Chinese-owned Bandongs in the Saribas river as there are in the Kalaka, three of these at Betong and three at Pusa. There are also some large Chinese-owned 1 masted boats and several Malay owned 5 ton *prahu*.

The trade at both Betong and Pusa is much the same as it has been in its good years for some time past. There are practically no Chinese engaged in pepper planting in the Saribas—indeed there is not much room for them in this river.

Of course the trade in the Saribas has always been inferior to the Kalaka as the river is smaller and there are fewer people.

The Bazaar at Pusa is inferior to the Betong Bazaar and always has been so, even if the small Debak Bazaar be included with that of Pusa.

I do not see that there is likely to be any great expansion of Trade in these two rivers unless some new industry or minerals are found. In good paddy years we shall have good exports of rice and paddy, and if there is no sickness or disturbance we may expect that the Exports and Imports will exceed those of the very best years we have enjoyed—by some small amounts—but nothing more.

The welfare of the people, taken as a whole, and their standard of living have undoubtedly improved since I have known these rivers. Further improvements, which must necessarily be very slow, depend entirely upon the advance the people themselves make in farming and planting. This advance is retarded chiefly by the communal system of land tenure, and the Dyak custom of living in 'long' houses (which paralyzes all individual initiative). With these obstacles removed, or modified in some way, we might expect a satisfactory advance in agriculture.

D. J. S. B.

### The Sumpitan (or blow-pipe) and its *Upas* or *Laja* (Darts) :—

#### The Sumpitan

Is made of *Empata* or *Tapang* woods, and is round in appearance, having a small hole bored through the centre of wonderful straightness, considering Natives make them by hand. The length is about one and a half *depas* long (9 feet); and men who are accustomed to use this weapon are wonderfully accurate at quite a long distance, it seems about 40 yards.

The *Sumpitan* has often a spear head attached to one end, and thus can be used either for thrusting or shooting; nearly all the *Ulu Ai* carry these weapons and many *Upas* or *Laja* in Bamboo cases (*temilah*).

#### *Upas* or *Laja*.

These darts somewhat vary, but are made of a wood called *Kayu Apeng*, or prepared from *dau* *Mudor* or *Buloh Temiang* or any *Buloh*, and are about 10 inches long, very thin and light. At one end pith is used (called *Ibol*) to make them fit the bore of the blow-pipe: the pith is gathered from various sources:—

*Teberu*, a long grass of sorts, which grows usually by the river side: *Pabong*, the root of the *Akar Plai*: or from the *Joran*, a very thorny plant found in abundance in the jungle. *Upas* or *Laja* vary in these respects:—

(1) One end may be simply sharpened to a very fine point, making a deep wound. (2) One end made like a spear head, also very sharp, and having a *Genting* or notch cut on both sides enabling the head to break off easily and remain in the wound. (3) As in No. 1 made perfectly straight, but very



near the end there is a *Gran* (a circular cut) nearly through, which enables the end to break off in the wound, being very similar to a thorn (or *duri*), and difficult to extract. (4) A small bit of bone cut into the shape of an harpoon and fixed to the end of the *Upas* or *Laja*, which comes off and remains in the wound.

All the darts are dipped in poison, which when fresh is very deadly and is generally concocted as follows:—

The sap of a tree like *Tapang*, called *Ipo*, is collected by piercing the bark with a sharpened bamboo, the sap flowing into the hollow of the bamboo; natives employ this method of collecting the sap, in order that none shall touch any sore or wound they may have, it being exceedingly poisonous. They next burn to a fine dust the *Kajang Engkruang* or *Krupok*, and having obtained the fangs of some very poisonous snake, such as the *ular Kendawaug* (often used) or *ular Tedong bendar*, they scrape the same to a fine powder; lastly, mixing all together forming a black paste, into which they dip the ends of their *Upas* allowing them to dry.

It seems the effect of a wound by one of these darts on men, and especially animals, is very considerable. But of course a lot depends on the state of the blood. I am told without any *ubat* (medicine) a man may expire within an hour! and I am also informed by a man who has wounded a *Brok* with the same, that the beast was hit on one of its fingers, and in about three minutes was dead. The poison travelled quickly through its system producing a sort of intoxication in an extraordinary short space of time, the animal then falling to the ground unconscious and dying.

## MANNAMEAD.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

## May.

On the 1st p. s. *Adeh* sailed for Sibn. Passengers, Mrs. J. Mowe and the Revd. Father Halder.

On the 2nd s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* arrived from Singapore. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hodgson, Mr. Ewing Smith.

The same day the s. s. *Sarawak* sailed for Oya and the s. s. *Alice Lorraine* returned from Sibn.

On the 3rd s. s. *Alice Lorraine* left for Sibn, *via* Sadong.

P. S. *Adeh* arrived from Sibn on the 4th and sailed again the same afternoon for Lundu with Sir Percy and Lady Cunynghame, and Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, who all returned to Kuching again on the 7th. Mrs. Leggatt and children were also passengers to Kuching from Lundu by the p. s. *Adeh*.

The s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* sailed for Singapore on the 7th. Passenger, Mr. J. M. Bryan.

On the 8th p. s. *Kaka* returned from the North. Passengers, The Rt. Revd. Bishop Hose from Labuan, *via* Brooketon, and Mr. R. S. Douglas from Baram.

S. S. *Sarawak* sailed for Oya this day.

S. S. *Kuching* arrived from Singapore on the 9th and the launch *Young Harry* returned from Lingga. By the latter Mr. J. Baring Gould arrived from Simanggang.

On the 10th His Highness the Rajah arrived from Europe in H. H. S. *Zahora*. His Highness was accompanied by Mr. C. S. Pearse, formerly Treasurer of Sarawak.

P. S. *Kaka* sailed for Sibn this day.

On the 11th the s. s. *Sarawak* returned from Oya, and on the 13th p. s. *Kaka* sailed for Baram.

On the 14th His Highness the Rajah accompanied by H. H. the Rajah Muda left in H. H. S. *Zahora* for-Sibn *en-route* for Kapit, there to personally receive the surrender of the Dyak Chiefs who have been causing trouble in the interior for a long time past. The peacemaking being now an accomplished fact, there must be a feeling of great relief amongst all classes in the affected districts and the sense of security should tend to improve trade which from all accounts was getting into a very bad state.

P. S. *Adeh* arrived from Sibn on the 14th, and s. s. *Sarawak* sailed for Muka *via* Rejang. Mr. J. S. Geikie and Mr. H. Hannay were passengers to Rejang.

S. S. *Kuching* also sailed for Singapore this day with passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hodgson, Mrs. Leggatt and children, Messrs. R. S. Douglas and J. Baring Gould.

Mrs. Leggatt and children, and Messrs. Douglas and Gould are all going home and we wish them a good time and great benefit from the change.

On the 16th p. s. *Adeh* sailed for the North with passenger, the Revd. F. W. Leggatt for Brooketon. The same day the s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* arrived from Singapore—passenger, Mr. J. Scott.

On the 21st the s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* sailed for Singapore. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Service and child, Messrs. G. A. Luke and W. J. M. Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. Service are on their way to Europe on furlough, likewise Mr. W. J. M. Shaw. To Mr. Luke, who, since Mr. Gate's departure, has been managing the Cutch Company's affairs at Santubong, we said "good bye" for good, as far as this Country is concerned.

His Highness the Rajah visited the Gaol on the 22nd and wrote the following in the Visiting Justices' Book:—

"Visited prison 22nd May 1907, quite satisfied in every way".

On the 23rd the launch *Young Harry* returned from Sadong with Mr. D. A. Owen who is appointed to take charge of Oya.

The same day the s. s. *Kuching* arrived from Singapore with passengers, the Hon'ble F. H. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. J. M. Bryan and the Revd. Father Reyfert.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas who have returned from the old country where they have been enjoying a long holiday were looking extremely fit and well. Mr. Dallas resumes his duties as Treasurer of Sarawak.

P. S. *Adeh* sailed for Oya, Muka, Bintulu and Baram on the 26th. Mr. D. A. Owen was passenger by her as far as Oya.

On the afternoon of the 27th His Highness the Rajah accompanied by H. H. The Rajah Muda left in H. H. S. *Zahora* on a visit of inspection to the various stations along the coast. It is expected that the voyage will occupy about a month.

S. S. *Kuching* left for Singapore on the 28th.

On the 30th s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* arrived from Singapore with passenger Mr. G. A. Luke. Mr. Luke, to whom we thought we had said goodbye, found on his arrival in Singapore that he had to return to Sarawak on business connected with the Cutch Company. It is his intention to leave again by the return trip of the steamer.

P. S. *Kaka* and s. launch *La Fee* arrived from Baram on the 30th. The *La Fee* met with an accident to her engines in the Baram river and had to be towed to Kuching by the *Kaka* to undergo repairs.

### Inventory of Astana Farm.

#### HOME FARM.

Shorthorn Bulls	...	...	2
Halfbred Bulls stock	...	...	2
Cows in milk	...	...	29
Heifers in calf	...	...	2
Cow calves 1 to 3 months	...	...	9
Bull calves 1 to 3 months	...	...	3
Cow calves 3 to 6 months	...	...	9
Bull calves 3 to 6 months	...	...	4
Cow calves 6 to 8 months	...	...	6
Bull calves 6 to 8 months	...	...	4
Heifers 1½ years	...	...	9
Steers 1½ years	...	...	4

— 83

#### INLAND.

##### Shed No. I.

Brought forward.—83

Cows dry and in calf	...	...	12
Barren cows	...	...	2
Heifers in calf	...	...	4
			— 18

##### Shed II.

Heifers in calf	...	...	2
Maiden Heifers	...	...	3
			— 5

##### Shed III.

Heifers 2 years	...	...	7
Steers	...	...	2
			— 9

##### Shed IV.

Heifers 1½ years	...	...	6
Steers 1½ years	...	...	2
			— 8

Total head 123

#### SHEEP.

Rams stock	...	...	1
Ewes	...	...	17
Wethers	...	...	2
Ram Lambs	...	...	2
Ewe Lambs	...	...	7
			— 29

#### POULTRY.

Cocks	...	...	5
Capons	...	...	13
Hens	...	...	65
Chickens	...	...	4
			— 87
Pigeons about	...	...	80

#### SALES SINCE LAST INVENTORY.

1 Yearling Bull H. B.	...	...	\$30.00
1 Young Stock Bull	...	...	40.00
1 Cow (old)	...	...	30.00
1 Ram (young)	...	...	8.00
3 Capons (young)	...	...	3.00
20 Pigeons	...	...	6.00
			— \$117.00

J. W. STAPLES.

Kuching,  
May 25th, 1907.

### Report on the Pepper Gardens of Upper Sarawak.

Paku, April 24th, 1907.

RAJAH,—I have the honour to make the following Report to Your Highness on the pepper gardens of Upper Sarawak.

The total number of gardens that paid Road tax last year is roughly 2,000 of which about 250 belong to Dyaks and Malays and the rest to Chinese.



This Report, as Your Highness will see, only accounts for 1,507, but many of the gardens though registered separately in our books are really only extensions of older gardens and I think that nearly all the gardens in Upper Sarawak have been accounted for, though as the survey of pepper gardens is not complete no doubt a few in out-of-the-way places have been passed over.

With reference to the Dyak and Malay gardens, I did not examine them as they are very small as a rule and the pepper produced by them is a mere trifle compared to the total production of the district. I may say, however, that what I have seen of them in the course of my rounds among the Chinese gardens shows they are being much neglected and a large proportion are going out of cultivation.

With reference to the Chinese gardens there are:—

In cultivation A.	1,135	
do B.	185	
Total in cultivation	1,320	
Abandoned since last payment of Road Tax	187	
Total	1,507	

Of the above gardens I personally visited 996 and Mr. Collins kindly did the rest, so that, though I did not visit all the gardens in the district, I yet saw so large a proportion that my remarks may fairly apply to the whole.

With reference to the gardens still in cultivation, those marked A. are gardens in which the vines are still good. Many of the gardens are, however, very weedy and burnt earth is conspicuous by its absence. The planters say they cannot obtain labour to weed their gardens or to make burnt earth. In many of the gardens which had been weeded and were clean when I visited them I noticed that they had not been touched till the weeds were a foot or more high, as could be seen from the heaps collected between the rows of vines. The severe changkoking to which the vines must have then been subjected could not be good for them. I do not consider that more than half the gardens marked A. are in good condition, free from weeds and reasonably well supplied with burnt earth. The rest are more or less neglected and at least 5% will be abandoned this year. During my rounds I only saw burnt earth being made on three gardens and though, of course, there is no particular fixed period during which burnt earth is made, yet two or three years back things would have been very different. In consequence, I presume, of the numerous deserted and neglected gardens, blight of several kinds is very bad indeed all over the district. Many gardens were also pointed out to me, especially round T. T. Durian and Kranji, in which the vines were suffering from want of manure. The vines appeared to have a good crop and the pepper spikes were full of berries, but on picking the ripe ones it is found that only a berry or two at the end is of full size and properly formed, the rest being so soft that they can be squashed between the fingers. Such berries, if soaked to make white pepper, dissolve and all that can be done is to make them into very inferior black pepper.

A most serious point is that practically no new gardens are coming on and no extensions of old gardens have been registered since January 1st 1906 in Paku district and several of these are not being kept

up properly. In nearly every case in which an extension was made last year the young vines have been abandoned, and in other cases the young vines have been ruined by being allowed to fruit.

The gardens marked B. are those which are in so poor a state, chiefly from the age of the vines but in some few cases from neglect, that it is extremely unlikely they will be carried on much longer, the crop being so small that it must be impossible to pay expenses. I think one may safely say all or nearly all these gardens will be out of cultivation by the end of the year. In fact, since I started my inspection of gardens, I know of several that have been abandoned as well as some of those marked A. but I have not thought it necessary to alter my figures, as gardens are being abandoned daily.

There must be a very considerable reduction in the pepper crop of Upper Sarawak this year, for not only have 187 gardens gone out of cultivation, all of which produced pepper in 1906, but numbers of gardens have suffered from neglect and will produce smaller crops. The 187 gardens abandoned were as a rule by no means old and worn out but with a few exceptions were very fairly good gardens. One reason for this is that so many of the traders up-country who used to supply stores to these gardens could no longer afford to do so as the pepper delivered to them by the planter did not cover the cost of stores supplied, and having come to the end of their resources they had either to abscond or become bankrupt.

During last year 27 traders in Upper Sarawak have become bankrupt or absconded, usually the latter, and a good many others must be on the verge of bankruptcy. The unfortunate holder of mortgage on a pepper garden is decidedly between the devil and the deep sea. By his agreement he has got to supply stores to the gardens during the year and the amount of pepper delivered is usually much below the estimated crop and seldom covers the cost of stores and coolies' wages. The planter sometimes absconds with some pikuls of pepper and sometimes illicitly disposes of the pepper without absconding.

In either case the mortgagee has to foreclose his mortgage in the vain hope of getting an honest man. Having foreclosed the trader has to find some one to take over the garden from him, but the would-be purchaser seldom, in fact I may say never, pays any ready money but simply gives a mortgage over garden for the agreed upon price and the trader has once more to supply stores for the coming year. If the trader declines to supply stores he can get no one to take over the garden, which rapidly goes to ruin and he loses all his money at once, and if he does supply stores he is slowly bled to death as at the end of the crop he again finds he has not received anything like the estimated quantity of pepper. To run the garden with coolies alone would simply add another \$100 (at least) a year to his losses.

Whether anything can be done to check the illicit sale of pepper I don't know, but unless traders can be protected in some way I do not see how they can continue financing gardens on the present terms and without such advances few gardens will be made.

In conclusion, therefore, I would repeat that 187 gardens have been abandoned since last payment of Road tax and as far as I can judge from appearances at least 250 more will be abandoned by the end of the year.

H. R. A. DAY,  
Resident.

## DIARY OF PEPPER GARDENS VISITED.

DATE.	IN CULTIVATION.		ABANDONED.	TOTAL.	
	A.	B.			
18.2.07	42	9	35	86	<i>Ayer Panas and Lower Jambusan.</i> —Gardens in fair order but many want burnt earth. Few really first class gardens here.
19.2.07	56	10	17	83	<i>Kladi.</i> —Gardens near Kladi mostly abandoned. Many gardens very yellow from want of burnt earth. Few really good gardens anywhere in this lot, nearly all in want of burnt earth.
20.2.07	28	6	6	40	<i>Busau and Jugan.</i> —About a dozen really good gardens.
22.2.07	3	1	2	6	<i>Paku, Seniawan Road.</i> —Very small gardens and not very good.
23.2.07	54	10	10	74	<i>Jugan.</i> —Some very good gardens in this lot, on the whole the best I have seen to date.
24.2.07	8	2	2	12	<i>Paku.</i> —A poor lot, kept clean but only one really good garden among them.
25.2.07	79	8	7	94	<i>Seniawan Sebrang.</i> —Near river rather poor gardens, but inland many very good gardens, much the best I have seen hitherto. One young garden which is being neglected.
26.2.07	54	10	11	75	<i>Seniawan to T. T. Durian.</i> —Very poor gardens on the whole, near T. T. Durian many abandoned and the rest poor. Right inland very poor also, all very short of burnt earth. Only one gardener has planted young vines and looking after them properly. A few really good gardens.
27.2.07	21	...	2	23	<i>Seniawan to Paku Graveyard.</i> —Good average gardens, those near road rather poor.
4.3.07	30	3	2	35	<i>T. T. Durian—Kranji Sebrang.</i> —Gardens near T. T. Durian poor but near Kranji some very good gardens, 8 or 10.
do	19	1	1	21	<i>Seniawan, Peninjo Road.</i> —Very good gardens mostly. One garden has planted young vines which are being properly looked after.
5.3.07	45	4	7	56	<i>Seniawan, T. T. Durian (this side).</i> —Some very good gardens among this lot, but a good deal of blight. No gardens extending.
14.3.07	63	7	12	82	<i>Upper Jambusan—Seringgok.</i> —Good average gardens.
15.3.07	55	6	4	65	<i>Buan, Busau.</i> —Only fair average gardens, a few very good.
18.3.07	77	11	4	92	<i>T. T. Durian, Lidah Tanah.</i> —A very poor lot of gardens. Many very weedy and blight very bad, burnt earth badly wanted. One garden has extended and the young vines are being looked after. Few really good gardens.
19.3.07	24	4	2	30	<i>Skunyet.</i> —Fourteen gardens this side of Skunyet hill all very good gardens indeed. The rest lie between Skunyet hill and left hand branch. These are very poor and most are so weedy that I expect it is the owners' intention to abandon them.
	5				
23.3.07	...	...	...	5	<i>Seniawan Sbrang.</i> —Good.
27.3.07	85	17	15	117	<i>P. Singghi—Musi.</i> —Near P. Singghi fairly good gardens. Between Busau and Musi pengkallen rather poor and a number abandoned. Inland and towards S. Pinang very good gardens. Many gardens have small extensions but in only a few cases near S. Pinang are the young vines being properly looked after, in other gardens they are being neglected.
28.3.07					

Various Chinese traders with whom I have spoken complain that gardens are not properly supplied with burnt earth this year. Planters are only putting it on once instead of twice or three times during year. Yong Heng, a very respectable trader of Seniawan and who seldom has any cases in Court, says he finds it difficult to keep the planters on the gardens mortgaged to him. He has 12 gardens which he supplies with everything and even supplies wages for coolies when wanted, and has written down the debt on gardens by \$5,000, and yet the planters wish to hand the gardens over to him as they say at present price of pepper they will have to work a year or two before they can make any profit.

I should say besides the gardens in class **B** at least 5 o/o of those in class **A** will go out of cultivation this year.

H. R. A. DAY,  
Resident.



**SADONG COLLIERIES, 1906.**

10th April, 1907.

RAJAH.—I have the honour to submit to Your Highness a short report giving the more important details of the work carried on at Sadong Mines during 1906 and to date.

I also beg to submit my private underground plan to more clearly elucidate my notes: the workings shewn pink are those roads which have been worked during the last 18 months when I had my first surveys plotted. Old roads are in burnt sienna. One of the most important operations being the new washing plant at the junction of the railroad where Nos. 8 and 9 Mines out-put join the main line. This was sanctioned by Your Highness in February 1906, but on my visit in February 1907 I found very little had been done, the work being partly delayed owing to Howarth Erskine & Co. failing to send railway chairs and partly due to press of work at the mouth of No. 5 keeping the men busy. I have arranged with the manager to get this work completed at once and I understand it will be given full attention. When finished this work will save the cost and trouble of conveying the debris to the wharf, the colliery work will be more concentrated, the washing will be more perfect owing to cleaner water and the avoidance of a deposit of river mud on the coal and there will be less handling. This should mean 20 to 30 cents a ton cheaper treatment.

The manager thinks he will be able to complete the work before April (it is therefore finished now). I am continually getting complaints from Sadong about the inferior ropes supplied and we have the same trouble here: I doubt whether the ropes supplied from Singapore are fit for important work although the cost is extremely high compared with European prices.

The locomotives "Sanpson" and "Sadong" have been improved during the year—chiefly by Lange, the present mechanic—but owing to the heavy loads and the rough track between the Mines and the wharf, both engines are nearly "played out" and the cost of repairs and breakdowns would go far towards the expense of one new locomotive; a locomotive with a longer wheel base would also reduce the cost of railway up-keep and tend to straighten out the line, whereas these small engines owing to a lateral or swaying motion when running light or with easy loads tend to increase the rail gauge beyond the normal.

Mr. Sage, the late Manager, made several new wagons for conveying coal to the wharf: they are stronger and more serviceable than the old ones. Several of the old trucks have been broken up and the wheels and ironwork used for the newer ones. The present manager has put the timber contract into the hands of Ah Song at the termination of the previous contractor's agreement and he thinks he will effect a saving of 20% thereby, and I agree in his opinion.

The local management changed hands in Mr. Sage returning to Europe and Mr. Naysmith I put on in his place, after receiving Your Highness' sanction.

The mechanical engineer Mr. College resigned on 30th May, Mr. Lange taking his place, being sent by Your Highness from Kuching. J. O. Maddocks, Assistant Manager, arrived on 11th September. Mr. Naysmith is doing well and I hope his health, which is not good, will improve.

There are only two Europeans at Sadong and the manager says there is work for three.

In December 18 new coolie houses were ordered to be erected and several others on low ground were destroyed; the old lines being full of beri-beri.

I understand that periodical inspection by a medical officer has been arranged for also.

The stores and store books are kept now with a greater degree of system.

I have written Kuching asking for the Sadong store accounts to be sent me every quarter, this will enable me to go through items with the local management on my inspection visits.

Nothing has been written off the coal stocks at the wharf to compensate for the loss by washing and screening etc. since 1903. I think 5,000 should be written off. When the sheds were empty about that quantity was shewn as "balance at wharf".

A coke oven has been erected during 1906 but is unsuitable for coke making with Sadong coal. Its capacity is about five tons.

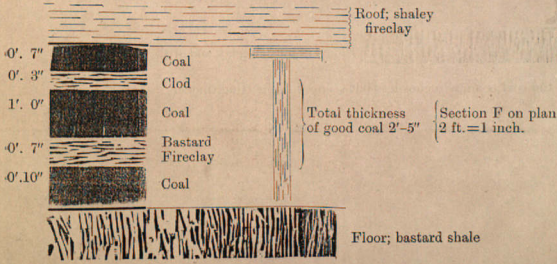
The new wharf was commenced almost immediately after being sanctioned by Your Highness. Ah Kam was given the contract and Mr. Owen superintending. It is a strong structure well braced and is not in the "vortex" of the river and therefore the heavy drift timber will pass clear of it for the most part.

**Underground Workings.**

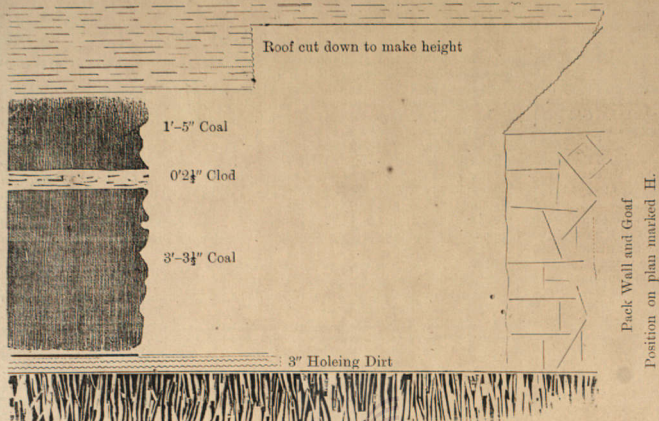
Your Highness will have a fair idea of the amount of work done during 1906 by the pink colouring on plan, unfortunately the surveys were not marked on at the end of 1905, but previously in June 1905, and from that date I have tinted pink.

The new work is more systematic and not unlike No. 6 Mine workings which were well laid out. The stall roads are kept at more regular distances and cut off by "cross-headings" when they attain a length of 200 feet, and the coal is afterwards trammed out of the stalls into the cross-headings and on to the "Main Haulage Road" and to the rope.

The working faces have better, thicker and cleaner coal than formerly. In No. 4 Mine average sections of working face being:—



In the extreme advanced work the Main Haulage Road the coal is thicker as per Sketch:—



This shows 4'. 8" of good coal. All sectional sketches are 2 feet to an inch scale. This is an excellent face of coal, the coal thickness out towards No. 5 Mine taking the place of the *clod* (a mixture of fireclay and shale). Again the few faces working in No. 5 Mine (K. on plan) are all well over 4'. 6" clean, good coal.

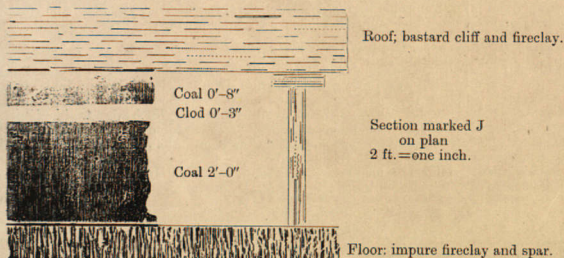
Sadong is a very easy mine to work and with good management must pay if we had selling agents working conscientiously in our interests: it is a pity to see excellent coal going as *bunkers* at \$5.50, knowing \$8 to be considered a fair price by buyers of inferior coal to Sadong.

The ventilative currents coursing through the main workings are fair, my anemometer giving 7,980 cub. feet as entering No. 4 Mine and upcasting through No. 5 shaft. This district should have about 11,000 or 12,000 cub. feet per minute but we have not been able to increase to this yet and the ventilation was greatly improved by Sage—from about 5,000 to the present quantity.

Nos. 8 and 9 Mines advancing to the deep I found also in good working order. The "main deep" or most advanced winning has been driven on slowly, about 90 feet in 18 months, as shewn in pink, and in No. 9 "main deep" 220 feet has been driven during the same time, but was idle from December last to my February 1907 visit waiting for a pump. I have arranged with the manager to get these places driven with greater rapidity. On the West side of the main deep in No. 8 only two stalls are working at present and on the east side three. As the "main winning" is hurried on more room is available for working places.

A new aircourse has also been driven through quite recently taking the ventilative currents nearer and more directly to the working points in both Nos. 8 and 9 (See "New aircourse" on plan).

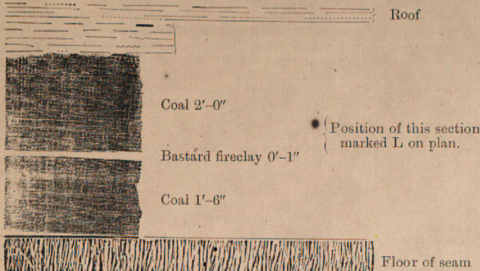
In the coal faces on the West side of No. 8 the section at the faces shews as sketch below:—



and on the East side the coal is a few inches less but seems to be getting thicker.



Going through the road marked on working plan as "New Aircourse" I find the coal is better and thicker except in the "Main deep". I was unable to examine this fore-winning owing to water but Mr. Maddocks informed me the coal is 2 feet only. The best coal in No. 9 Mine being on the East :—



In Nos. 8 and 9 Mines the cost per ton for 1906 averages \$3.85. The total cost per ton taking the four mines \$4.56 per ton on coal to wharf or on gross out-put \$3.92 (exclusive of stores).

Some details of costs, out-put etc. I submit below :—

	Total output.	Colliery Consumption.	Coal sent to Wharf.	Colliery Pay-sheet.	Pay Cost per ton.	Machinery and stores.	Cost per ton.	Grand Total.	Total cost per ton.
January	1,747	310	1,437	7,464.3	5.19	Particulars not yet received from Treasury			
February	1,679	280	1,399	7,105.8	5.08				
March	2,296	310	1,986	8,412.8	4.23				
April	2,352	300	2,052	8,769.7	4.26				
May	2,649	310	2,339	9,498.3	4.06				
June	2,303	300	2,003	9,193.9	3.99				
July	2,037	310	1,727	7,532.2	4.37				
August	1,825	310	1,515	7,628.1	5.03				
September	2,453	300	2,153	9,354.7	4.35				
October	2,812	310	2,502	10,156.2	4.06				
November	2,449	300	2,149	9,596.0	4.46				
December	2,035	310	1,725	9,928.4	5.75				
Totals	26,637	3,650	22,987	104,640	3.92				

I have the honour to be,

Rajah,

Your obedient Servant,

HARRY F. MAY.

## MONTHLY REPORTS.

## LUNDU.

## March and April.

I have received from Messrs. The Borneo Company Limited at Busau samples of the antimony they are now buying with the prices they pay for delivery at Busau. Native reports say there is some in this district. If this is so they will do well to work it as the price is now high.

The end of March saw nearly all the Malay exemption tax paid in. I see there will be a marked increase this year as compared with the last six years. Many of the Malays between Sompah and Rembungan have been fined for non-payment of their tax which they have evaded for quite a number of years.

Malays and Dyaks are all busy on their farms. This year's crop is a very good one. The Sijiring people only have complained of a bad harvest. Twelve years or so back the whole of Tanjong Puron was given over to Kbeh Chinese to plant paddy. At that time a dollar would buy 12 gantangs of rice, now it will only purchase from 2½ to 3 gantangs.

It is interesting to notice and most creditable to the Chinese here that out of the 192 pepper gardens registered in the Lundu and Sampadi district (Simatan not included) only two gardens have shut down. These were owned by Sebuyou Dyaks, the reason for their closing need not I think be attributed to the low price of pepper. In the Simatan district, (I have not the particulars before me at present) I shall not be surprised to learn that none of the gardens have been abandoned. The majority of these are in the hands of two good firms, viz. Soon Hong & Co. and Tek Hong Leng & Co. It is most satisfactory to know that the people here continue to keep up their gardens although they are passing through an exceedingly trying time.

On the 6th April the new squad of police under Corporal 81 Mut arrived. The old squad, under Corporal Dolui, which had been stationed here for over 2 years, returned to head-quarters the next day per Boon's bandong.

The following are the trade returns for the past two months.

	Exports.	Imports.
Lundu March	\$3,953	\$3,463
" April	6,085	6,166
Simatan March	1,229	2,790
" April	2,261	2,066

The prisoners have been employed as usual on the general up-keep of the station.

F. F. BOULT,  
Assistant Resident.

## LAWAS.

## March.

On the 6th instant the s. l. *Gazelle* arrived. I took passage by her to Limbang, returning here on the 11th instant.

I visited Merapok station on the 18th instant.

I was occupied during two days inquiring into the circumstances of the deaths of the six Chinamen already reported, but I was unable to obtain any evidence as to the perpetrators of the murders.

I sent P. C. Tinggal to inspect a corpse said to have been seen in the Manamur valley. He reported finding a skeleton but no skull. It is possible, from the description of the remnants of the clothing, this is the skeleton of a Mohamedan Chinese, called Mohamat, who was ill and remained on the moun-

tain while his companion returned to the bazaar for provisions. There is no evidence how he met his death or lost his head.

The natives are now afraid to go into the mountains in search of gum kopal and the export in this article from Merapok has almost ceased.

The bazaar Chinese are to a large extent responsible for this fear and consequent loss of trade, owing to the wild and unreasonable reports they have circulated regarding the disappearance of their compatriots.

I am informed that the Banjarese Malay, whose death has been reported, has been since met with in the British North Borneo Company's territory at Mangalong.

I have been informed of the desire of some fifty families of Pa Matang people to remove to live in the Lawas Damit, and I have granted them the loan of a flag for use during their journey.

I have arranged with Pangeran Mohamed, son of Pangeran Laki, deceased, of Punang, to collect customs duties and the exemption tax of that river on payment of the usual commission.

The exports and imports for the month amounted to \$4,248 and \$7,857 respectively.

The rainfall was 17.26 inches, the greater part of which fell during the first half of the month.

The rice harvest, though interfered with by the heavy rain, has produced a plentiful return in both districts.

## April.

The fine weather which commenced at the end of March continued throughout the month with infrequent showers until the 21st instant.

The well used by the Rangers, police, and others was soon exhausted, and water for drinking and cooking purposes had to be carried from some distance up the Sloateng stream, the lower part of which as well as the main river is brackish after a few days without rain. This water is polluted by people living up stream and cannot be called good.

The water supply at the Officer's quarters would be sufficient to with-stand a longer drought if the storage were increased and the daily supply conducted by wooden troughs, or iron pipes, instead of bamboo-cylinders which cause a great deal of waste as well as constant trouble to replace.

The s. l. *Pren* arrived on the 8th instant and sailed for Labuan the next morning. I hope that in time arrangements will be made for this launch to call here regularly.

During the dry weather attempts were made to clear the Merapok river of fallen tree trunks, but the ropes in use were not strong enough. There is however a clear passage for a launch at half flood tide.

The Customs clerk at the Kuala was granted sick leave of absence from the 8th to the 16th instant, and Corporal Tuah S. R. took over his duty.

I visited Merapok on the 16th instant to collect Customs duties returning to head quarters the next day.

Mr. Ricketts arrived in s. l. *Gazelle* on the 24th instant, staying until the 29th instant. During his visit various matters were brought to his notice.

The Dyaks, who were granted land in the Gaya stream at their own request by Your Highness last year, were ordered to take up their abode there. The Muruts who have hitherto occupied the land having arranged a division, and allotted the upper portion of the valley to the Dyaks, the latter will pay a small sum in acknowledgement of the transfer, and all fruit groves will revert to them.

A Lawas Damit Murut named Labuh informed that a Briwan Trusan Murut, named Tadam, had notified his intention of re-opening an old feud which



was settled in the Court two years ago. The matter will be inquired into by the Resident.

Mr. Ricketts visited Merapok on the 26th instant. The Chinese traders complained of the decrease of trade, and loss consequent on the murder of the six Chinamen, and the refusal of natives to collect gum kopal. They were informed that the District Officer of Province Clarke has notified he has been unable to trace the murderers among the Tagals; that there is no evidence who the murderers are, and that nothing further could be done for the present.

The new Court house building and Officer's quarters at Merapok was erected and almost finished at the end of the month.

P. C. Mamut was dismissed the force.

The exports and imports were \$5,472 and \$4,283 respectively.

The rainfall amounted to 5.69 inches for the month.

IVONE KIRKPATRICK,  
Officer in Charge.

## SADONG.

March.

*Court.*—There have been a great many cases at the Colliery and several at Sadong, but none of them of any importance. Some of the Mine coolies appear to do little else but set traps for fowls or steal them from runs. The Police caught two men removing Ah Kam's fowls at 4 A. M. and these men were severely punished. Some coolies are able to get into a fowl run and clear out 30 or 40 fowls in a night without making or causing the fowls to make the slightest disturbance.

*Public Works.*—The prison gang have been employed in making the new Sidiloo road most of their time, and in cleaning up paths and ditches, and in the general work about the Station.

*Colliery.*—The Manager—Mr. E. R. Naysmith—returned from leave on the 23rd in the s. l. *Young Harry*.

No so-called 'dirty coal' is now sent down from the Colliery to the Wharf, it being treated at Sungei Ngli where a Washery has been erected. Only clean coal is now received at the Wharf. This is a great advantage as the appearance of the coal is greatly improved by the washing in the clean jungle water instead of that from the dirty Sadong River which used to leave a layer of brown mud on the coal when it dried. There is very little actual dirt in this un-screened coal before it is washed but the washing removes all the very fine coal for which I believe there is a market to be found. If this is so there will be very little loss of coal between the Mines and the Wharf.

Coal has been coming down slowly, the output having decreased owing to the number of falls of ground due to the late heavy rains; however, there has been an improvement towards the end of the month. What coal has come down to the Wharf is of fine quality.

*Medical.*—There have been a few cases of Beri-beri following on the wet weather as usual. The Prison cook, while taking a short ride on the far side of a loaded truck close to the Weigh-bridge when the train was in motion, slipped off and the truck went over a couple of his toes with the result that he is now in Hospital and likely to remain there for some weeks.

*General.*—I left for Simanggang on the 15th returning on the 22nd. A Mine coolie named Bong Kun, who has twice attempted to commit suicide, succeeded in taking his life on the 14th. He had been missing for a couple of days and the Police found him in the water in the jungle opposite the Chinese

Cemetery in a dying condition, having evidently taken a killing dose of opium. He was brought down by train but died before he arrived.

The mooring is now in position in the mouth of the Simunjan River and marked by a white buoy. Two old boilers were sunk as anchors.

The s. s. *Alice Lorraine* arrived on the 14th for a cargo of coal. She sailed next day with coal and a deck cargo of timber for the Kuching P. W. D.

The Month has been dull and wet, the wind blowing from the S. W. as a rule.

April.

*Court.*—As usual most of the cases have come from the Colliery.

All those heard are reported in the Diary for the Month.

The Exemption Tax is now all paid in with the exception of that of natives who happen to be away in the jungle.

*Public Works.*—Good progress has been made with the Sidiloo Road which will soon be through to the stream. The work is necessarily slow as all the earth has to be brought down from the Colliery some 3 miles away. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile has been completed and the jungle on either side is being cleared of timber by natives who are working pit-props.

A good deal of rotten wood has been found among the planks and beams of the Bungalow; a carpenter has been engaged in repairing the building lately.

The telephone at the Colliery has been out of order and as it could not be repaired I sent it down to Kuching and a new one has been sent up to take its place, and it is now working well again.

*Colliery.*—The stocks of coal are very low indeed just now, the output for the month being only 1,381.6 tons; the reason for this decrease being that the seam of coal has been very thin and showing rather more dirt than coal. I went round No. 4 Mine with the Manager on the 19th to see what the seam was looking like. In places it was looking better but in others it could scarcely be worse, being only a mixture of coal and dirt. The Manager is hoping for an improvement in its appearance shortly. In some places the coal was close on 5 feet thick and of excellent quality.

More coolies will have to be obtained shortly as there is a constant stream of men being discharged, while I am sorry to say that a number of them have died from Beri-beri lately in the Kuching Hospital. There is usually an outbreak of this disease during a wet month. The new Lines at the Colliery have not produced any fresh cases though a couple of coolies suffering from the disease came from there, but they must have had the disease in them at the time when they moved into the Lines.

*General.*—The p. s. *Adeh* arrived on the 24th with passengers, Dr. and Mrs. Wellington. Dr. Wellington inspected the Hospital and Colliery, and the steamer returned to Kuching next day with a cargo of coal for Government. The *Adeh* made another trip to Sadong on the 29th bringing \$10,000 for the Treasury here, and passenger Mr. E. Parnell. She left for Sibul after taking bunker coal.

The supply of Oil at the Colliery ran out early in the month as the stores that were expected did not arrive by schooner. An express boat was sent to Kuching and a supply was despatched by the *Young Harry*. The supply of Oil has run out in the same way before but the Colliery has been kept going by the purchase of Oil from the Bazaar. Schooners are often delayed and sometimes accidents happen to them and it would be both safer and surer if the stores for the Colliery could be sent round by steamer, say, twice a month.

A Mine coolie was seriously injured by the explosion of a charge of blasting powder in the Mine.

The fuse took rather longer burning than he expected so he went to inspect it after a few minutes waiting, and the charge exploded in his face. The Chinese coolie seems to value his life but lightly and refuses to take the most ordinary precautions, and it is marvellous how few accidents happen underground.

The weather has been very stormy and unsettled. The natives at the Kuala have set a great many of their *Pengireh*, or fish-traps, as the sea has been smooth. A number of these traps have been set in the river where their floats are a source of danger to small boats going up or down-river with the strong tide.

Coal from Mines during the month	1,381.6 tons
Coal shipped for the Borneo Company	1,211.0 "
" " Govt:	318.4 "
" in stock at the end of the month	350.8 "

DONALD A. OWEN,  
*Resident.*

## BARAM.

April.

On the 15th I collected all the Dayaks and spoke to them about going on the warpath, as I have heard various rumours that Imban, a Rejang Dayak, and some other restless characters intended to attack the Madangs in the Bagingan River. I told Imban clearly that if he went off his house would be burnt down and he and his party would meet with short shrift from the Kayans upriver. I also ordered the *Tuai Rumah* to look after their followers properly as I should hold them responsible for any misbehaviour in their houses. I hope that now that these Dayaks clearly understand that they will receive no pity from anybody, they will behave themselves properly.

On the 16th I left for my usual visit to the Coast Stations.

I arrived at Niah on the 17th and installed the new *Tuah Kampong* Bujang bin Anchi. After hearing cases here and settling up matters I proceeded to Sibuti on 20th. Whilst there I selected a new site for the bazaar which had been burnt down and also a site for a new Court House, as the present one is tumbling down. The *Kampong* people and the *Kadayans* will work all the timber and have it all ready by harvest time next year. The site I chose for the Court House is a low hill on the opposite side of the river to the bazaar and about 100 yards further back. One will be able to get a good supply of fresh water here by digging wells. There was a lot of Court Work here and no less than 7 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for swindling and non-payment of fines.

Hadji Aim, a *Kadayan*, asked leave to move into the *Simillajau R.*, as he intended getting 100 families of *Kadayans* from Brunei. I readily granted him his request. All the people here have had a splendid harvest and trade seems prospering.

On the 22nd I went on to Miri and after instructing the new Court Writer in his duties and holding Court, I returned to Baram on the 25th. As we were proceeding up the river in the evening the engineer of the launch reported a heated bearing, but after a short stop reported that all was right and we proceeded on. However, the Captain, Ali, felt that the engines were working unevenly and promptly stopped the launch and we went and inspected the engines and found that the crank on the propeller shaft had cracked right through. It was very fortunate of Ali stopping the boat as he did, as otherwise the cylinder shaft would have worked loose and serious damage done. We proceeded to tow the launch up the next day, and that night I went up to

Claudetown in a swift boat and sent down some 30 *Kampong* people to assist. I got news on the 30th that the launch had got as far as Bakong Mouth, but that it was impossible to warp her up any further on account of the fresh in the river.

I found a crowd of *Kayans* and *Kenyahs* awaiting my return at Claudetown. I hear that *Penghulu Laki Batang* is much better.

There has been a good deal of Court work this month, but only trivial cases. All the *Kenyah* and *Kayan* Tax of the Baram River is finished now, only that of the *Tinjar* and *Tutau Rs.* remains.

The Arrack Farm for the District was sold for the years 1908—1910 inclusive to the old Farmers, Messrs. Watt Ann, for the sum of \$120 per mensem. This is an increase of \$63 per mensem on the present price paid.

The *Kaka* only made one trip to the station during the month. There are stacks and stacks of rattans awaiting shipment.

The *Poyut* Dayaks have cleared all the *babas* on the hills at the back of the Fort. The prisoners have been engaged in the usual upkeep of roads.

The rainfall for the month was 5.39 inches.

I have nothing further of importance to report to Your Highness.

R. S. DOUGLAS,  
*Resident.*

## MATANG ESTATE.

April.

During the month coolies have been employed in weeding, handling, gathering coffee and plucking tea.

Crops gathered during the month were 23½ piculs. Parchment coffee and 284 lbs tea.

Pengkallan road is in thorough good order and the road from His Highness The Rajah's Bungalow round the Estate above the 33 acre field is also put in order.

Mr. Grove paid the coolies for March on the 5th instant.

J. M. GOMEZ,  
*Manager.*

## OYA.

April.

*General.*—The month was chiefly interesting for the performance of the Mohammedan ceremony *Mandi Slamun* which took place towards the end of the month Safar. All the Mohammedans, men, women and children, collect at a certain well—this well was blessed many years ago by a *Tuanku*—its waters therefore seem to possess healing and other powers amongst which that of warding off evil is numbered.

Into this well a piece of paper inscribed with some extract from Al Koran is cast bound in a leaf of the *Lenggiwang* and then as many as are able draw its water and bathe. Those unable on account of the crowd to get water from the well place two sticks to which, as in the case of the well, a piece of paper bearing some prayer written by the *Hakim* and bound in a *lenggiwang* leaf is attached, the one up and the other down river on its bank at such distance apart as will permit of a great number of the faithful performing their ablutions.

The performance of this ceremony is said to keep the performer free from sickness, accidents and the like.

*Tuanku Mat*, who went to *Sibu* to try and obtain the wherewithal to meet his liability, i. e. \$600 in the *Oya* Court, and returned here having been able only to dispose of his *bandong*, which realised \$100, was



sent back to Sibu whence he will go on to Daro to superintend the auctioning of his lands the proceeds of which he declares will amount to \$500 or thereabout.

**Courts.**—Very many cases have occupied the Court during this month, chiefly Inheritance and land cases.

The Oya Chinese are prosecuting the former head of the *Tepekong* for embezzlement, Defendant making a counter charge of the *Tepekong's* indebtedness to him of \$100 odd. Defendant has been given time to produce his books as on the occasion of the first hearing two pieces of paper were all in the way of accounts he could show.

**Cattle.**—The arrival of a fine crossbred shorthorn bull will no doubt improve the Oya herd, which has been served by a somewhat coarse native bull.

**Trade.**

Exports.	Imports.
\$16,066.68	\$9,171.29

P. GORDON WHITE,  
Officer in Charge.

**KAPIT.**

April.

On the 5th I left for Sibu per s. s. *La Fée* for a few days leave returning again on the 15th.

On my arrival here I was met by Ara who had just returned from the Empran, and he stated that Bantin and Alum were in the Balleh, so I left on the 18th to see Bantin and Alum who were waiting at mouth of Gab in Ara's house.

I reached Kapit again on the 21st. I regret to report that during the month one Langut, with Ali, Jul and Unsam, also Pengulu Merom's son, Janin with a following of 46 young men attacked the Uma Lesums and killed 15 women and children. I have reported this occurrence in full to the Hon'ble the Resident.

On 27th the s. s. *Alice Lorraine* arrived with the Hon'ble the Resident.

On 29th Bantin and Alum arrived at Kapit and informed the Hon'ble the Resident that they wished to make peace, and would like to meet Your Highness.

Trade has improved immensely, jungle produce is coming in steadily and from all accounts this year's trade returns will show a marked increase all round.

The s. s. *La Fée* made one trip and s. s. *Alice Lorraine* four during the month, taking good cargoes each time.

I have nothing further to report to Your Highness.

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

**KALAKA.**

April.

At the commencement of the month the weather was windy and there were frequent light gales blowing. The leaf house at Roban Bazaar had its roof blown off and all the goods of the shopkeepers got wet.

Two stranger Chinese who came overland from Rejang were arrested as they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves, besides having no cash and only a few changes of clothing. The story they told was that they were going to work bilian timber at Sungei Krangan above Saratok, but as the timber was so far inland they changed their minds and were returning to Kuching. As their arrival coincided with the three Sibu prisoners' escape I

arrested them and sent them on to the Resident at Simanggang.

The orders given by the Resident to the Pengulus and Dyaks and Chinese—the former are ordered to send any Chinese back if they come overland or else to arrest them, and the latter have to report to the Fort if there are any new arrivals—are not effective as they do not carry them out.

I find that Iodide of Potassium is most efficacious for stings of poisonous fish etc.; a man who was stung by an *ikan pari* at midday came to me for an antidote at 8 p. m. and was crying at the time on account of the pain. I applied a few drops round the wound and soon after he stopped crying and then went off to sleep. I have used this medicine several times and found it each time effective.

The marriage of the Native Officer's (Haji Usop), second daughter to Abang Bujang bin Abang Anding, Native Officer of Lingga, took place on the 27th. People from Rejang, Binatang etc. were invited to the marriage feast and four head of cattle were killed.

The carpenter returned to Simanggang *via* the Saribas on the 29th after having finished repairing the Saratok and Kabong Bungalows.

Three bullocks (not very large ones) were sold to the Malays for their *bulan Mulut* feast for the sum of \$90.

Rice and paddy is getting much cheaper now that the people have harvested.

I am informed that the *pengireh* fishermen have had satisfactory hauls and the *jungkat* fishermen have erected a few huts only and the rest are still collecting material.

The fines for the month amounted to \$180.10.

The Trade Returns for the month are :—

Imports \$9,495. Exports \$6,933.

There was no bilian timber exported in the past month.

A. E. CHEYNE,  
Writer.

**SIMANGGANG.**

April.

On the 13th His Highness The Rajah Muda visited Simanggang and made a stay here of five days.

During his visit the village and Mission at Sabu were inspected and His Highness expressed his approval of the improvements made there.

The health of Tuanku Putra has for some months now been very indifferent and His Highness The Rajah Muda very kindly took him with him to Kuching on his return on 19th in order that he might obtain Medical advice. The Tuanku returned in s. l. *Young Harry* on the 28th.

*Ulu Ai affairs.*—Mr. H. L. Owen left for Lubok Antu on April 2nd to relieve Mr. Lang who came to Simanggang for a change on the 5th.

It is stated in the Ulu that Bantin, Alam, Imba, and other *tuai* have gone to Kapit in company with the Rejang Dyak Arah who stated that he was sent to call them there. Ngumbang would have gone but was prevented by a bad dream.

The paddy crop in the Ulu Ai and Engkari is a complete failure.

It is said that the Ulu Ai Dyaks and the Kanowit (living in the Ulu Ai) are still suffering from small-pox and many have not yet returned to their homes from the last raid into the Entabai, Rejang; they are supposed to be lodging in huts in the jungle on the route they took, having been struck down with small-pox on their return journey. On the 18th the alarm was beaten at the houses of Embuas and Chendan

above Lubok Antu Fort and urgent messages were received to the effect that these people were to be attacked by Apai Biti's force which for some time past was known to be out.

It is a very noticeable fact that whenever a force of the rebels is out in the main-river the Engkari Dyaks at once cease to visit Lubok Antu.

Mr. H. L. Owen, learning that an attack was really imminent, went up to reassure the people. Subsequently the force was located at S. Teliting where they had huts for some two hundred men. However, they had taken the alarm and dispersed very hurriedly, abandoning some of their equipment, when they heard that the Assistant Resident was coming.

It is hoped that the whole of Apai Biti's force has now dispersed as the Engkari Dyaks have now again taken to coming down to Lubok Antu.

*General news.*—The death, in China, of Tae Ah Eh (alias Bujang) the head of the Chief Firm Seng Ju, in the Batang Lupar River, was reported during the month and the Estate valued for Probate at \$15,548 and fees amounting to \$777.40 will be paid during this year in three instalments.

Two Chinese who were arrested at Saratok and are supposed to be of the party who broke Jail at Sibul last month were sent to Sibul *via* Kuching on the 27th.

Gemong of Ulu Uhdup was dismissed from his Penguluship. For some time past he has been very unsatisfactory in his cases and had been frequently warned to no purpose. Subject to Your Highness' approval I have appointed Santok of Entebar as the new Chief. He has a large following and is well spoken of generally, so I trust that he will make a satisfactory *Pengulu*.

Since the Chinese New Year festivities ended the Simanggang Bandongs (6 in number) have been kept constantly running with very full cargoes. None of this year's paddy crop has yet been exported, some is still being got in. Roughly speaking, in the Batang Lupar river from Lubok Antu to Sabnyow and in the lower Skarang and Undup the paddy crop is a bumper one. Indeed it is said that many Balau Dyaks have had to hire labour to get their harvest in as it was more than they could deal with by themselves.

I have been obliged to issue two notices to the Sabu people (Chinese and Dyaks) during this month—the one to call their attention to the increase in the growth of the "Sensitive Plant"—which must be extirpated—the other to prohibit owners of pigs allowing their animals to be at large.

Cash \$200 was sent from the Betong to the Simanggang Treasury on the 9th.

The usual Spring-cleaning was begun on the 22nd and continued until the 27th when the supply of lime gave out and the work was suspended until more could be obtained from Kuching.

The Prison gang finished rebuilding and repairing the leaf boat-shed and bullock-shed, cleared the Brayan and home roads, and commenced to open up some of the over-growth and choked-up dykes in the plain until the wet stopped them. They then worked on the hill cattle lands pulling *engkudok*, etc; and getting out manure. The end part of the Bukit Berlumba was cleared and the jungle at the foot of it, so that it is now visible from the stable-road.

D. J. S. BAILEY,  
*Resident.*

## MUKA.

*April.*

*Trade.*—The export of Raw Sago amounted to 467 coyans, and of Jelutong Gutta 446 Piculs, as compared with 457 coyans of Raw Sago and 5 Piculs

of Jelutong Gutta for the corresponding month last year.

Twenty four sailing vessels entered and twenty two cleared for Kuching.

*P. W. D.*—The prisoners (average 13.2) have been employed throughout the month on white-washing and tarring the Fort, Jail and other Government buildings, also in the usual up-keep of the ornamental grounds.

*Court.*—There have been the usual number of cases in both the Police and Court of Requests, also a good deal of work in the Malay Court.

Fines and fees amounted to \$642.84.

*General.*—On the 10th Penghulu Intin arrived from up-river, he reports all quiet among his people.

On the 14th T. K. Abai of Balian together with Penghulu Umpang and P. C. Mohamat arrived, they report all quiet in that river; at the time of their departure the s. s. *Sarawak* was waiting to clear for Kuching: after paying in various Government revenues they returned to Balian on the 17th.

On the 20th a Dyak named Lalat was arrested and sent to Sibul, *via* Ofa: this man was one of the leaders in an attack on the Uma Lim's, he was fined \$100 by order of the Hon'ble The Resident of the Third Division, in default 15 months imprisonment; since he left for Sibul his friends have paid the fine and I have written to the Hon'ble The Resident informing him so.

The sea has been very calm during the month, and the "anchau", i. e. seine net, has been taken out 3 times, plenty of fish being caught.

The herd of cattle now number 70 head.

I have been alone here throughout the month, the Assistant Resident, Mr. A. E. Lawrence, being away on short leave.

I have nothing further to report to Your Highness on this occasion.

W. J. M. SHAW,  
*Resident.*

## LIMBANG.

*April.*

There was the usual amount of Court work during the month but no cases of any particular importance.

On the 17th a letter was brought by one Habib Mohamat from H. M's Assistant Resident at Brunei requesting assistance with regard to bearer's wife who was alleged to have been enticed away by one Sarudin; there was, however, no evidence in support of this. Habib Mohamat produced a paper stating that he had bought the woman for \$60 and then married her. The woman, Kabok by name, refused to return to Brunei under any circumstances, she was therefore fined the usual amount for divorcing her husband and ordered to repay the *brian* and she was given reasonable time to find the money. Habib Mohamat, however, refused to abide by the decision of the Court and therefore will receive no further redress in the matter.

Mr. Ward returned from Madihit for which place he left on the 19th of last month. During his stay up there he visited most of the Murut houses inland and took a census of the number of families; there was nothing of any particular importance going on up in that district.

During the latter part of the month I was away from the 18th to 29th visiting Trusan and Lawas.

The Trade Returns for the month are as follows.

Coasting Imports	\$9,438	Exports	\$8,629
Foreign	7,382		4,869

The rainfall for the month was 8.39 inches, 3.50 inches being the heaviest fall in any twenty four hours.

O. F. RICKETS,  
*Resident.*



## UPPER SARAWAK. PAKU.

April.

**Planting.**—No new gardens have been registered and only one planting permit issued to a Dyak. Towards the end of the month some activity was shown in making burnt earth and not before it was wanted, a very large number of gardens having received none for a year. During the month Abang Amit completed the survey of the pepper gardens at Musi, 124 in all, including Malay gardens at Busau and some Dyak ones at S. Pinang. He is now surveying the gardens between Paku and Seniawan lying on the right of the main road.

**Court.**—Fines and fees \$289.69. There were no cases of any interest during month. Numerous thefts were reported during the month but in very few cases were the perpetrators caught. The police are hardly adequate in numbers for their duties and in addition there has been a considerable amount of sickness among them, so that at times it was difficult to find sufficient men for the ordinary routine duties. Whether it is that there is now a larger proportion of Indians among the police in this district than formerly or whether it is due to some other cause, there is no doubt that during the last 18 months or so there has been much more sickness, especially intermittent fever, among them.

On the 6th Kuan Hian Sen, Junior clerk, went on 3 weeks leave and on the 12th I myself went to Kuching on sick leave returning on the 15th.

The prisoners have been either getting gravel out of the Seniawan river when the state of the water permitted, or have been metalling the road with gravel already stored on the bank.

On the 30th one Bong Nam Chow committed suicide by eating opium. Domestic troubles were the cause.

The same day it was reported that two Liew Chew coolies entrusted with \$2,000 in silver to take to Puk had absconded with the money. Considering the loneliness and length of the road to Puk it is rather extraordinary that Messrs. The Borneo Company have never had any accidents before. As the coolies had had some 8 hours start nothing was heard or seen of them again in Upper Sarawak, but by chance they were arrested in Kuching a few days afterwards, most of the money, however, having disappeared in the interval.

**Registration.**—42 deeds were registered during the month. Stamps and fees \$85.50.

H. R. A. DAY,  
Resident.

## UPPER SARAWAK. BAU.

April.

Agreements twenty eight have been made during the month.

Stamp duties and fees amounted to \$64.53.

**Court.**—Fines and fees amounted to \$213.

H. H. the Rajah Muda arrived here on the 20th and on the 21st took part in a *tuba* fishing kindly provided by Mr. Pawle. The *tuba* was put in at Lobok Marong above Bidi *penyellan*; a very heavy down-pour the evening before had made the river in fresh and consequently somewhat spoil the fishing, but considering the circumstances, a large number of fish were taken and a most enjoyable day spent.

His Highness visited the Hospital and Government School next day, returning later on to Kuching.

I went to Kuching on the 6th instant to see how the plans of the district were progressing, returning on the 9th instant.

Messrs. Lawrence and Etheridge arrived here on the 13th instant, the latter to inspect the bridge erected on the Jambusan road last year, he returned to Kuching on the 15th and Mr. Lawrence returned on the 19th.

I regret it has been necessary to grant Law Ah Nyuk, the Court Writer, a month's sick leave; this it is hoped will enable him to resume his duties again.

Dr. Bruce Low was in this district on the following dates:—1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 24th, 26th, 27th.

On the 29th Corporal Sadam arrived from Samarahan with a force of police on the track of the perpetrators of a burglary and murder which had just taken place there. A Sea Dyak called Lebut, who was said to be connected with the affair, was arrested at Bidi, but no other arrests were made although there was a large party of Chinese concerned as well.

On the 30th two Chinese coolies who were with others carrying money from Busau to Puk got away in advance of the other coolies with a box containing \$2,000; however, on arrival of the others at Puk, nothing had been seen of the coolies or the money; on receipt of this news at 9 P. M. police were at once sent to the Dyaks living on the Sambas border and at Singghi to stop and bring in any Chinese they found attempting to go that way.

E. R. STILWELL,  
Resident.

## The Sarawak Gazette.

THE Subscription to the *Sarawak Gazette* is as follows.—

Payable in local currency—

Single number	...	...	\$0.10
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For 1 year (including postage to places in the Postal Union)	...	3s. 6d.
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Yearly subscriptions are renewable on the 1st January.

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Advertisement of 12 lines and under—			
First insertion	...	...	\$1.00
Second and third insertion each	...	...	0.50
Subsequent do do	...	...	0.25
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First insertion	...	...	2.00
Second and third insertion each	...	...	1.00
Subsequent do do	...	...	0.50
Advertisement of a Column and under—			
First insertion each	...	...	3.00
Second and third insertion each	...	...	1.00
Subsequent do do	...	...	0.75
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, and sent so as to reach the Office by the 26th of the month at latest or their publication will have to be deferred until the next 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.

### Notice.

GENTLEMEN are requested to pay all Gazette subscriptions and Printing Office Bills to the undersigned in future.

For the convenience of those unable to send cheques, Sarawak stamps will be taken in payment of sums not over \$1.50—but only the 2 and 4 cent values will be accepted.

Foreign subscribers to the *Sarawak Gazette* are requested to send remittances by "Post Office Order" not by "Postal Order" as the latter cannot be cashed in Sarawak.

F. G. DAY.

### Notice.

#### Astana Farm Produce.

Terms Monthly.

WILL be supplied to customers at the following rates:—

Milk—per quart bottle ..	..	..	10 cents
Butter—per lb ...	..	..	80 "
Eggs—each ...	..	..	1 1/2 "

Orders, which should be addressed to the undersigned, attended to without delay.

J. STAPLES.

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned TAN BOON SIEW has from this date resigned from the management of the SARAWAK TRADING COMPANY, and that he will hereafter carry on business on his own account, as well as for SYN HIN LEONG & CO., of No. 13 Main Bazaar, in which firm he is one of the senior partners.

TAN BOON SIEW.

Kuching,  
1st April, 1907.

### Notice.

#### THE WELL KNOWN

Singer and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines can be purchased on easy terms. All we ask is 5 dollars down and 3 dollars per month.

A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

Apply to

TAN BOON SIEW,  
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SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co.,  
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Kuching, Sarawak.  
28th March, 1907.

### Notice.

WE the undersigned THE SARAWAK TRADING COMPANY beg to inform the Public that in consequence of the resignation of TAN BOON SIEW our Manager, we now appoint KUEH CHIN HIN to be our present Manager and to transact all business of our firm from date.

(Signed) YEO GUAN CHOW,  
FOR SARAWAK TRADING Co.

Kuching,  
1st April, 1907.

## PASSENGERS.

### ARRIVALS.

- PER s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* : From Singapore, 2nd May, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hodgson and Mr. Ewing Smith.
- PER p. s. *Adeh* : From Lundu, 7th May, Sir Percy and Lady Cunynghame, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Leggatt and children.
- PER p. s. *Kaka* : From the North, 8th May, the Right Revd. Bishop Hose from Labuan, and Mr. R. S. Douglas from Barau.
- PER s. l. *Young Harry* : From Simanggang, 9th May, Mr. J. Baring Gould.
- PER H. H. S. *Zahora* . From Singapore, 10th May, His Highness the Rajah accompanied by Mr. C. S. Pearse.
- PER s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* : From Singapore, 16th May, Mr. J. Scott.
- PER s. l. *Young Harry* : From Sadong, 23rd May, Mr. D. A. Owen.
- PER s. s. *Kuching* : From Singapore, 23rd May, the Hon'ble F. H. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. J. M. Bryan and the Revd. Father Reyfert.
- PER s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* : From Singapore, 30th May, Mr. G. A. Luke.

### DEPARTURES.

- PER p. s. *Adeh* : For Sibn, 1st May, Mrs. J. Mowe and the Revd. Father Halder.
- PER p. s. *Adeh* : For Lundu, 4th May, Sir Percy and Lady Cunynghame and Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson.
- PER s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* : For Singapore, 7th May, Mr. J. M. Bryan.
- PER H. H. S. *Zahora* : For Sibn, 14th May, Their Highnesses The Rajah and Rajah Muda.
- PER s. s. *Sarawak* : For Rejang, 14th May, Mr. J. S. Geikie and Mr. H. Hannay.
- PER s. s. *Kuching* : For Singapore, 14th May, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hodgson, Mrs. Leggatt and children, Messrs. R. S. Douglas and J. Baring Gould.
- PER p. s. *Adeh* : For Brooketon, 16th May, the Revd. F. W. Leggatt.
- PER s. s. *Rajah of Sarawak* : For Singapore, 21st May, Mr. and Mrs. Service and child, Messrs. G. A. Luke and W. J. M. Shaw.
- PER p. s. *Adeh* : For Oya, 26th May, Mr. D. A. Owen.
- H. H. S. *Zahora* : For various Outstations, 27th May, Their Highnesses The Rajah and Rajah Muda.



Kuching, Foreign Trade Returns for the month of April, 1907.

IMPORTS.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Aërated Water ...	cases 119	8
Ammunition ...	...	1,488
Arrack, etc. ...	...	5,027
Bisnits ...	...	420
Blachan ...	piculs 9	3,712
Blankets ...	...	86
Beads ...	...	50
Brass & Copper-ware ...	...	479
Boots & Shoes ...	...	905
Butter & Cheese ...	...	518
Candles ...	...	507
Canvas ...	...	452
Cement ...	casks 143	760
Clocks and Watches ...	...	714
Cloth ...	...	672
Cotton ...	...	57,873
Silk ...	...	635
Clothing ...	...	9,792
Cotton ...	...	160
Silk ...	...	499
Coke ...	tons 20	469
Cocoanuts ...	No. 15,700	559
Coffee ...	...	...
Liberian etc. ...	piculs 41	859
In tins ...	...	119
Coprah ...	piculs 111	1,085
Cotton Seed ...	...	542
Crockery & Glass-ware ...	...	4,829
Curry Stuffs & Sauce etc. ...	...	1,528
Damar ...	...	415
Drugs and Chemicals ...	...	3,904
Eggs (salted) ...	No. 18,380	336
Exports Returned to Shippers ...	...	350
Fire-works ...	...	620
Fish ...	...	...
Dried ...	piculs 247	4,951
Salted ...	piculs 85	1,291
In tins ...	...	1,756
Flour ...	bags 1,856	3,717
Fruit ...	...	...
Fresh ...	...	833
Dried ...	...	1,170
In tins ...	...	252
Furniture ...	...	858
Ghee ...	piculs 9	470
Gold ...	oz. 22	790
Grains ...	...	...
Beans and peas ...	piculs 614	4,293
Padi ...	piculs 240	500
Rice ...	piculs 12,884	62,502
Other Sorts ...	piculs 1,188	2,396
Gunnies new ...	bales 50	5,171
Do old ...	bundles 35	616
Hams and Bacon ...	...	111
Hats ...	...	610
Iron-ware ...	...	9,787
Japanese Curios ...	...	1,000
Jars ...	No. 18	1,960
Jewellery ...	...	25
Koss Sticks and Papers ...	...	2,391
Kerosine Oil ...	cases 6,014	14,253
Lard ...	piculs 177	3,600
Lamps ...	...	691
Leather ...	piculs 15	810
Live stock ...	...	...
Cattle ...	head 4	490
Poultry ...	No. 414	258
Swine ...	head 138	2,600
Machinery ...	...	4,891
Mats ...	...	2,515
Matches ...	cases 119	2,494
Maccaroni & Vermicelli ...	...	898
Milk Condensed ...	cases 294	2,890
Oils ...	piculs 425	7,634
Opium raw ...	chests 10	10,000
Paint, Varnish & Tar ...	...	4,860
Papers ...	...	2,472
Provisions Sundry ...	...	1,821
Prawns ...	piculs 11	288
Do Refuse ...	piculs 1,764	5,575
Rubber seeds and plants ...	...	85
Ricekshaws ...	...	100
Carry forward ...	...	\$276,439

IMPORTS.—(Continued.)		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Brought forward		\$276,439
Rope ...	...	...
Coir ...	coils 156	1,866
Manila ...	coil 1	50
Wire ...	coils 15	694
Sago Pearl or Raw ...	piculs 180	225
Salt ...	piculs 1,711	2,242
Soap ...	...	1,960
Stationery and Books ...	...	1,605
Straw hats (Chinese) ...	...	5
Straw Shoes (Chinese) ...	...	105
Sugar ...	piculs 1,378	7,964
Sundries ...	...	2,246
Tea in Bundles ...	boxes 189	2,149
Tea in Tins ...	...	65
Timber ...	...	2,807
Twine and Thread ...	...	4,073
Tobacco ...	...	...
in tins Cigars & Cigarettes ...	...	14,412
Chinese ...	cases 142	5,758
P'hang Java & S'robok etc. ...	piculs 156	10,328
Bad or Pepper ...	piculs 103	3,320
Treasure ...	...	27,195
Tuba ...	...	1,129
Vegetables ...	...	...
Fresh ...	...	2,865
Salted ...	...	3,928
In tins ...	...	76
Wayang Effects ...	...	3,000
Wines and spirits ...	...	17,033
Zinc ...	...	1,275
TOTAL VALUE ...	...	\$394,214
Brought forward ...	...	1,042,294
Total Value to Date ...	...	1,436,508
1906 ...	...	\$1,422,146
EXPORTS.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ant-eater skins ...	picul 2	55
Betel-nuts ...	piculs 491	2,753
Bees-wax ...	piculs 15	771
Birds-nests ...	piculs 103	16,282
Blachan ...	piculs 1	14
Brass-ware ...	...	230
Camphor ...	catties 19	860
Charcoal ...	piculs 87	82
Cloth ...	...	439
Coprah ...	piculs 122	1,290
Crockery-ware ...	...	148
Cutch ...	piculs 4,372	22,388
Damar ...	piculs 683	2,942
Eggs (Turtle) ...	No. 5,000	85
Empties ...	...	1,870
Fish ...	picul 44	1,695
Gambier ...	piculs 1,917	11,695
Garru-wood ...	piculs 23	29
Gold ...	ozs. 5,974	148,500
Galiga ...	tael 26	96
Gutta jangkar ...	piculs 450	5,079
do Jelotong ...	piculs 8,821	46,755
do percha ...	piculs 127	13,731
Hides ...	piculs 59	1,395
Imports Returned to Shippers ...	...	4,348
India Rubber ...	piculs 356	39,175
Iron-ware ...	...	1,063
Kajangs ...	...	15
Kerosine Oil ...	cases 88	235
Laka wood ...	piculs 153	504
Matches ...	cases 6	140
Mats ...	...	483
Oils ...	piculs 31	64
Paddy ...	piculs 37	85
Pepper (white) ...	piculs 4,694	123,250
Do (black) ...	piculs 964	15,442
Prawns (dried) ...	piculs 13	188
Rattans No. 1 sega etc. ...	piculs 916	9,398
Rattans No. 2 temoi etc. ...	piculs 2,156	6,524
Rice ...	piculs 212	1,245
Sago flour ...	piculs 31,800	85,481
Salt ...	piculs 304	44
Sugar ...	piculs 1	9
Carry forward ...	...	\$561,752

EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Brought forward		\$561,752
Sugar nipa ... ..	piculs 23	84
Sundries ... ..	...	1,485
Timber ... ..	...	112
Timber (manufactured) ... ..	...	8
Tortoise-shell ... ..	catties 10	100
Treasure ... ..	...	10,350
Zinc ... ..	...	76
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b> ... ..		\$573,937
Brought forward		1,444,989
<b>Total Value to Date</b> ... ..		2,018,956
1936 ... ..		\$1,867,107

Kuching, Coasting Trade Returns for the month of April, 1937.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coal ... ..	tons 1,462	\$ 11,620
Damar ... ..	piculs 633	2,497
Gutta Jangkar ... ..	piculs 187	1,478
Gutta Jelotong ... ..	piculs 8,078½	38,562
Gutta Percha ... ..	piculs 62½	7,530
India Rubber ... ..	piculs 296	28,116
Prawns Refuse ... ..	piculs 72	195
Pepper (white) ... ..	piculs 273½	7,157
do (black) ... ..	piculs 64½	962
Rattans No. 1 sega etc. ... ..	piculs 1,965	18,194
Do No. 2 temoi etc. ... ..	piculs 1,678	4,409
Rice ... ..	piculs 81	822
Sago flour ... ..	piculs 1,954½	5,684
Do raw ... ..	piculs 116,740	58,370
Sundries ... ..	...	18,315
Treasure ... ..	...	5,165
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b> ... ..		\$208,576
Brought forward		457,758
<b>Total Value to Date</b> ... ..		\$666,334
1936 ... ..		\$588,382

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Brass-ware ... ..	...	905
Iron-ware ... ..	...	2,049
Jars ... ..	No. 164	1,138
Oil Kerosine ... ..	cases 2,875	7,186
Opium ... ..	...	6,244
Rice ... ..	piculs 2,201½	12,430
Sundries ... ..	...	88,671
Treasure ... ..	...	35,215
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b> ... ..		\$153,838
Brought forward		284,844
<b>Total Value to Date</b> ... ..		\$438,682
1936 ... ..		\$425,361

C. C. ROBISON,  
Registrar of Trade.

SHIP DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

MAY.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAINS OR NAKODAS.	FROM.
1	Swee Hong Ann	Sar. sch.	68	Gejeh	Sadong
2	Rajah of Sarawak	" str.	892	Moxon	Singapore
2	Alice Lorraine	" "	140	Jara-ee	Sibu
2	Kim Chin Siang	" sch.	54	Daud	Muka
2	Sri Marion	" sch.	80	Jahar	Sadong
4	Adch	" str.	189	Jeman	Sibu
4	Kim Chin Soon	" sch.	59	Hj. Sa-at	Muka
6	Kim Watt Ann	" "	67	Husin	"
6	M. N. Sri Jimpaka	" "	73	Tku. Hassan	"
6	Ban Seng Watt	" "	51	Hj. D'hman	Matu
6	Sarawak	" str.	46	Hj. Mat	Oya
6	Sin Sian Ann	" sch.	50	Gani	"
7	T. K. Batu Arang	" "	64	Allan	Sadong

Arrivals—(Continued.)

MAY.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAINS OR NAKODAS.	FROM.
7	Adch	" str.	189	Jeman	Lundu
8	Kaka	" "	222	Bandong	Limbang
8	Sin Pau Seng	C. Junk	70	Heng Soon	Muka
9	Kuching	Sar. str.	903	Waddell	Singapore
9	Soon Seng Watt	" sch.	71	A. Yaman	Sadong
13	Swee Hong Ann	" "	68	Gejeh	"
13	Kim Chin Teck	" "	51	Hj. Assim	Muka
13	Kim Seng Guan	" "	73	Sait	Matu
13	Putri Dungun	" "	52	Deli	Daro
14	Adch	" str.	189	Jeman	Sibu
16	Rajah of Sarawak	" "	892	Moxon	Singapore
16	Sri Marion	" sch.	80	Jahar	Sadong
17	Kim Moh	" str.	66	Seman	Oya
17	Sarawak	" str.	46	Hj. Mat	Muka
18	T. K. Batu Arang	" sch.	64	Allan	Baram
20	Kaka	" str.	222	Bandong	Sadong
20	Soon Seng Watt	" sch.	71	A. Yaman	Sadong
20	Kim Watt Ann	" "	67	Husin	Muka
22	Adch	" str.	189	Jeman	Limbang
22	Kim Chin Siang	" sch.	54	Daud	Muka
23	Sri Marion	" "	80	Jahar	Sadong
23	M. N. Sri Jimpaka	" "	73	Tku. Hassan	Muka
23	Kuching	" str.	903	Waddell	Singapore
23	Sarawak	" "	46	Hj. Mat	Bintulu
23	Soon Seng Watt	" sch.	71	A. Yaman	Sadong
27	T. K. Batu Arang	" sch.	64	Allan	"
27	Kim Seng Guan	" "	73	Sait	Muka
27	Ban Seng Watt	" "	51	Hj. D'hman	"
27	Sin Sian Ann	" "	50	Gani	Oya
28	Kim Chin Soon	" "	59	Hj. Sa-at	Muka
28	Kim Chin Teck	" "	51	Hj. Assim	"
29	Sarawak	" str.	46	Hj. Mat	Bintulu
30	Lu Fee	" "	26	Ah	Baram
30	Kaka	" "	222	Bandong	"
30	Rajah of Sarawak	" "	892	Moxon	Singapore

Departures.

MAY.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAINS OR NAKODAS.	FOR.
1	Adch	Sar. str.	189	Jeman	Sibu
1	Soon Seng Watt	Sar. sch.	71	A. Yaman	Sadong
2	T. K. Batu Arang	" "	64	Allan	"
2	Kim Seng Guan	" "	73	Sait	Matu
2	Sarawak	" str.	46	Hj. A. Mat	Oya
3	Alice Lorraine	" "	140	Jara-ee	Sadong
4	Kim Moh	" sch.	66	Seman	Oya
4	Adch	" str.	189	Jeman	Sadong
6	Kim Chin Leong	" sch.	61	Hj. Sait	Oya
7	Swee Hong Ann	" "	68	Gejeh	Sadong
7	Rajah of Sarawak	" str.	892	Moxon	Singapore
8	Kim Chin Soon	" sch.	59	Hj. Sa-at	Muka
8	Sarawak	" str.	46	Hj. A. Mat	Oya
8	Sri Marion	" sch.	80	Jahar	Sadong
9	Kim Chin Siang	" "	54	Daud	Muka
9	Kim Watt Ann	" "	67	Husin	"
10	Adch	" str.	189	Jeman	Sibu
11	Sin Sian Ann	" sch.	50	Gani	Oya
11	M. N. Sri Jimpaka	" "	73	Tku. Hassan	Muka
11	T. K. Batu Arang	" "	64	Allan	Sadong
13	Ban Seng Watt	" "	51	Hj. D'hman	Muka
13	Soon Seng Watt	" "	71	A. Yaman	Sadong
13	Kaka	" str.	222	Bandong	Baram
13	Sarawak	" "	46	Hj. A. Mat	Muka
14	Kuching	" "	903	Waddell	Singapore
14	Sri Penbrian	" sch.	79	Abg. Sap-ee	Oya
16	Adch	" str.	189	Jeman	Limbang
16	Kim Chin Teck	" sch.	51	Hj. Assim	Muka
16	Swee Hong Ann	" "	68	Gejeh	Oya
16	Kim Seng Guan	" "	73	Sait	Muka
17	Keng Juan Seng	C. Junk	50	H. Lion Jit	P. Medai
18	Sri Marion	Sar. sch.	80	Jahar	Sadong
18	Sin Pau Seng	C. Junk	70	Heng Soon	Siam
19	Sarawak	Sar. str.	46	Hj. A. Mat	Bintulu
21	Rajah of Sarawak	" "	892	Moxon	Singapore
21	T. K. Batu Arang	" sch.	64	Allan	Sadong
22	Soon Seng Watt	" "	71	A. Yaman	"
22	Kaka	" str.	222	Bandong	Baram
23	Putri Dungun	" sch.	52	Deli	Daro
23	Kim Moh	" "	66	Seman	Oya
25	Kim Chin Siang	" "	54	Daud	Muka
25	Adch	" str.	189	Jeman	Baram
26	Sarawak	" str.	46	Hj. A. Mat	Bintulu
27	Kim Watt Ann	" sch.	67	Husin	Muka
27	Sri Marion	" "	80	Jahar	Sadong
28	Kuching	" str.	903	Waddell	Singapore
29	M. N. Sri Jimpaka	" sch.	73	Tku. Hassan	Muka
29	T. K. Batu Arang	" "	64	Allan	Sadong
30	Kim Seng Guan	" "	73	Sait	Muka



## METEOROLOGICAL READINGS.

## KUCHING OBSERVATORY.

Observations Taken Daily at 8 a. m. May, 1907.

TEMPERATURE.								Remarks at 8 a. m.	Sunshine in 24 hours.	Rainfall in 24 hours.
Date.	Barometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Wet Minimum.	Thermometer in the sun.			
1	29.93	88.5	74.1	76.6	75.4	73.9	148.2	Fine	hrs. min.	1.38
2	30.02	88.5	73.5	77.0	76.6	73.2	150.0	do	9.30	46
3	30.00	86.6	71.9	78.4	77.3	71.4	127.8	do	5.10	—
4	30.01	90.3	75.2	77.3	74.3	74.6	155.2	do	9.00	—
5	30.02	89.2	75.0	80.4	77.8	74.6	159.4	do	6.50	09
6	30.01	81.2	72.8	77.5	76.7	72.7	124.6	Dull	.30	19
7	30.02	88.1	73.7	75.8	74.4	73.4	151.0	Fine	3.20	22
8	29.98	88.1	72.8	77.3	75.3	72.8	150.4	do	2.30	1.28
9	30.01	88.4	73.1	75.8	75.1	73.0	137.8	Dull	1.50	—
10	30.00	89.4	73.7	76.1	75.4	73.3	151.0	do	6.50	01
11	30.02	82.4	73.5	77.5	76.2	73.3	130.6	Fine	1.00	—
12	30.02	88.4	74.3	77.1	75.7	74.0	152.8	do	6.30	1.23
13	30.05	87.1	73.5	77.1	75.3	73.3	146.8	do	2.20	02
14	30.05	79.6	72.8	75.6	74.8	72.6	113.4	Dull	1.00	1.34
15	30.03	88.5	72.8	75.6	74.1	73.1	152.2	Fine	7.30	—
16	30.05	86.1	72.0	77.1	75.3	71.9	154.3	Dull	2.50	22
17	30.07	83.0	74.8	75.1	73.9	74.0	152.5	Fine	5.00	55
18	30.10	87.0	72.7	77.1	76.3	72.3	147.8	Dull	2.20	17
19	30.10	88.6	72.1	75.4	73.9	71.9	140.4	Fine	2.50	03
20	30.10	88.9	74.1	75.5	74.6	74.0	157.2	do	4.40	16
21	30.10	89.2	73.0	77.4	76.0	72.6	148.6	do	4.40	14
22	30.07	89.8	72.8	79.2	75.9	72.7	147.4	do	5.40	02
23	30.00	91.1	75.0	76.3	75.1	74.5	151.0	do	7.40	—
24	30.02	91.1	75.0	79.1	76.6	74.5	149.2	do	8.00	—
25	30.05	91.5	75.8	78.6	77.4	75.3	153.6	do	6.10	—
26	30.05	90.4	73.9	81.5	78.5	73.5	155.6	do	3.20	02
27	30.03	91.2	73.0	77.3	76.3	72.5	150.2	Dull	4.20	06
28	30.06	93.2	75.9	77.3	75.0	75.3	149.2	Fine	7.40	—
29	30.02	91.6	75.5	80.8	78.2	74.9	151.6	do	6.00	—
30	30.03	86.8	73.3	77.4	75.9	73.3	143.0	Dull	1.10	12
31	30.00	88.9	74.8	77.1	76.0	74.7	150.6	do	2.30	05

Highest recorded temperature 93.2 °F.

Lowest " " 71.9 °F.

Total rainfall during the month 7.76 inches.

Height of observatory above sea level 100 feet approximately.

Arrivals.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CAPTAIN.	WHERE FROM.	CHINESE.		NATIVES OF INDIA.		OTHER ASIATICS.		TOTAL.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1907.										
April 4	S. S. <i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>	E. T. Moxon	Singapore	123	1	...	...	7	...	131
" 9	P. S. <i>Adah</i>	Jeman	Brooketon	5	1	...	...	10	...	16
" 9	Bandong	Lai Leong Hin	Sambas	4	1	...	...	1	7	13
" 11	S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	W. Waddell	Singapore	122	2	2	...	9	...	135
" 12	Edg. <i>Kim Seng Watt</i>	Lu Keh Peng	Sambas	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
" 18	S. S. <i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>	E. T. Moxon	Singapore	173	6	7	...	3	...	189
" 24	P. S. <i>Kaka</i>	Bandong	Brooketon	1	...	2	...	18	...	21
" 25	S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	W. Waddell	Singapore	188	14	1	1	11	...	215
" 30	Boat	Itam	P. Serasan	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
				621	25	12	1	61	7	727

Departures.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CAPTAIN.	WHITHER BOUND.	CHINESE.		NATIVES OF INDIA.		OTHER ASIATICS.		TOTAL.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1907.										
April 2	S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	W. Waddell	Singapore	54	2	2	...	...	...	58
" 9	S. S. <i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>	E. T. Moxon	"	82	6	4	1	15	1	109
" 16	S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	W. Waddell	"	61	2	2	...	...	...	70
" 16	P. S. <i>Kaka</i>	Bandong	Brooketon	7	...	...	...	2	...	9
" 23	S. S. <i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>	E. T. Moxon	Singapore	68	...	3	...	10	3	84
" 27	P. S. <i>Kaka</i>	Bandong	Brooketon	3	...	2	...	3	2	10
" 30	S. S. <i>Kuching</i>	W. Waddell	Singapore	68	8	2	...	4	...	82
				343	18	15	1	39	6	422

C. C. ROBISON.

THE "SARAWAK GAZETTE" ALMANAC. JUNE, 1907.

En- glish. Week.	Chi. nese. Month.	Mo- ons. Month.	Dan. Dates.	High water at Kuching.	MOON'S PHASES, ETC.		Notes.
					A. M.	P. M.	
1	1	4	21 19	8 31	8 57	3rd Last quarter	
2	2	5	22 20	9 25	9 54	11th New moon	
3	3	6	23 21	10 24	10 56	19th First quarter	
4	4	7	24 22	11 30		26th Full moon	
5	5	8	25 23	0 5	0 42		
6	6	9	26 24	1 17	1 51		
7	7	10	27 25	2 21	2 51		
8	8	11	28 26	3 19	3 44		
9	9	12	29 27	4 5	4 26		
10	10	13	30 28	4 47	5 7		
11	11	14	1 29	5 25	5 43		
12	12	15	2 1	6 1	6 19		
13	13	16	3 2	6 36	6 52		
14	14	17	4 3	7 9	7 26		
15	15	18	5 4	7 43	8 1		
16	16	19	6 5	8 20	8 38		
17	17	20	7 6	8 57	9 20		
18	18	21	8 7	9 43	10 7		
19	19	22	9 8	10 34	11 2		
20	20	23	10 9	11 31			
21	21	24	11 10	0 2	0 38		
22	22	25	12 11	1 12	1 44		
23	23	26	13 12	2 14	2 44		
24	24	27	14 13	3 13	3 40		
25	25	28	15 14	4 6	4 32		
26	26	29	16 15	4 58	5 23		
27	27	30	17 16	5 49	6 16		
28	28	1	18 17	6 42	7 6		
29	29	2	19 18	7 32	7 57		
30	30	3	20 19	8 23	8 48		