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Sarawak Gazette.

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The Sarawak Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922.

Visit of H. M. Submarines.

H. M. Submarines L1, 2, and 3 arrived in Kuching in the afternoon of the 24th. under command of the Lieut.-Commander A. B. Greig, R. N., D. S. C., of L3. This being the first visit of such craft to Sarawak waters, there was a large concourse of people collected on the banks of the river on their arrival.

They berthed alongside the Ban Hok Wharf and, through the courtesy of the officers, a number of people, including the Datus and other natives, were enabled to go over the ships during their stay.

These submarines are all of the same class, though differing slightly in minor particularities, and are each of 1,000 tons displacement, and 230 feet in length, carrying one 4-inch gun and four 18-inch torpedo tubes.

Their speed on the surface is 15 knots, and about 9 to 10 knots when submerged.

Lieut. T. I. Scott Bell R. N. commanded L2, and Lieut. A. M. Carrie, R. N., L1. Each submarine carried a complement of 3 officers and 35 other ranks. Amongst the other officers were Lieuts. Forbes, Ruck-Keene, Last, Gilbert, Cobb, Robertson, Cox, Adcock and Dickson.

His Highness the Rajah gave a most enjoyable dance at Astana in honour of their visit on the 25th.

An "At Home" was held at the New Club on the 27th, followed by an exhibition of Dyak Dancing and other entertainments arranged by Captain Cunynghame the same evening. The Members of the Sarawak Club gave a dance on the 28th, which was observed as a general holiday, by desire of His Highness the Rajah, in honour of the marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary.

The men also managed to get in three Football matches on the Saturday, Monday and Tuesday with the Police, S. P. G. and Segoleng all of which they won, and were also entertained on two afternoons by Mr. Parnell at "The Croft." The Hokien School was converted into shore quarters for them, and free use of the Social Club kindly given them by the members.

His Highness the Rajah paid a visit to L3 on the 26th, being met by a guard of honour drawn up on the wharf.

The submarine L2, which has had some engine trouble, left yesterday, the L1 and L3 following her this afternoon. The submarines are bound for Jesselton and Manila, the other part of the Flotilla having already called in at Labuan.

All we can add is to express the hope of all in Kuching that this visit may be repeated very soon, and again, and again.

Birth.

LAWRENCE.—On December 7th., 1921, at a nursing home in Richmond, Surrey, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. LAWRENCE, a daughter.

NOTES.

(February.)

THE Topicist has heard a great deal lately about unification and federalisation and combination of the Straits and States, but he gives the palm to the latest effort of unification by implication contained in the epistle of the gentleman who wrote to a reigning monarch of these lands hoping that there would be a large attendance of his people at the Prince's visit "because they would be glad to see their future Sovereign!" says the Free Press. This crackbrained inability to see further than the counting-house desk will yet involve the Government in a political mess of the first magnitude despite H E's clear warning that such loose thinking has no sympathy from Government.—(*Straits Echo*).

THE Delphic Club—one of London's psychical centres—on December 22 had their annual competition of telling ghost stories.

The members, sitting in a dim light, attempted to make each other's flesh creep by stories of ghosts gruesome, ghosts fearful, and quite ordinary ghosts who just appeared and did nothing. All stories were told as true.

One of the members recounted how he investigated a haunted house with one of the present Cabinet Ministers, who insisted on waylaying a ghost, in company with a lady and a dog.

The recounter and the Minister—so the story ran—crouched in a room flooded with moonlight, and saw the door slowly opening.

"I asked the Cabinet Minister," said the storyteller, "if he would get up and see what it was." He replied "No, no," at first, but then crawled to the door and flung it open.

"Outside the door was the dog."

The member of the club did not give the Cabinet Minister's name, and did not win the prize.

This was won by a traveller who told of an unfortunate Chinese who was eaten by a crocodile in Sarawak. The crocodile was caught, and the man's skull discovered inside it. Part of the jaw containing a gold tooth was subsequently given to a lady as a souvenir.

Eighteen months later the traveller found the jawbone being used as a charm at Monte Carlo. The ghost of the Chinese had followed it, and everyone who used the charm had very bad luck indeed. One man who possessed it died.

The unluckily charm, related the traveller, was eventually buried at sea.

The lady's prize was won by a story of a servant's ghost which returned to earth to work!—(*S. T.*)

EXTRACT from the letter of an outstation clerk on his accounts being returned for correction.

"Accuse me, Sir. I added by mistake."

THE following hand was held in a game of Bridge at the New Club on the 8th.

Spades—Ace, King, Queen, Knave, 10, 8, 7, 6, 5, 3.

Hearts—Ace, King.

Diamonds—7.

Clubs—none.

The declarations were as follows:—

Pass, Six Spades, Pass, Pass, Pass. Dummy laid down 9 and 4 of Spades, leaving one between the opponents. The declarer made the six spades and lost the diamond trick.

THE preservation of books in the East is a subject in which most people have a personal interest. Great care is necessary, otherwise the climatic conditions are likely to play havoc among the book shelves. We notice that the Chief Justice of Ceylon has been in communication with a member of a firm of publishers at Home on the way in which books suffer from the ravages of insects. The latter has sent him two volumes with special bindings, which he supposes capable of withstanding them, and Sir Anton Bertram now desires that someone will recommend a corner in a library—public or private—guaranteed to be infested with fish-insects, borer-insects and cockroaches. At the same time, it is suggested—and there is no doubt about it—that it is not so much insects that books suffer from as the "mottled mouldiness" that assails them even in glass-doored book cases, and against which some sort of varnish seems the only preservative. Mildew and mould are particular enemies of books in this part of the East. As for insects, it is said that the paste used in binding is an attraction.

"Mould was due to climatic conditions, which could not be prevented unless some special kind of cloth cover is used. It would also be a good thing to use some medicated paste in binding. Books kept in open cases suffered less from the ravages of insects; but it was different where the books are kept in glass book-cases. These books have to be put out in the sun periodically, say about once in six months, for, otherwise, they became sticky."

The officer in charge of the Government Record Office, Colombo, said that the binding department in his office used a special kind of paste mixed with blue-stone which preserved books to a great extent, and he believed that the paste could be further improved by the addition of an arsenic mixture. Another acknowledged preservative was citronella oil, a small quantity of which should be sprinkled on the book at frequent intervals.—(*P. G.*)

In connection with the controversy that has been raging in our columns lately, we understand that the following selection of new books has been sent in to the Committee of a local Library by one of the members, as a suggestion for inclusion in the next list of those to be ordered from Home.

"The Front Row"	by Seymour Legge
"Starvation"	"Norah Bowen
"The Djinn"	"Coq"
"Cannibal Island"	Henrietta Mann
"The Reckless Doctor"	Phoebe Blone
"Continental Travel"	Francis Deer
"The Brokers' Visit"	Ariadna Money
"Salvation"	Evan Poynting
"The Whisperer"	Lena Cross
"The Closed Door"	Will. E. Fawcett
"Auto-Suggestion"	Maisie Light
"The Horsewoman"	Rhoda St. Ryde
"Drink"	Phyllis Glass
"The Trump Card"	Andrew Hart
"Glass Houses"	Eva Stone
"The Great Cold"	Ivan Nastikoff
"The Gap"	"Bridget"
"The Harbour"	Bertha Shyppe
"The Collection"	Esther A. Penney

In our last issue we reproduced from a Hongkong contemporary a statement to the effect that a former Hongkong man, named Mr. C. E. Macfarlane, had been murdered in North Borneo where he was engaged as manager on a rubber estate. The *Straits Times* now states that they have heard from Messrs. Guthrie and Co. that, as agents for the B. N. B. Government they have received a cable from the Government Secretary, Jesselton, stating that the report is entirely without foundation. Mr. Macfarlane, who is the manager of Lamag Estate, is alive and well.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the German wireless to which Lord Northcliffe has drawn attention is conducted by a Trans-Ocean News Service which continues the Wilhelmstrasse war time function of supplying news. The chief director of this service is Schwedler, who was a war time propagandist and is still in close touch with the Foreign Office. The Trans-Ocean News Service monopolises the Nauen-Hanover wireless and sends out 1,000 German and 500 English words daily. The company has a Spanish contract but innumerable newspapers in other countries pick up and publish the news gratis.

"I'm informed" adds the correspondent, "that it is noted here with satisfaction that British Sunday newspapers sometimes use items of news of the service. It is in fact widely used. A South American Company has important contracts but the Argentine and Eastern newspapers do not pay a penny."

Has your watch been behaving strangely of late? This question is raised by the experience of a *Daily Chronicle* representative, who discovered that not only his own watch, but something like 90 per cent of those belonging to individuals whom he interrogated on the matter have been working erratically.

This is, apparently, no mere coincidence, for officials at Kew Observatory and experts at Messrs. Negretti and Zambra's establishment in Holborn have noticed the same thing.

It is, also, a curious fact that watches of all kinds and qualities are behaving in a similar manner. They stop for an hour or so and then start again of their own accord.

No explanation of the mysterious influence responsible is forthcoming, unless one admits the American theory that watches are affected by magnetic disturbances.

Dr. Chree (Superintendent of Kew Observatory) explained to a *Daily Chronicle* representative that

in the event of a magnetic disturbance sufficiently powerful to affect watches, these would be disordered not only locally, but throughout the world. No reports from abroad have come to hand.

"There has been no important electrical disturbance recently," he said, "and during the great magnetic storm of last May there are no official records of watches having been affected."

Another official of the same observatory admitted, however, that "the same thing has happened to my watch."

In practically the same words, the manager of Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, Holborn, intimated that his watch had been working unreliably.

He ventured no explanation, but pointed out that if a watch were affected in the way suggested, it would be permanently magnetised, and would continue to work erratically.

Whether this may actually prove to be the case remains to be seen, while evidence as to the period and scope of the supposed disturbance should help to elucidate the mystery.

Two other matter-of-fact suggestions have been put forward, though they hardly seem to account for such a remarkable coincidence. One is that the watches need cleaning, and the other is that watches are affected by the health of the wearer.

LETTERS patent have been granted to H. K. Hansen of Johore, for an invention of an attachment for a plough to enable it to be used in plantations and root-filled areas without being hindered by roots.

A meeting of shareholders of the Shell Transport and Trading Company sanctioned an increase of capital to £43,000,000. Half of the £10,000,000 new second preference shares will be issued immediately.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Geoffrey Edmund Cator, Malayan Civil Service, son of the late Robert Cator, of Grosvenor Place, Bath, and Elizabeth Margaret Wynne, youngest daughter of Canon the Hon. Hugh Wynne Mostyn, of Somers Place, Bath, and late rector of Budworth, Huntingdon.

COMMENTING on the decision of the Penang Cricket Club to introduce a cash deposit system, the "*Rangoon Times*" says it will be interesting to watch how this experiment justifies its introduction. Certainly, the new system has much to commend it. Nobody can deny that for a very great number of years the East has been cursed by the baneful influences of the Chit System, both in business and private life. From time to time earnest attempts have been made to eradicate the sores it creates; yet it proceeds on its harmful path unchecked, unabated and rapidly growing more difficult to exterminate. It has now become such a big factor in our daily lives that only the most drastic and combined efforts of all concerned can deal it a death blow. In again calling attention to its many admitted evils, we frankly confess that we have little hope of ever seeing it completely abolished.

Coconuts have long been known as the Consols of Malaya, and three cents were taken to be their price (incidentally the British premier security gave three per cent on its par value, and hence we presume the analogy in

price and name). The popular idea was that rice had to be grown, and such things as coffee, rubber or even tin might come and go, but the coconut went on for ever. Ceylon has also from time immemorial taken a deep interest in the nut. The steps taken recently in the Dutch East Indies to grow and manufacture coconut products on a scientific basis, the general activity in coconut growing in French Oceania, French Indo-China, and Portuguese East Africa, the strong support given by the Government of Brazil in the extension of the Brazil coconut area, the success of experiments made at Sungei Nepah in the Federated Malay States with growing the dwarf coconut, and other world movements, have been noted by intelligent coconut growers. Taking all things into consideration, coconut growing should be one of the soundest of investments in the world of tropical agriculture or planting. There is much good coconut land available in Ceylon and Malaya. If British capital cannot wait for four to ten years, according to the variety planted out, for the return, it might take advantage of opportunities which often occur to buy producing coconut estates. At present there is, however, comparatively little British capital embarked in this form of enterprise.

(C. E. & T.)

PEOPLE who met Mr. Somerset Maugham out here will be somewhat amused to read the following from the Daily Graphic:—

"Perhaps the most appreciative inhabitant of Wonderful London yesterday was Somerset Maugham, the play-wright, who has just returned from a year's travel in the wilds of the Malay States, where he has been living in a bamboo hut. Friends who called at his West End home found him seated in his study, clad in a comfortable velvet coat and silk socks, enjoying the soft cushions in a cosy chair by the warm fire.

"I'm trying to find myself again," he said. On his desk were piles of letters from friends, for he had had no news of anyone, or anything, for months.

Mr. Maugham has been collecting material and colour for stories and plays; yesterday he handed his latest play, which deals with life in China, to his agent.

Mr. Maugham had many thrilling experiences, one of which was his narrow escape from drowning when in a native boat with some prisoners. Luckily they liked him and saved him; otherwise he would not be in London to tell the tale."

The italics are ours.

THE Venerable Archdeacon Small arrived by the *Kuching* from Singapore on the 10th., and is taking the Bishop's place in Kuching while the latter is away on leave.

WE notice from a letter in the *B. N. B.* Heald that the Archdeacon is very sorry to leave that country, but we trust soon to have confirmation of our hope that he is as glad to return to Sarawak as we all are to have him again with us.

THE Right Reverend the Bishop and Mrs. Danson left by the *Kuching* on the 13rd. and will travel home by the Bibby Liner *Oxfordshire* from Raagoon in the beginning of March. The Bishop is on holiday, but we understand will speak at the Albert Hall, and has been invited to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. P. C. Cobbold was another passenger by this trip of the *Kuching*, having been transferred to the Singapore Branch of Messrs. the Borneo Company, Ltd.

THE *China Express* and *Telegraph* of 5th. January contained a supplement on British North Borneo and Sarawak. Unfortunately both the local copies arrived minus this, and we were unable to obtain one in Singapore also.

WE are given to understand that His Highness the Rajah has cancelled his passage home in April and may now remain in Sarawak until September. All will be glad to learn that His Highness is able to remain out longer than was at first intended.

Dry rubber harvested at Sungei Tengah during the month of December amounted to 72,000 lbs. and 69,000 for January.

A very well-known Kuching resident will be missed by the death on the 18th. January of Lim Moh Moh, the Building Contractor. Lim Moh Moh was but 38 years of age, but had long suffered severely from consumption. Amongst the buildings erected lately by him have been the Government Printing Office, the R. C. Mission Rest House, and Mr. Rickett's House, "Palm Hill".

THE death of another well-known Sarawak Chinese also took place lately in China. We refer to Chin Kee, the Manager of the firm of Sin Seng Hak & Co. Chin Kee also suffered from consumption, and was very ill when he left this country.

By the kindness of His Highness the Rajah, local residents have been enabled during the past month to borrow books from the Astana Library, which have been placed in His Highness' Office, where they may be obtained for a week at a time by application to His Highness' Secretary, Inche Muhammad Ali. We understand His Highness has also been sending selections of books for circulation in the Outstations.

Mr. D. A. Owen, Resident 3rd. Division, paid a visit to Kuching during the month in order to discuss arrangements for increasing the efficiency of the Steamship service at Sibu. It is rumoured that there is some intention of moving the centre of the Rejang trade to Gunong Ayer at the mouth of the Sari, where 36 feet of water is obtainable at low tide.

Mr. and Mrs. Kortright arrived in the p. s. *Adel* from Miri on the 13th. Mr. Kortright is to be stationed in Upper Sarawak. Mr. C. D. Adams having taken his place at Miri.

Mr. J. B. Archer arrived from Simanggang on the 18th. and is taking Mr. Hardie's place as Magistrate Court of Requests.

His Highness the Rajah left for Sibu via Lingga on the 27th. in H. S. *Zakora*, accompanied by Captain C. P. Lowe. Mr. Page-Turner we understand is travelling with His Highness from Lingga.

Departure of Her Highness the Ranee.

Her Highness the Ranee left for Singapore by the s. s. *Kuching* at 7 a. m. on the 2nd., when a number of people including the Datus were present to wish Her Highness *bon voyage*.

A most enjoyable At Home had been given by Their Highnesses the previous afternoon, when all the European residents of Kuching attended. The Sarawak Rangers Band gave a selection of music during the afternoon, dancing taking place in the Astana.

Captain Barry Gifford, A. D. C., accompanied Her Highness, who will travel home from Singapore by P. O. s. s. *Kashmir*.

We repeat the wish of everyone in Sarawak in hoping that we may very soon be able to welcome Her Highness the Ranee back to Sarawak completely restored to health.

Captain Gifford hopes to complete his arrangements for taking further cinema pictures of Sarawak on a larger scale, and may be expected out again possibly as soon as May next.

A History of Sarawak.

Her Highness the Ranee has written a small book entitled "Sarawak," dealing with the lives of the three Rajahs and the History of the Country under their Rule.

This is at present in the hands of the printers, and will be published in Singapore for the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition. It includes several etchings of local interest by Her Highness, and reproductions of old prints showing Kuching as it was in the early days of Rajah Sir James Brooke, with photographs of it now and of the native inhabitants of the Country.

Thus the Straits Times:—

A correspondent writes:—A collector of ancient coins, living at Singapore, possesses a one-cent coin of Brunei (Borneo) with the date of 1304. The coin has been well preserved. On one side the inscription reads Sultanate of Brunei, 1304; and it is considered of high value not only by reason of its antiquity but also because of its reputed therapeutic power. Some Chinese believe that old metals are able to cure tumours and other disease, although those curative effects may be the result of their self-suggestion. This old coin will, I believe, be shown on the occasion of the Malaya-Borneo exhibition. Does anyone know whether there is some other Brunei coin older than 1304 in the museum or elsewhere?

This should be quite possible as it is now only the year 1340 in Brunei.

Extracts from the Annual Reports.

The Land & Survey Dept.

There were only 118 applications for land in the 1st. Division during the year, made up as follows:—

Sago	4	...	29 acres	
Cocoanuts	80	...	6,119	2r. 2p.
Rubber	8	...		14,726 tress.
Tuba	25	...	127	2r. 24p.
Pepper	1	...		600 vines.

Only 70 planting permits were issued, covering an area of about 1,109 acres. Nearly all the applications for coconut plantations were for land in the Samarahan river.

Most of the land suitable for coconut plantations on this side has been taken up, and the soil in the Samarahan river is said to be unusually good for this purpose. There is a large tract of unoccupied land between the Samarahan and Sadong rivers, and it is probably here that intending planters will go in the near future.

If road reserves are laid down and the land suitable for coconut planting divided into lots, the cost of surveying lands will be much less than it is at present; and it might be an advantage to keep the small holders in one locality, which could be systematically developed, instead of having plantations so widely scattered that the making of proper roads and drainage systems becomes an impossibility.

The main traverse of the township has been completed with the exception of the streets in the bazaar and permanent marks have been put in.

Also from 2nd. mile Pending Road to Pending Station—a distance of 3 miles, from Batu Lintang Road through Stampin to the 7th. mile—a distance of 8 miles, from Sungei Manng closed at the 3rd. mile on the Rock Road—a distance of 2 miles, and the main traverse survey along the coast line from Mora Tebas to Semarab near the Sadong mouth—a distance of about 20 miles. The line runs through difficult country.

Details of Surveys made during the year are as follows:—

	Acres.	Rds.	Poles.	
Forest Reserves	4,504	0	00	
Main Traverse Surveys	...	...	...	62½ miles.
Granted Land	2	0	39	
Re-surveys of Grants	71	2	07	
Lands in Dispute	5	1	34	
Cocoanuts Gardens	1,514	1	19	
Rubber	161	0	13	
Tuba	178	2	27	
Sago	6	1	17	
Total	6,443	2	36	

RETURN OF SURVEYS WITH REFERENCE TO REQUISITIONS.

Authorised outstanding Surveys	1/1/21	...	6
Applications during 1921		...	128
Total			134
Surveys completed during 1921		...	105
Authorised outstanding Surveys	31/12/21	...	13
Applications cancelled		...	16
Total			134

Trigonometrical stations were erected at Sem-padi, Tanjong Batu, Jagoi, Sadong, Pulo Burong and Sedong.

This work of necessity progresses slowly as, owing to the nature of the country, it is only possible to have stations in places that are not easily accessible, also observations are often greatly interfered with by bad weather.

River Surveys.—From the mouth of the Samaharan river to Sajingkat—a distance of 35 miles.

I am indebted to Mr. J. P. Mead, the Conservator of Forests, for the following river surveys:—

1. From Santubong to Lobah Kàrah
2. Survey of the Lobah Bodoh
3. " of Lobah Plait
4. " of Sungei Tiram Kechil
5. " from Buntal Sungei Serai and Sungei Tabo
6. " of Sungei Buntal
7. Lobah Selesong
8. Lobah Pernambai
9. Survey of Sungei Lumut
10. " of Sungei Buah
11. " of Lobah Kelong to Sibu Laut
12. " of Siol Besar and Siol Matang

These surveys are done with a Bar and Stroud range-finder, and by this means a great saving and time and expense is effected, and the degree of accuracy obtained is sufficiently close for the purposes for which the surveys are required. I hope to do much more of this work in the coming fine season, as the Forest Department have now been supplied with a range-finder and another has also been purchased for this office. Permanent marks are put in at suitable places, and in the course of time these will be connected to the main surveys. In the meantime they serve as a framework in places where it has not been possible to run 1st. class surveys. Wherever possible these closed on fixed points, but, where none are available, control points will be fixed astronomically. The probable error of lines measured by a range-finder with a base of 1 metre is 1 yard in 500, 3.8 yards in 1000, 15 yards in 2000 increasing to 137 yards in 6000.

It will be seen that, by limiting the lengths of the main survey lines, such surveys may be made to close well. In practice, when the lines do not exceed 700 or 800 yards in length, the closing error is generally about 1 in 400.

The heights of the trigonometrical stations have been fixed as also have those of the main traverse stations and other important points in the Township.

Levels have also been run along the Matang Road Stapok telephone lines, Railway line and on Matang Mountain.

The heights of many hills visible from the Main Triangulation marks have also been fixed approximately.

These levels are all referred to Kuching Datum, the actual height of which, with reference to Mean Sea Level, has not yet been fixed.

The levels in the Township will form the framework for the detail survey of the Township which has just been commenced on a scale of 2 chains to an inch with 5' contours. It is hoped that this survey may be completed during 1922.

Ninety separate plans were completed during the year, and 55 of the 8 chains sheets are now in use. These 8 chains sheets cover an area of 200 chains square, and are subdivisions of the main map of the 1st. Division. All connected revenue surveys are plotted on these sheets.

I paid two visits to Jagoi making surveys in connection with the boundary settlement there, and my report on this matter has already been submitted. Two new trig stations were erected there, one at Jagoi and one at Gumbang. Others are in course of

erection now. Of these Jagoi is the only point that has yet been fixed.

A considerable amount of work has been undertaken for the Public Works Department, including preliminary surveys at Matang in connection with the water supply, for the proposed road to Lundu, details of the river front, etc. Two surveyors are still doing work for this Department.

As the majority of the apprentices in this Department had been trained only to do revenue surveys, it has been a distinct advantage to them to work under the Superintendent of Public Works and gain experience of topographical surveying, contouring, etc.

There is no surveying school here, and the apprentices have to be taught their work from the beginning. This necessarily has entailed additional expense and delayed work considerably in the past, more especially as proper supervision has too frequently been wanting. On the whole the progress made by those who joined as apprentices has been satisfactory and in one or two instances exceptionally good, and the training of new apprentices no longer presents the same difficulties that existed when this Department was first started.

A map of the country on a scale of 300,000 has now been completed. This is compiled from the best surveys available, and is considerably more accurate than any of the existing maps, although it can only be properly described as a sketch map, as no accurate surveys have yet been made outside the 1st. Division.

The standard maps of the 1st. Division, which were made to scales of 2 miles to an inch and 40 chains to an inch, have been scrapped and replaced by maps on scales of 300,000 and 30,000. These are a more convenient size and can be kept in drawers, whereas the older maps had to be rolled up and consequently had to be frequently renewed.

The standard maps of the N. I. Government are made on the same scales.

Most of the work done during the year has been unremunerative, and even in cases where payment has been made for surveys it has generally been inadequate. This will continue to be the case if the scale of survey fees remains as at present, and surveys have to be made of small lots distributed over a wide area.

The Revenue was	\$ 9,687.87
Expenditure	84,713.14

Sibu.

The Revenue for 1921 is	\$178,246.04
The Expenditure for 1921 is	165,556.40
Shewing a surplus of	12,689.64

Comparison with previous years is as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1921	\$178,246.04	\$165,556.40	\$ 12,689.64
1920	279,454.82	145,957.53	133,497.29
1919	246,515.86	93,671.56	152,844.30
1918	120,738.48	71,732.74	49,005.74
1917	120,297.73	66,011.55	54,286.18

REVENUE.

Customs Duties shew a decrease, viz:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1921	\$ 62,534.79	\$26,738.94
1920	147,652.01	27,303.61
Decrease	\$ 85,117.22	\$ 564.67

Trade conditions naturally account for this result.

Increased salaries and allowances, etc., account for the large increase under Court account. The same also applies to Land Office, Military, and Officers Salaries.

Under P. W. D. a large increase appears.

The Singapore trade was carried on by steamer *Flebo* which ran with fair regularity. She is now unable to cope with the amount of cargo and there is much congestion at times.

The down-river shippers suffer most from inadequate tonnage. A full cargo is usually obtained at Sibu with the inevitable consequence that the down-river cargo is shut out.

A new steamer, also belonging to the Soon Bee Company, is promised early in the new year.

The total Export and Import tonnage was 14,155 tons.

The number of Postal Packets handled in Sibu Post Office during 1921 was 55,341 as against 52,061 in 1920.

Roads.—A short extension of the Bukit Lima Road was completed. It was to have been carried further into the high ground, but the work was stopped on account of expense.

The whole of the Kampong Pulo road was raised and gravelled.

A new road was driven straight through for a mile and a half, from the Mohamedan Grave-yard to the 3rd. mile on the Igan road near Sungei Antu, following the telephone line. This opened up and incidentally drained a number of rubber gardens, and the owners built their houses on either side of the new road.

A large quantity of gravel was raised by Chinese on relief work, and was stacked at convenient spots for repairing the roads.

Chinese were employed on relief work on the roads during the early part of the year, but all this labour ceased when the padi crop ripened, they being then no longer under the necessity of purchasing imported rice.

A new road to Aup was commenced late in the year, but was stopped owing to floods and inclement weather.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The following were completed during the year:—

- Pork, Fish, and Vegetable Market in the Bazaar,
- New Gaol for female prisoners in the Gaol Compound,
- New kitchen for unmarried Rangers, Boatshed,
- Small extension to Club premises, Telephone Central in the Bazaar,

The B. C. L. Bungalow was purchased by Govt. for \$2,000, and considerable alterations made in it.

The extensive repairs to all bungalows commenced last year were completed and paid for. As no repairs had been carried out for many years, the expense, which should have been spread over a long period, fell rather heavily on this year's account.

The gaol compound was completely enclosed by a high belian fence and barbed wire—a very necessary piece of work.

Street Lighting.—All the Lux lamps were lit nightly throughout the year—to the great benefit of the community.

Wharf.—The wharf, which was a new one and not yet completed, collapsed owing to the rapid erosion of the bank, and the structure was entirely removed, practically all the timber being salvaged. As it was useless building a wharf in such a position, a new floating stage was built and connected to the bank by two wide hinged approaches. This was carried out at a very small cost, and has been working satisfactorily.

Only 48 grants were issued during the year; the fees received amounting to \$1,296.15 including payment for a number issued in 1920.

Quit Rent collected amounted to \$5,623.30.

Great difficulty was experienced in collecting

the quit rent, probably owing to the low price of rubber during the year, and a deal was outstanding at the close of the year.

Many applications for grants were also made in 1920, and the surveys were completed and grants made out during the year; but the applicants left the grants in the hands of the Land Office, being unable to pay the fees. Should trade conditions improve, these grants will of course be taken up. 545 pepper gardens, containing 239,782 vines, were registered during the year.

Owing to the high price of rice, a larger area than usual was under padi and a good crop was obtained. It is to be hoped that the price of rice will hold sufficiently to induce agriculturalists to continue padi planting; but, directly the price of rubber rises and that of imported rice falls, padi planting will of course cease.

This would be regrettable as the Foochows are excellent padi planters, and invariably obtain good results.

Malays as a rule grow more weeds than padi; and, owing to the fact that they all own fruit gardens and the ripening of the fruit crop takes place just before that of the padi, the latter is usually abandoned in favour of the former. But in any case they are too lazy to weed their padi, and their total lack of energy accounts for the poor crops they usually obtain.

162 persons were committed to prison during the year.

No prisoners escaped during the year, and none of those who escaped last year were recaptured.

One prisoner, a lunatic on remand, committed suicide by drowning himself in the river.

Datu Abang Ali, who had been ailing for some time past, died at Sibu on August 19th. An old and trusted Government officer with considerable experience of the district and the natives, particularly of the Dyaks, his loss has been much felt by all.

The health of the district would appear to have been fairly good, and there was no disease in epidemic form.

Towards the end of the year the newly arrived Dresser commenced N. A. B. injections, the efficacy of which were immediately recognised by the natives and numerous applications have since been received, but the supply of the drug gave out. In so scattered a community it is difficult to get patients collected on any particular date for injection.

No Medical Officer visited the District during the year.

The rainfall amounted to 122.82 inches, compared with 109.18 during 1920. In that year the fall for December was not recorded, owing to the rain gauge having floated away; and, as it was not replaced till February 1921, the rainfall for January 1921 is not included in the figures, and the fall during that month was considerable. Floods caused considerable damage to padi crops which were ripening.

A combined steam padi mill and saw mill was in course of erection at Binatang, and also a very large sago factory at the same place. Neither had been completed by the end of the year.

There were no serious Dyak troubles. Three Dyaks named Igoh, Buah, and Raba were killed by Busang Punans, who escaped across the border.

The Dutch authorities are on the look out for these men who will probably be arrested.

Fifteen Rejang Dyaks, gutta hunting in Dutch Territory, were killed by Kenyahs there. The Dutch authorities took the matter up, recovered and buried the heads, duly punished the offenders, and obtained \$2,100 from them for payment to the relatives of the murdered men.

Parties of Dyaks out for trouble were arrested by the D. O. of Baram in the head-waters of that river; and a number of others from the Rejang, Tatau, and Balengian, who attempted to go off on a raid, were arrested in the Rejang, the ring-leader being detained at Sibn, and not allowed to return to the Tatau. This frustrated effort of the Dyaks cost them over \$2,000 in fines.

Two men, both Dyaks, were executed for murder. Manang Rayong for the murder of Ah Chai in Sibn Bazaar in January, and Nyanggau for the murder of a Sarikei Dyak on June 29th.

The new telephone exchange was installed in a room adjoining the Police Station, and a number of new instruments put in the Bazaar and Government Bungalows. The telephone line to Dalat, Oya, and Mukah worked intermittently during the year. No more expenditure is being incurred on this long stretch of line owing to the probability of the installation of wireless telephones next year.

Bintulu.

The Revenue is \$28,307.03 compared with \$25,346.78 in 1920.

Thus an increase of \$2,960.25.

The expenditure, exclusive of Food account, is \$25,583.80 compared with \$24,015.58, and has therefore increased \$1,568.22.

The cost or part cost of a wireless plant was debited in advance to this Station during 1920, but nothing further has happened.

There has been an average amount of Court work during the year, but no serious cases have occurred. People were fined for felling *engkabang* trees, also for improperly working jelutong.

Trade has not been very good, nor has it been very bad. There is a decrease in the export of rattans, also in raw sago, and of course there has been no *engkabang* crop this year; however other exports show an increase, especially that of *belian* timber.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackie visited the district in April. Mr. Mackie came on behalf of Lord Inchcape to examine the coal here. He was shown the outcrops in S. Sebatang and S. Sebuang.

Major Galloway came here in May and again in July, also to examine coal. He was shown outcrops in S. Sebuang, S. Plapi, S. Kabang, S. Sebatang, S. Sebian and S. Silas. Since then several other coal outcrops have been discovered.

The rainfall for the year was 122.25 inches. March was the wettest month with 17.07 inches, and April the driest with 4.77 inches.

Sarawak Library.

The following books have been added to the Library:—

Galsworthy, John	To Let	F	6260
Kaye-Smith, Sheila	Joanna Godden	F	3246
Maugham, W. S.	The Trembling of a Leaf	F	6358
Syrett, Netta	One of Three	F	4631

Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Satisfactory progress in the preparation of the sporting events, which form one of the features of the forthcoming Malaya-Borneo Exhibition, is being made, and everything points to success crowning the efforts of the organisers. The proposed Malay Football League is receiving encouraging support, Johore, Kedah, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Brunei, Trengganu and Kelantan having already entered teams, whilst Sarawak, British North Borneo, Negri Sembilan and Pahang have the matter under consideration, and it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will be made for them to be represented in the Competition.

The Europe Hotel, whose interest in sport has found practical manifestation on several occasions in the past, has kindly promised one set of medals for the finalists.

It is hoped that on his first visit to the Exhibition on March 31st, it will be possible for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to kick off in the first match of the Tournament.

CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

The part to be taken by the Chinese business Community in the forthcoming Exhibition is very encouraging. Already about fifty shops and ten kiosks have been applied for through the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Singapore who have formed a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Lim Nee Soon as Chairman, the Hon. Mr. S. Q. Wong and Mr. See Teong Wah as representatives, and Messrs. Lim Chwee Chian, Ang Teow Huan, Teo Eng Hock, Lim Seow Kiew, Lee Kong Chian, Chow Kuenam and fifteen others, with Mr. Ong Thye Ghee as Honorary Secretary.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce spares no pains to advertise the matter abroad. Tens of thousands of pamphlets explaining the objects of the exhibition have been printed and distributed in all the big Cities of China and Malaya, and to assist in the Fund of the organisation a handsome donation of \$1,000 has been promised.

Hand embroideries, Chinese silk, matches, and Oriental curios form the prominent features of the imported section, whilst the local merchants take unusually keen delight in putting forth for display their own manufactured wares, rubber goods, cement, oil, etc.

Arrangements for awards are in the hands of the Prize Committee. Mr. Ong Thye Ghee in his capacity as the Hon. Secretary of the Chinese Department will be glad to advise and assist Chinese exhibitors, who intend entering for any of competitors.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

There is already distinct evidence of interest in the Amateur Photographic Section of the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition. At a recent meeting of the Malayan Camera Club, held in Kuala Lumpur, a small collection of pictures submitted by various members of the Club to the Exhibition Selection Committee, was on view. The standard of work was most promising, certain of the pictures exhibited having already found a place in the London Saloon of Photography. Some forty pictures have already been accepted, but the Selection Committee has more than double this number in view, and further entries are expected. It is anticipated that at least one hundred and twenty suitable pictures will be forthcoming from European Exhibitors alone, and this number is sufficient to ensure the success of the Section. The size of the Exhibit as well as much of its quality, will depend, however, to a very large ex-

tent on the support given to this Section by the Japanese Amateurs. So far no definite particulars of the part they propose to take are available but it is understood that they are taking considerable interest, and judging by the number of exhibits and the excellent standard of work in some of their recent Photographic Exhibitions, it is anticipated that they are likely to put up a keen and healthy competition in the various classes.

It would be of great assistance if intending exhibitors would submit their pictures at an early date, as this will greatly assist those in charge of the Section and enable them to make early arrangements for the construction of a suitable gallery—it is anticipated that the resources at their disposal will permit of their acceptance of at least five hundred pictures.

All particulars of this Section may be obtained from Mr. F. de la Mare Norris, Kuala Lumpur, or from Mr. H. T. White, care of Messrs. Robinson and Co., Singapore.

"M.B.E."

In connection with the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition, what is the best "slogan" or watchword or catch phrase that can be made up out of three words with the initials "M.B.E."? Send in your best selection (one only) on a postcard addressed to "M.B.E., Publicity Chairman, Singapore." The one which is ultimately chosen by an independent arbitrator will be worth \$25 to the sender, or if there be more than one sending the chosen phrase, the \$25 will be divided between the first five received.

Assuming that there are ten suitable words having the three initials, the first ten adjectives, the second ten nouns and the third ten verbs, how many phrase combinations are possible? Put your working out on a postcard and also address to "M.B.E., Publicity Chairman, Singapore," and the proper answer the first received, will be worth \$10. This second competition is of particular interest to the unemployed.

Holders of Plots, Kiosks, Shops etc. who have already sent in their applications for electric current have had them approved and it is imperative that any further applications for additional current, signs, etc. should be sent in immediately as only a certain surplus is available. After this surplus is taken up Exhibitors will be limited to the minimum lighting allowed on the forms "F."

THE MALAY FOOTBALL.

Mr. E. S. Manasseh has generously promised to present eleven gold medals to the winning team in the International Football League. The medals are being especially made by Messrs. De Silva and are of solid gold, surmounted by a crown, with the Prince of Wales feather engraved on the face of the medal and a short Jawi inscription.

POULTRY.

The Government of the Federated Malay States has offered to present two cups for Classes 359 and 360, division C, section I, poultry in the schedule and prize list of the Agri-Horticultural Section.

NOVEL USES OF RUBBER.

The Agri-Horticultural Committee have decided to offer three prizes for exhibits illustrating novel uses of rubber. The manufacture of rubber goods is included in this section. The entry fee is \$2 per exhibit and the last day of receiving entries is March 21st. Intending exhibitors can obtain full information entry forms, &c. from the hon. sec., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Those interested in the amateur photographic section will read with interest of the £3000 All British Competition, open to amateur photographers in the British Empire, for photographs taken

with British cameras on British plates and printed on British papers. There are big cash prizes, seven classes covering all subjects, and boys and girls under seventeen have a class all to themselves. Entry forms and all particulars can be obtained from Houghton-Butcher (Eastern), Camera House, Robinson-rd, Singapore.

ROAD NAMING COMPETITION.

The Exhibition Ground has two main roads, namely A, running parallel to Robinson-rd and stretching from the eastern boundary to the Stadium; B crossing that at right angles from the grand entrance. Names have been chosen for these roads and known but to three in the world. Ten dollars for guessing aright name of the second road. In case of two or more correct guesses for either road, first in to count. Two names only per competitor.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS.

The following memorandum has been sent us for publication:—

The Pavilion in which Raffles Statue stands is being converted, in accordance with Mr. Santry's design, into the Reception Pavilion, in which the Honourable Mr. John Mitchell, Senior Unofficial Member of Legislative Council and Member of the Reception Committee, will read the Address of Welcome from all British Subjects of the Straits Settlements to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

This Pavilion will face South, and opposite it will be erected a stand to hold a thousand people. Tickets for admission to this stand will cost \$10 each. With the ticket of admission for the ceremony, which will take place on the morning of Friday the 31st. March, will be issued, without any further charge, a ticket of admission to the same seat for the evening of Saturday, 1st. April, when the Torchlight Procession will pass. From this stand a magnificent view of the Friday's presentations will be obtained, and His Royal Highness in replying to the Address will be facing directly towards it. The stand will also be the finest place from which to view the Torchlight Procession, which will pass within a few feet of the east corner. As the accommodation is so limited, those anxious to obtain seats should book early to avoid disappointment.

A second public stand will accommodation for 450 people will be erected in the Municipal Compound facing St. Andrew's Road. Tickets of admission to this stand will cost \$5 each. The Royal Procession will pass this stand twice, once when proceeding to the War Memorial and again after the Unveiling Ceremony at the Memorial has been concluded.

A third public stand will be erected on the pavement outside the Cathedral along Stamford Road. Seating accommodation for \$2,000 people will be available and tickets will cost \$2 each.

All these stands will be roofed and some protection from the sun or rain will thus be afforded.

Site plans and block plans will be exhibited in Messrs. Moutrie and Company's windows and booking will commence there soon for the Municipal Compound Stand (\$5) and the St. Andrew's Corner Stand (\$2). Messrs. Moutrie and Company are arranging to have agents in Penang and Malacca for the convenience of the residents in those two Settlements.

Applications for tickets for the Stand by the Reception Pavilion should be sent as soon as possible to the Honorary General Secretary, General Committee, Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, and the envelope should be marked "Stands." As the number of seats which it will be necessary to reserve is not yet known, cash remittances should not accompany the application for tickets for this Stand in the first instance, but as a demand far greater than the number of seats which will be available is anticipated, it will be advisable to send in applications at once.

On the occasion of the visit to Singapore of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, the Straits Chinese Community are erecting seats between Johnson's Pier and Anderson Bridge for the accommodation of those who desire to see His Royal Highness to better advantage. Admission to these seats will be by tickets only, which may be obtained from Mr. Lim Kee Cheok, of Raffles Chambers, Raffles Place and Mr. Cheong Koon Seng of 30 Chulia Street at \$3 each for the whole season. As only a limited number of tickets are available, those who desire to reserve seats, should buy their tickets not later than 27th. inst.

Regatta 2nd. January, 1922.

Balance Sheet.

BALANCE—from		CUPS & PRIZE	
last year ..	964.87	MONEY—(as per	
Interest ..	12.69	programme) ..	1,446.50
	977.56	ERECTING GRAND	
SUBSCRIPTIONS:—		STAND ..	30.00
European ..	312.00	TAMRANGS AND	
Chinese, &c.	474.90	MARK BOATS ..	73.50
	786.90	REFRESHMENTS ..	107.15
CUPS PRESENTED:—		AQUATIC SPORTS	
H. H. The Rajah 150.00		Hire of Tong-	
H. H. The Rancee 75.00		kang ..	13.00
The Sarawak		Tongs ..	5.00
Farms Syndi-	125.00	Ducks ..	12.50
cate ..		Prizes ..	12.25
The Sarawak			43.35
Farms Directors'		GRANARY BOOM	
Cup ..	75.00	Materials &	
Messrs. The Bor-		Expenses	7.70
neo Co., Ltd. 100.00		Prizes ..	4.00
The Sarawak			11.70
Steamship Co.,		PRINTING PRO-	
Ltd. ..	50.00	GRAMMES, &c. ..	32.20
The Chinese		BENZINE FOR	
Chamber of	50.00	JUDGES LAUNCH	22.90
Commerce ..		MISCELLANEOUS	
The Sarawak		PAYMENTS ..	20.45
Chinese Bank		BALANCE ..	823.71
and Kwong Lee			
Bank ..	45.00		
	670.00		
ENTRANCE FEES ..	175.00		
MISCELLANEOUS			
RECEIPTS ..	2.00		
	\$2,611.46		\$2,611.46

P. H. HAYWARD,
Hon. Treasurer.

H. CALVERT,
Hon. Auditor.

Milk From Rice.

Rice can be liquified into the form of milk, we are told by W. M. Queen, writing in the Rice Journal (Beaumont, Texas). This discovery marks a new chapter, he asserts, in the history of dietetics, and opens up an enlarged field of consumption for the grain. Throughout the ages, Mr. Queen goes on to say, the transformation of natural elements into a milk has been carried on through the water roots of the rice plant, "upon the same principle," he assures us, "as that by which the milk is drawn from Mother Nature through the veins of the cow into the udder." He proceeds:

"In the rice plant the sun's heat performs the work directly and in a most perfect manner, requiring more time than the cow to complete the process of making its milk. The result, is the rice kernel, which is nothing more than a concentrated, crystallized milk—which in turn, may be, by a natural process, returned into the following liquid form. S Christensen, one of California's leading rice growers, who was in the dairy and butter business in Denmark years ago, started in his early youth to study and experiment with rice. He observed that the cereal is both a grain in the ordinary sense of the word, and a water plant. Unless submerged it may grow into a thing of beauty, but, of course, is valueless. It is known that rice at first grows like any ordinary grain, but later puts forth its milk veins, which have been called water roots, above the surface of the ground. These draw a milk from the elements in the water. This is no longer a matter of speculation.

Provisionally, it would seem, the two men who could together coax the milk from the rice, by reason of their long and patient experiments, have met. A milk containing 7 per cent fat has been produced. It is 100 per cent rice. The writer has tasted this milk, fifty five hours after its production, when it had become a butter-milk and can vouch for the fact that it is refreshing, invigorating and stimulating. Mr. J. H. Sasseen commenced his duties with the Iowa State Dairy and Food Commission. He went to Texas, where he brought the experiments with rice as a base for ice-cream he had started in Iowa to a more perfect stage of their development. His products were already being made experimentally in the form of an emulsion and also in a frozen state as a substitute for ice-cream and sherbet.

At this point Mr. Sasseen brought his discovery to California, drawn there by the famous rice belt and the proximity of a wide variety of fruits for use in his new food products. There he met Mr. Christensen, the rice grower, whose researches covering a long period of years were so supplemented by Mr. Sasseen's invention that between them they have opened a new field for the development of rice with possibilities hitherto undreamed. In the near future a factory will be started in San Francisco or Oakland, which, serving as a base for operations on the Pacific Coast, will be the nucleus of a world-wide industry of colossal magnitude. What this move will mean to the rice interest can be imagined when it is taken into consideration that the new rice milk can be used with greater economy, and with remarkable benefit to health, in any case where cow's milk has been employed. It must not be overlooked that it is richer than ordinary milk, being in fact a cream superior to that which comes from the cow.

Rice will be made the base of a host of delectable and nutritious foods. It will appear in a jellied form for use at soda fountains, in sundries of all flavors. It will be adopted in candy factories as a filling for French creams, etc. In the frozen state it will be served in the same manner as ice-cream and sherbet, but as will be seen, it can be eaten more freely and by persons who have hitherto had to abstain from frozen dainties. Only lately, after incessant educational advertising and publicity, have people come to know the importance of the vital element, vitamins which is lacking in many of our daily foods. Ordinary meat and fish do not contain it at all. Milk is not as rich in it as was once thought. Too many everyday foods have been robbed of their vitamins in the process of manufacture. Care has been taken to avoid this fault in the preparation of rice as a milk, which will make it an important ingredient of the products of the bakery candy factory, soda fountain and a host of other industries, as well as increasing its consumption in the home markets, a beginning of a new chapter in the history of dietetics."

Sarawak Regatta.

List of Bazaar Subscriptions.

Chop Chin Ann and Mr. Kee Ong	...	45.00
" Ong Ewe Hai and Mr. Ong Tiang Swee	...	30.00
Each \$10.—Chop Sin Seng Hak, Hong Kiat, Chin Chiang and Messrs. Nissa Shokai	...	40.00
Each \$5.—Chop Tong Sang, Tong Hin, Yong Soon, Soon Lee Ann, Chuan Ek, Ban Jui Long, Syn Hin Leong, Kong Chan, Chong Kim Eng, Sam Yik, Soon Guan Ann, Eng Ann, Ah Hong, Nam Soon, Wah Heng	...	75.00
Each \$4.—Chop Kim Seng, Pong Seng	...	8.00
Each \$3.—Swee Hak, Chua Lee, Khye Kee, Hong Huang, Ho Lee, Koon Hong, Joo Mao, Fai Joo, Thian Joo, Joo Hong Long, Long Fatt, Joo Choon, Nyam Hong, Mr. Lee, Sallch Ruben and Abdul Karim	...	48.00
Amounts under \$3	...	228.90
		\$ 474.90

LOGIE Danson when he was here was renowned for a cheery disposition, never more evident than when playing the drum in the Pipers' band, the aplomb with which he did the back bit always reducing the children to hysterical cheers. The cares of a Bishopric seem to have dulled little of his sense of humour for the report of the Sarawak L brary, which is signed by him, ends with the delicate phrase that the Committee, whilst not being in favour of spending money on the most up-to-date sensational novels, still do not wish the institution to become "an early Victorian well of gloom." There are permutations of this phrase also, for he might equally as well have said "a well of early Victorian gloom."

Thus the Free Press.

Sarawak Fifty Years Ago.

[Extracts from the Gazettes of 1872.]

The Geology of the country is exceedingly difficult to elucidate owing to its great complication, to the difficulty of obtaining sections and the excessive variety of organic remains. In no case have I been able to ascertain by direct observation the order of super-position of any of the formations. The most extensive formation in the country is ferruginous sandstone conglomerate, this composes most of the mountains near the coast, and also the whole of the central mountain region. Between these and often in contact with them occur limestone and porphyritic and trappean rocks and a hard slaty rock which is sometimes highly crystalline. The sandstone rocks are generally inclined at an angle of from 7° to 20° with the horizon, while the slaty rocks are nearly always vertical. No distinct stratification is observable in the limestone, which forms abrupt and fantastically isolated mountains often presenting mural precipices of much grandeur. It is in the sandstone and the clayey beds which alternate with it that the coal occurs, and there seems little reason to doubt that it is of the tertiary formation, as the most abundant fossils are impressions of exogenous foliage, exactly similar in character to that of the trees which now cover the surface. I have also seen what appears to be leguminous fruits, and shells found in the Labuan coal fields were all of an extremely recent type.

Now as the sandstone of the interior almost exactly corresponds with that of the coal formation, we may conclude that it is also tertiary, the principal difference being that some beds of it contain a greater quantity of quartz and limestone pebbles. The presence of volcanic rocks with contorted limestone sufficiently explains the vertically upheaved stratified rocks which appear to underlay the sandstone. The limestone is highly crystalline and is probably an ancient formation, as it contains slender stemmed encrinurites, and the slaty rocks which occur in all the river beds between the coal mountains and those of the interior are probably of equal or greater antiquity.

A considerable tract of country between the limestone hills is covered with an alluvium of gravel and clays, the surface of which is very undulating, and in this the gold washing is chiefly carried on. It seems to rest upon the limestone which often pierces through it in strange water-worn peaks, which resemble ruined buildings or ancient monuments. It is in cavities of the limestone also that the antimony ore is found, and near the junction of the trap rock with the limestone, a fine hot spring has been discovered: we may therefore in general terms describe the Sarawak district as consisting of ancient limestone and of modern sandstone with coal, in the interval between these deposits violent volcanic action has taken place which has resulted in the trappean mountains, and this action has been renewed since the most recent rocks have been formed.

Proceedings before the Royal Geographical Society 1857.—A. R. Wallace.

The Significance and Customs of Chinese New Year.

Of all the elaborate festivals of the East the Chinese New Year is probably the most elaborate and the one which has the largest number of votaries. In the strict sense of the word Chinese New Year is not one festival but a succession of festivals which are not observed to-day with the same rigorous attention to detail as was perhaps the custom fifty years ago.

In spite of the depression in trade the enthusiasm with which the New Year is heralded has been fairly well maintained.

There are many who are not aware of some of the most outstanding features of the Chinese New Year. To see these one must peep into the home of an old-fashioned orthodox Chinese. In such a home New Year's eve is the day for the settling of accounts and this task is more or less arduous according to the means and business dealings of the head of the house. After the accounts have been settled the house is thoroughly washed and cleaned and often decorated. After this two sugar canes with leaves and roots and wrapped in Chinese red paper are brought into the and kept on either side of the door, an emblem of the authority vested in the headman of the house over the other members of the family. At 2 p. m. the same afternoon the household gods and ancestors are worshipped and the members of the family gather to pay their respects to their ancestor. In the evening there is a regular feast and a large round table loaded with the most varied Chinese delicacies is laid for dinner. This dinner is called the "Ooi Lor" or round the hearth. The god of the family hearth is despatched to heaven on the 24th. day of the 12th. moon of each year. This god, it is generally believed, will report on the good and bad acts of the family. After making this report the god of the hearth is expected to resume his place in the family hearth on the morning of the New Year day. At the stroke of midnight on New Year's Eve the door are opened, lamps and candles are lighted and all preparations are made for worshipping the various household gods. The father of the house takes the three largest joss sticks, lights them and prays for health, long life, wealth, happiness and tranquility in the family. The children follow the father's example, with smaller joss sticks, and even the servants in the house do the same. After their worshipping is over they wish each other a happy New Year or "Keong Hee Hnat Chye." This concludes the ceremonies of New Year's Eve.

On New Year's morning the whole family put on the best garments for the purpose of visiting, or in anticipation of visitors. Red papers, 4 inches by 9 inches, with one's name printed on them are exchanged during visits, and gifts, of silver coins wrapped in red paper, are given to children when they visit. The day is devoted to much conviviality.

On the day after the New Year's day the Chinese have what is called the "First Luncheon" in the year. Pigs, goats and fowls are slaughtered and form various dishes. After the luncheon is over shophands and servants in private houses cease work until the 6th. day.

The third day is called the day for the "sending away of the poor." This custom is an interesting one and is probably peculiar to the Chinese. All the rubbish which had accumulated in the house from the first day of the New Year is swept and put into a vessel. This vessel is taken to a river or any running stream. Joss sticks and candles are lighted and after prayers etc. the rubbish is thrown into the running stream.

Thus the poor are ceremoniously sent away. The orthodox Chinese never call nor visit on this day.

The seventh day is called the creation day. Raw or uncooked fish is partaken of on this day. Ikan parang and Ikan haruan are dressed sliced then soaked in vinegar mixed with chillies and are eaten with salad, cucumber, celery, radish and other vegetables. Many people enjoy this feast at the street stalls. The ninth day is regarded as God's birthday. This does not mean *the household gods*, but God the Creator according to Confucius. This is a day of worship more or less and commences at midnight the previous day. An improvised "Altar" illuminated with candles and joss sticks and loaded with sweetmeats, roast pig, boiled capon, tea, brandy, flowers and fruits is placed in the street by the house and firing of crackers is continued for some time. No image or idol is used. This day is said to have been chosen as God's birthday—although the Chinese realise that the Infinite can have no beginning and no end—because it is the 9th. day of the 1st. moon. They regard the 9 and the 1 as the two most important numerals. They instance that 9 times two are 18 and 1 and 8 equals 9; 9 times three are 27, and these two figures added together again give 9, and so on until nine times nine is reached.

The most picturesque and the culminating festival of the series is the 15th. day of the 1st. moon. This is the last festival which is familiarly known as "Chap Goh Meh" and work commences in earnest on the following day. On this night, i.e. the 15th. night, Chinese ladies, young and old all parade the streets in vehicles and almost invariably bright moonlight favours them.—(M. M.)

The British Red Cross Society.

The Editor acknowledges the sum of \$12 35 from the Treasurer of Miri for the above Fund, being the balance remaining over from the collections made there during the War. This sum has now been remitted to the offices of the Fund in London, by money order for £1-8-3.

THE energetic organiser of the games at the great Exhibition of 1922 has notified the world that Malay teams from all over the Malayan area will chase the football before the Prince. Borneo also is to send its team, and Sarawak, whilst the Sakeis and Semang are in strict training with coconuts. But the Topicist offers a word of friendly warning. If Dyaks are to take a hand there will have to be new rules for they play twenty men a side and are "allowed to kick or pick up the ball, or do anything they like to get the ball through the posts." There is an ominous significance about the last phrase which the Topicist does not like, for it would be a painful moment for the Referee if, when he gave a penalty against the Dyaks, one of the team should snip off his head with a pedang.

Again the Free Press.

The Effects of Quinine.

At the British Medical Association (Straits branch) Conference, Dr. Malcolm Watson read his paper on "Quinine and the Quinine Controversy." He pointed out that after knowing the drug for 400 years it was remarkable that there was no unanimity in fixing the optimum dose or method of administration though all were agreed that no other drug can compare with quinine. There is the widest divergence of opinion of it as a prophylactic—that is of its power to prevent malaria in a malarious country. Dr. Watson reviewed the various contributions of scientists, beginning with the experiments of Professor Robert Koch in 1900 at Stephencourt; and the extensive use of the drug in the same direction in Italy. On the other side there were the careful experiments of the Americans in the Panama Canal Zone; and the experiences in Macedonia as detailed in Capt. Treadgold's paper. The author of the paper suggested that there might be other factors in the experiments influencing the results. There were four factors, the quinine, the man, the mosquito and the malaria parasite, and these he would discuss in turn. He gave as his opinion of the value of quinine prophylaxis: in an intensely malarious place it should certainly be taken not with the idea that it will prevent infection but that it will reduce its severity. Secondly in a less malarial place—that is one where one may expect to live for many months without being likely to contract the disease, it is less important for healthy people to take it. In such places, however it is important to give quinine continuously for three months to those who do contract the disease. This will certainly reduce the danger to others. Of the dose at least ten grains daily should be taken preferably in solution and preferably with meals not before and not after; he laid stress on this.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Kay Mounat commented upon the possibility of dangerous effects from taking quinine which had been kept for a considerable period.—Dr. Glennie suggested that certain preparations of quinine might have been adulterated and commented on the criminality of such adulteration where the purity of quinine preparations was of such vital importance.—(P. G.)

The Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Fund.

Amount already acknowledged	...	\$66,735.46
Children of Sarawak per Miss Cubitt	...	207.00
F. F. Boulton (Personal Memorial)	...	100.00
27. 2. 22.	Total	\$67,042.46

Promotion in Civil Services.

A system of promotion founded on sound principles and methods is one of the prime essentials on which the efficiency of our public services depends, writes a correspondent in the Daily Telegraph. Have we had such a system in the British Civil Service? We believe that nearly all who are acquainted with the inside of our machinery of government would unhesitatingly answer this question in the negative.

The greatest weakness, perhaps in the present system of promotion—and this applies throughout the whole Civil Service—is that too much regard is paid to mere seniority and too little to exceptional merit and ability. The senior man, sometimes even when quite unfitted for the post, obtains his promotion almost automatically. It is very difficult indeed, if not impossible, for the really able man to get to the top in the Civil Service one day before his turn comes in the regular course of seniority; that is, assuming he has had the patience to tread the weary road and is not picked up by some university or some great commercial house outside.

There are several reasons for this worship of seniority, which, without doubt, is the greatest obstacle to a more virile, progressive, and efficient service. First the head of a department has no dividends to earn, no shareholders to placate, and, therefore, he has not the same incentive as the head of a commercial concern to discover and advance those in his employment who possess superior capacity and brains. Secondly, promotion by seniority is simplicity itself, and gives the least trouble, while the head of a department knows that promotion by selective merit would involve him in endless trouble, and perhaps suspicion of favouritism, for it is hardly in human nature that those passed over should regard the man who has "jumped" them as possessing superior or special qualifications.

There is, too, another reason why seniority is the rule. The head of a department is, after all, human, and when a man is in turn for promotion, sometimes after long years of faithful service, it is not very pleasant to turn that man down in favour of a junior, however much more competent.

A committee of the national council for the administrative and legal departments of the Civil Service has since 1920 been considering the whole question of promotion, and has just produced a very interesting report, though the vicious and paralysing effects of the undue consideration accorded to seniority are not sufficiently emphasised in its recommendations. It is a mere platitude to say that "the consideration ruling all promotions should be the advancement of the efficiency of the public service, and that this can only be secured by determining promotions on the ground of fitness." It is not complained so much that the man promoted by seniority is unfitted for his position, as that the Civil Service gives no opportunity for the really able man to rise to the top, no matter what class or grade he belongs to; he must march step by step with mediocrity.

Different methods of regulating promotion exist in the departments, and the report first draws

attention to the desirability of standardising these methods as far as possible. The responsibility of the head of a department must remain unimpaired, whatever machinery for promotion may be adopted within the department. For different posts, it is pointed out, the relative importance of qualities varies, and the fitness of an officer is indicated not by a mere enumeration of the qualities he has displayed in the past, but by the extent to which he possesses that combination of qualities which is requisite for the work to be performed in the immediate or more distant future.

In promotions to posts in which the work is of a more routine character seniority should be allowed more weight than in the case of promotions where greater responsibilities and initiative are involved. The institution of a system of annual reports is recommended to apply to all officers whose salaries do not exceed £700 a year, subject to the reservation that in the case of officers with salaries above £500 a year it should be open to departments to waive the use of such reports at their discretion.

A model form of annual report has been adopted to record each officer's qualifications as "above average," "average," or "below average" of grade in respect of: (1) Knowledge—(a) of branch, (b) of department; (2) personality and force of character; (3) judgment; (4) power of taking responsibility; (5) initiative; (6) accuracy; (7) address and tact; (8) power of supervising staff; (9) zeal; (10) officer's conduct.

In the larger departments promotion boards are to be set up, appointed by the head of the department, but promotion to posts with salaries rising to £900 a year will be outside their scope. These boards will consider representations from the staff sides of the appropriate Whitley Councils; and in departments where no promotion board is instituted the staff are to be given equivalent opportunity for making representations or furnishing information in their possession. It is also recommended that it should be open to any officer or officers to make representations to the head of a department in regard to any promotion that has been made affecting him or them. Vacancies occurring in posts which would be dealt with by promotion boards are to be notified within a department to those directly affected.

It is important to note that where an officer obtains an adverse mark in the confidential annual report, he must be given in duplicate a written intimation that he has been so assessed under the particular heading or headings, with reasons, where stated. This last provision is eminently desirable in view of the abuses to which these confidential reports are liable, and the too great frequency with which they have been used to gratify personal prejudices or enmities. Even now with this check they will still remain liable to abuse. It is so easy to say that an officer is lacking in zeal, for instance: you cannot weigh or measure zeal. The incompetent man who appears anxious and straining under his work may get a good mark for zeal, while the competent man who finishes his work quietly and expeditiously and is seen resting on his oars may receive an adverse record. Besides, an officer may not be marked "Below average of grade," and yet may suffer grievous injustice. It is sufficient to mark him "Average of grade" when he is possessed of exceptional ability and eminently fitted for early and special promotion.

Impressions of Old Sarawak.

(Continued)

Being Extracts from "Ten Years in Sarawak" 1853—1863 by His late Highness Rajah Sir Charles Brooke, G. C. M. G., etc.

December, 1855.—I found myself gaining ground among the natives as we became better acquainted, and every little improvement afforded me an inexpressible pleasure. I had been employed building a farm-house on a hill about two miles off, which would serve as a sort of sanitarium, although it was only 400 feet in height. The view from it was beautiful, the sides precipitous, and as yet a mere speck in the old jungle.

My little cot on Braiun was soon completed, and it afforded me many a wild and happy day, as I roamed about those rugged steepes with my dogs, without which I never dared to sleep at night, the place being on the high road to the enemy's country. Small parties might at any time have crept about in the vicinity. Two little boys were my only friends, as I could not persuade my regular followers to accompany me, their unromantic spirits refusing to endure such a desolate spot. We all slept on mats in one room, while the dogs kept watch outside. Shortly afterwards the Dyaks farmed around, and in one season cleared the hill of every tree. When burning, the flames approached within a few yards of my domicile, and the farmers trembled while thinking of how many jars I should demand, if the house were burnt down. The Undup Dyaks, whom I trusted far more than any others, were always about me here, as their houses were close at hand. One party in the course of conversation told me that while they were working gutta percha last month, far in the jungles, they met another party of Dyaks. As each was facing the other, with spears in hand and swords half drawn, one hailed, "Who are You?" The reply was, "Undups". The others then said, "What Undups?" and on receiving the reply "Undup Tuan," they said, "We are also Undups of the white man;" after which they joined their forces and proceeded together on friendly terms. They had been enemies previous to this unexpected meeting, and it is a wonder that heads were not the fruit of their campaign, instead of beeswax and gutta percha.

A Dyak has no conception of the use of a circulating medium. He may be seen wandering in the Bazaar with a ball of Beeswax in his hand for days together, because he can't find any body willing take it for the exact article he requires. This article may be not more than a tenth the value of the beeswax, but he would not sell it for money, and then buy what he wants. From the first, he had the particular article in his mind's eye, and worked for the identical ball of beeswax with which and nothing else to purchase it.

The natives, both Malay and Dyak, have a method of seeking internal satisfaction (I cannot explain it by other words in my limited vocabulary) by communing in private with the spirits of the woods; the Dyaks call it Nampok, and the Malays, Betapara. They stay away many days, feeding on little or nothing, and if they see any living person during the time, they come home, and afterwards start afresh. Doubtless it does them good, soothing their simple minds.

A troublesome Malay, named Abang Talahar, I found, had sent a spear among the Sakarang Dyaks, as a sign for them to arm and follow him on an expedition. This news reached me just in time to put a stop to what might have given much trouble; as it was, some boats had started, and others were arming. Immediate directions

were sent round to stop them under the heaviest penalty, and I started myself after those who had gone on, and overtook them at the mouth of the river (seventy miles off). The head man slunk quietly into the background. I called for the "calling out" spear, and my crew searched the boat before they got it. I ordered them back, and gave them time to understand, that the first who left without my permission, would be speared with this identical weapon. This was quite within their comprehension, and they returned home. A short while afterwards I summoned the Malay to appear before the Rajah, to answer for his delinquencies; and the steady way in which he denied having sent the spear, or even knowing anything at all about it, quite astounded me. This man was the coolest liar I had hitherto met. Turning white into black was a trifle compared with it. I felt my case was lost, as I had no witnesses in Sarawak, although there were numbers in Sakarang; his name subsequently appears, in connection with even more barefaced deeds.

January, 1856.—A peace was concluded between our Dyaks and those of a tribe named Bugau, who inhabit a branch stream of the Kapuas river. The Bugaus came in of their own accord, and were anxious to trade on this side, which is nearest them. This is one more hole stopped for head hunting excursions; and forms another handful of friends. They talk much the same language as the Sea Dyaks, and show a similarity in manners and customs.

Early this year, a force started from Sarawak to erect a fort at Sarikei, twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Rejang. The Sherip Masshor had left this place, in consequence of having been fined for calling out the Dyaks for war-like purposes at Mukah, contrary to the regulations of Government. On arriving at the village, we found half of it in ashes, having been burnt down by the Dyaks. It was a pretty spot, on undulating ground, surrounded by fruit-trees. The building of the fort was a matter of only a few days.

In all directions around Sarikei and Kanowit there were enemies. Some few came to trade, but refused to pay revenue or obey the orders of the officials. They loved independence, and the two branches of Dyak employment were simply heads and salt; and as these two requirements could not be found in the same quarter they, in former times, usually made peace with one petty Malay chief for the purpose of obtaining salt, while the heads were brought from some other petty Malay chief's village lying in another direction. By these means the Malays obtained a trade with Dyaks as well as a following.

They are the most subtle enemies, and there is no cure but burning them out of house and home—dreadful as this may appear. The women too must suffer, for they are the principal inciters and instigators of these bloody exploits. An attack upon a Dyak force, the destruction of the whole of it, with the lives of all the men, is no permanent advancement towards cessation of head-taking. But the burning down of a village, loss of goods, old relics,—such as heads, arms, and jars,—and putting the inhabitants, male and female, to excessive inconvenience—all this fills them with fear, and makes them think of the consequences of taking the heads of strangers. These inland abodes have been and are everlasting fastnesses in their imagination. Besides, they always express very freely their notions of white men.—They are powerful, having arms, and ships at sea; but it is only we Dyaks who can walk and fight by land,

and clamber steep mountains." The Lingga Dyaks expressed a strong desire to be allowed to go and make attacks on any Dyaks in this vicinity; but I prohibited their moving, as I was well aware an indiscriminate onslaught would only be made, in which the most innocent would suffer. Again patience was the order of the day.

The following is taken from the Dutch East Indian Archipelago, a fortnightly commercial review published in Java:—

On the 10th. of November last at midnight some ten prows, containing sixty armed Badjos, visited the establishment of the Bataafsche Petroleum Company at Sembakung, an island on the North East Coast of Borneo and some twenty miles to the north of Tarakan. The leader pretended that he was looking for his brother and asked for rice as well as permission to go further up the river. The man in charge of the oil-bore, however, disbelieved his story and told him to clear out which he did on the following day. The attitude of the man was such that it was deemed advisable to keep the staff there on watch the whole night. And as it looked as though the Badjos might return in greater numbers, word of the occurrence was telegraphed to the civil authorities, who communicated with the vice-Admiral at Priok. On the 16th. the Lynx, a destroyer, which had just arrived at Priok, was sent with all haste to Tarakan, arriving there on the 22nd., after calling at Macassar to replenish her coal-bunkers.

To facilitate the search for this native fleet an aeroplane with a machine-gun had been taken on board; and on the 23rd and 24th. the destroyer searched the river and its branches until British territory was reached. On the 24th. the aeroplane sighted a Badjo fleet close to Si-Amil but within British waters so that no action could be taken. The "observer" had an interview with the leader of the Badjos outside British territory, who pretended, however, never to have been to Tarakan.

As this fleet had come originally from the Philippines and was now in British territory, the Consuls of these respective nations were informed, with the result that the fleet was kept under constant observation.

On the 28th. of the month (November) the Lynx located a fleet of fifteen prows close to Tarakan and escorted them up to the town. Here the leader was taken before controller of Berora, when he admitted that the fleet in question had been to Sembakung. As, however there appeared no valid reason for keeping him prisoner he was allowed to go. The fleet was then towed by H. M. S. Lynx outside Dutch waters, and forbidden to return. Meanwhile, for the next few days their movements were strictly watched. Once outside our territory, however, they set a course for British North Borneo.

From the Resident of Tawao word was received that everything was in good order at Si-Amil. So there was no urgent need for a warship.

H. M. S. Koetei, which was cruising at the time in the Sangir and Taland Archipelago, and which was ordered to Tarakan to assist the Commander of the Lynx in carrying out his orders, remained at her station. The Lynx with the aeroplane, however, returned on the 4th. of December to Priok, and was followed by the Koetei on the 14th.

From later advices it appeared that these men were not so much sea-pirates as sea-rovers, who, if they could not get what they asked for, would simply take it. The fact remains though that for the reasons given which necessitated immediate action being taken, they are a nuisance to the Dutch Indian territory.

One special feature worth mentioning is that the aeroplane remained during the whole of the journey uncovered and exposed to the heavy rains and fierce heat, and returned home in good condition, the only damage sustained on the way being a few defects that could be remedied without much trouble.

Letters from the Hinterland.

MY DEAR PERCY,

Well old pudding, you appear to have been going the pace at Videns' birthday party. Fancy his being nineteen! How time does fly, does not it Percy old pabit? Bit rotten of Cappy to take advantage of the poor boy's condition on his birthday too. Am grieved to see these youths making a habit of this drinking business. With others of course it isn't really a habit but a gift.

I hope Percy, old parsnip, you are really spreading yourself about the exhibition. I am awfully worried. My haricot beans got frost bitten just when they were ready for reaping and my scarlet runners won't run. Perhaps the Prince would sanction a postponement, rather than the show should be a failure. I simply can't get a phasselus munge. Someone tried to bluff me he had caught one the other day, but on inspecting it's date it turned out to be a mneura utalis. Celery (pronounced Ce-lery) and asparagus (as—pa—ragus) abounds in tins; onions cum tripe even more so, in or out of tins.

I can't help wondering Percy old parsley, why the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society didn't fix the day for their dinner just after the exhibition. "Vegetables of Malaya" would have made a most appropriate item on the menu, and such a good subject for after dinner speeches.

If only the Committee would guarantee a signed photograph of the Prince eating the biggest durian as a prize to the Exhibitor, Singapore would be flooded with this delicacy. The also rans could be used to add power to the speeches at the S. F. R. A. S. dinner.

Give my chins to Videns and the lads, and warn them not to overdo it. It's a strenuous life, up at 8 a.m., drink the bath water, and back to bed again.

Who says we don't earn our pensions?

Ever Thine,
CUTHBERT.

The Sundial.

A SAD STORY.

Once upon a time, years and years ago, a nice kind old gentleman presented a sundial to a certain little village, the memory of which dwelt pleasantly in his mind.

The sundial was duly placed in the village green, since when no one in the village has noticed it, until just the other day.

It so happened that the Squire was sitting in the Tavern one chilly winter evening, when the talk of the villagers turned to the unreliability of modern clocks and watches. "But" said the Squire, "we have our sundial, and I remember in my young days we always set our turnips by the sundial at least once a week—generally on Sundays—on the way home from listening to Parson Hodge's discourse." It so happened that the Squire's Third Footman was present, and, being a promising lad withal, he jumped up with alacrity, saying, "Squire, shall I set the Manor Clock by it now?" The Squire, pleased by the lad's eagerness, softly replied, "Well, if you do, you had better take a lamp with you." And, clutching a lantern, the eager young Third Footman went out into the cold dark night.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Correspondents.]

Hints to Editors.

KAPIT.

6th. February, 1922.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

SIR,

I would draw your attention to *Sarawak Gazette* of August 26th. 1870—final paragraph of the leader, as follows:—

"As the *Gazette* is published with the distinct object of representing the country as a whole, and of recording only such information as may be of general service, all correspondence of a personal nature will find no place in its pages. Argument, and the statement of individual criticisms and grievances form no part of the plan on which it is proposed to conduct the *Gazette*."

It seems times have changed. But some of us would like to know for what reason.

Better be dull and useful.

Your faithfully,

WELLWISHER.

Obviously the man for the job—the following is also an extract from the same leader:—

"Our columns will therefore be open to all Europeans who have information to give with respect to the social and political condition, the trade and general progress of the districts where they are stationed, or with respect to any matter of general interest in their neighbourhood. Articles on the policy and foreign relations of the country may from time to time be expected, and any remarks which residents may have to offer on methods of cultivation, utilization of native labour and similar subjects will be received and inserted."—Ed.]

Agriculture in Sarawak.

15th. February, 1922.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

SIR,

As the writer of the leading article in the *Gazette* of February 1st. appears to have written it without reference to my letter and further makes statements concerning the country which are far from being facts I trust that you will allow me to further encroach on your valuable space in the interests of Sarawak.

In no way did I state that the planting of tea, tobacco, etc., could not be cultivated successfully in Sarawak—on the contrary I shewed that tea has been and still is cultivated on Matang Mountain and that the quality is said to be good.

The reason for no further cultivation is the fact that, as you correctly state, foreign capitalists were not encouraged to come in, and only by a foreign Company with a large concession could tea be planted on a sufficiently large scale to make it a paying concern.

Tobacco grows well even when planted by Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs and Muruts as anyone with any knowledge of the interior of Sarawak will know. I

stated that the Lundu failure was due to "mis-management" not to any failure of the plant to grow. Here again the same remark applies—tobacco can only be cultivated properly by Companies with Capital and these have not been encouraged in the past.

The writer of your leading article, Mr. Editor, obviously knows but little of the country. I happen to know it quite well and can assure him that coconuts do grow in localities other than the sea coasts. A few trips up some of our rivers would be an object lesson for him.

Natives never have planted on any scale but he would see large numbers of trees in full bearing over 50 miles from the coast. If hundreds will grow why not thousands? I might mention that some ten years ago a local Company sent its representative round to find land for planting coconuts. I happened to meet him and he stated he required 5,000 acres but was unable to find so much land in one place owing to the scattered native population holding up the land.

The remark to the effect that the Rajah's policy was always to uphold the rights of the natives is correct but it was realised by him that the natives alone would never bring prosperity to Sarawak, hence the importation of Chinese in large numbers. The natives need be deprived of no rights to make room for foreigners as a country of 50,000 square miles carrying a native population which, with the exception of the Sea Dyaks, is slowly but surely decreasing and only numbering possibly 400 or 500 thousand should be able to support quite a large number of foreigners without taking any rights from the natives. If the natives persist on buying their talent it will surely be taken from them and given to others who will make use of it. This happens all the world over and Sarawak will be no exception.

The statement concerning encouragement offered to Chinese is incorrect and it would be as well for the writer of the article to be more careful of his facts.

The only "tax" on land in the 3rd. Division is the Quit Rent paid to Government for granted lands which is collected in the 1st. Division as well, and of course whenever grants are issued. What other land taxes exist in the 3rd. Division I should be interested to know. No charge is made for Planting Permits nor is the charge of 25 cents per 100 rubber trees and pepper vines when in bearing collected in that Division as in the 1st.

The statement that use would naturally be made of the unoccupied land near the coast before opening up the interior is extraordinary. Soil, elevation, rainfall and temperature are all of some slight importance to planters and your correspondent is apparent under the impression that these conditions on the coast and in the interior are identical. Let him try growing tobacco or tea at Oya or Mukah!! He needs to travel in Sarawak before he again criticizes remarks made concerning this country and its products by one who has.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ORANG MUDA.

This correspondence may cease. Both *Orang Muda* and the writer of the article to which he now objects obviously have only the interests of Sarawak at heart, though from different points of view. In justice to the writer of the other article, who is quite willing to let that stand without any alteration or addition, it is only fair to mention that (1) This was written with reference to *Orang Muda's* letter, (2) that few have travelled as much in or know as much about Sarawak, and (3) that it was written with particular care as to facts. "Cut the cackle."—Ed.

Long Boat Races.

18th. February, 1922.

The Editor,

Sarawak Gazette,

Kuching.

DEAR SIR,

In the article entitled "Christmas and New Year at Sibu," in your last issue, I notice that "the races for the long boats, big *temots* paddled by 60 to 80 men were over a five mile course." Can this really be so? The course of the long boat race in the Kuching Regatta, from Batu Bliong to the Pengkalan Batu, is only a little over two miles, and the Simanggang course is about the same.

Also I see that "the Dyaks at Sibu were hopelessly beaten by the Milanos and Kanowits." The Rajang Dyaks are not boat builders like the Balau's of the Bating Lupar, and I would venture to state that such a test proves nothing.

The Simanggang Regatta Committee has put up a Challenge Cup value \$100, vide *Gazette* of 16th. April, 1920, but this challenge has not been taken up by any Milano boat-owner.

Yours faithfully,

KAMI BALAU.

Answers to Correspondents.

(The Editor is not responsible for anything.)

CUPID—No, it is untrue that the scheme includes debtors there being seconded to the Court of Requests.

D. M. G.—The correct answer now is a Small Loan.

ARCHIBALD—Pass-ports are required.

ORANG BRANI—Yes, we agree, but then there are agriculturists and agriculturalists.

ROSHICUS—We hear that (1) the mowing of the grass has been carried out throughout the year as in Kuching also, (2) thus affording much relief to the Meadow Staff. (3) This consists of one man and his dog.

TOM BLACK—We understand he couldn't draw the weight—just 28lb. short.

BOY SCOUT—No, the shortest story is "why did the Bull snap?"

PETER, J. COBB, A. BELL, D. S. SPERO, BEN, etc.—Good-bye, old beans.

SARAWAK GAZETTE.

SADONG.

January.

General.—New Year's day falling on a Sunday, the following Monday was observed as a public holiday.

I returned from Christmas leave in Kuching on the 5th. in the s. s. *Alice Lorraine*, accompanied by Mr. D. Evans. The Native Officer Haji Mohidin, having been granted special leave on family affairs, did not return to duty until the 17th.

Having obtained permission, I engaged one Chee Kim Thiam as second Clerk on probation; This brings the staff up to full complement.

The Native Officer Haji Mohidin left to visit the coast villages on the 19th., accompanied by Native Officer Abang Bujang. On his return he reported that most of the traders there were still using false and unregistered *gantang* measures.

The various Tua Kampung reported themselves during the month, and stated that their padi was doing very well.

On the 20th. the Manager of the Colliery reported that a Chinese miner named Cheng Soo had been killed by a fall of rock in the New Mines and that two others had been badly injured. One of these men, who was suffering from a compound fracture of the leg, had to be sent by express boat to Kuching for treatment.

Chinese New Year's day on the 28th. was observed as a public holiday.

Courts.—In the Courts, Jee Sam, a Mine Coolie, was convicted of burglary in the Colliery Bazaar and sentenced to six months imprisonment; Chai Ah Leong, who had been giving trouble in the local Gaol, was sentenced to a further term of imprisonment in Kuching Gaol; Senen bin Matusin was imprisoned for cheating. Several of the traders at Semrah and Jai Laut were fined for using false and unregistered *gantang* measures. A number of persons were fine for trading without licences.

The usual number of breach of agreement and debt cases were dealt with.

Forestry.—The Forest Guards inspected jelutong tapping at Ensingai and Ulu Gedong and reported a number of cases of ringing jelutong trees. They also reported the working of a large number of *belian ataps* and posts which were below the standard size.

P. W. D.—The construction of the Hospital Dresser's Quarters was completed, and work was commenced on the conversion, as originally arranged, of the padi godown into Police Barracks, a section still being retained however for future storage of padi.

The prison gang, averaging 21 men, was employed on the up-keep of the ornamental grounds, and filling in the swamp underneath the Clerk's House and Police Barracks with shale, kindly supplied by the Manager of the Colliery.

Shipping.—Four steamers and one schooner cleared with cargoes of coal during the month.

The Trade Returns are as follows:—

Imports.	Exports.
\$29,224	\$14,161

W. F. DE V. SKRINE,
District Officer.

SADONG COLLIERY.

January.

The gross out-put of coal produced from the mines during the month, was 1,759.07 tons; 890 tons of this were consumed by our boilers, and the balance of 1,369.07 tons delivered to the wharf for export.

The shipments for the month were as follows:—

The Municipal Department.	Kuching	114.00 tons.
The Sarawak Steamship Co.	"	362.00 "
The Sibu Station	Sibu	126.19 "

Total Shipments 603.19 tons.

The balance of coal in stock at the end of the month was 3,033.17 tons.

Conditions prevailing underground in the various mines were similar to those reported to Your Highness during the previous month.

The surface labour force was employed on the railway, weeding, and cleaning up the Chinese Lines.

The new Cattle-shed was completed during the month.

Mr. David Evans returned from Kuching on the 5th. and moved into the new Bungalow on the 9th.

One Chinese miner by name Chong Shooi Siew was instantaneously killed while at his work in the Upper Drift of the new mines on Friday the 20th. inst., and his working partner, Chong Chow, was injured and carried to Hospital, suffering from minor bruises and shock. On the same day two hours later Lee Tek, also a Chinese miner, sustained a compound fracture of the leg above the ankle by a subsidence of earth and shale at the West crop of the Upper Seam mine.

The Chinese new year Holidays commenced on Friday the 27th., and ended on the evening of the 31st., when work was resumed on the night shift. The Engines and boilers were cleaned and overhauled during the vacation, and the railway-line relaid with rails of a heavier section on a stone bed below the Bazaar.

The rainfall for the month was 16.64 inches.

J. W. EVANS,
Manager.

SIMANGGANG.

December, 1921.

On the 2nd., Mr. J. B. Archer, A. D. O., returned from Betong bringing for the Simanggang Treasury the sum of \$1,564.

Accompanied by Abang Duhrasid I left for Lingga on the 9th. in the s. l. *One*. Next morning, having settled up various matters, I left for Sebuyow and from there visited Triso. The Lupar Timber Concessions, Ltd., are not at present receiving any timber but are getting rid of their present stock. The padi at Triso and Sebuyow looks well; also coconut palms do excellently and bear fruit in four and a half years. Much Debt Court work was settled whilst at Sebuyow, and all outstanding fines paid in full. I returned to Simanggang on the 14th.

The s. s. *Alice Lorraine* arrived at Lingga on the 23rd. with a small mail. Next day an express boat arrived with a mail, also a letter from His Highness the Rajah stating that Mr. M. E. Sherwood would be at Lingga on the 26th. Mr. R. E. Le Sueur left on the 26th. for Lingga in s. l. *One*, and returned next day with Messrs. M. E. Sherwood and E. Parnell who were here on a visit. On the 29th. Messrs. Sherwood and Parnell returned to Kuching. I accompanied them in order to attend the Kuching Regatta, and was still away at the end of the month.

Public Works.—The prison gang have been employed in clearing the long round, which connects the Sabu and Brayun roads. The work was heavy, as the road has not been cleared for some time. The carpenter was unable to finish the kitchen of the Dresser's quarters on account of the shortage of planks.

Saribas.—The Court Writer reports the death of P. C. Buassan after a short illness. The natives are busy weeding their farms and the padi promises to do well.

Kalaka.—The Court Writer reports that an extra Policeman is needed at Roban. There is only one at present and he is often away serving warrants, etc. P. C. Sembilan was appointed extra clerk at Kabong dating from December 1st.

There has been a good deal of sickness amongst the Malay children at Kabong. The illness takes the form of diarrhoea and vomiting, followed by fever.

The following are the trade returns for the Division:—

	Imports.	Exports.
December, 1921	\$ 54,325.00	\$ 74,431.90
Total to 31/12/21	634,726.05	618,634.38
do. 31/12/20	1,047,249.10	1,202,483.27

F. A. W. PAGE-TURNER,
District Officer.

January.

New Year's day falling on Sunday, the 2nd, was observed as a public holiday.

I was in Kuching up to the 10th., returning in the s. l. *Lucile* accompanied by Capt. Barry Gifford and Mr. H. E. Cutfield. Next day Mr. H. E. Cutfield left for Simanggang in s. l. *One*, having been appointed to do duty in this Division. Capt. Barry Gifford and myself visited Penghulu Jaul's house, spending two days during which Capt. Barry Gifford took sundry films of Dyak life. We returned to Lingga on the 13th. Mr. R. E. Le Sneur was waiting here to proceed to Kuching, having been appointed to do duty in the Police.

Captain Barry Gifford and Mr. R. E. Le Sneur proceeded to Kuching in s. l. *Lucile* on the 14th.

I arrived at Simanggang on the 13th., and the Assistant District Officer Mr. J. B. Archer reported all well during my absence.

Malays from all round the coast arrived in crowds during the month, proceeding to the Skrang and the main river as far as Lubok Antu to collect the *durian* and other fruits.

On the 21st. Mr. J. B. Archer, A. D. O., accompanied by Abang Dulrasid, left for the Saribas and, having held Court, etc. there, proceeded to Kalaka. They were still away at end of the month.

Abang Haji Buasan and Penghulu Jaul left for Lubok Antu on the 23rd. as I had received news that Penghulu Apai Kana and Penghulu Kana with other Dyaks had threatened to attack Penghulu Jamit, for the death of one Abeng, an Engkari Dyak, some years ago. Both Abang Haji Buasan and Penghulu Jaul had not returned by end of the month.

Fifty *Ulu Ai* Dyaks under Ranggau and Lidom were signed on as coolies for Messrs. the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd., and left here on the 25th. for Miri via Kuching.

The 28th. being Chinese New Year, all offices were closed.

Court.—The Court work during the month has not been heavy. There have been several cases of petty theft but no convictions. Oasen and Adam, Binatang Malays of Batang Rejang, were sentenced

to terms of imprisonment for using a forged document in order to paw a gun, and for escaping from custody. Branch of Spak brought a charge of murder against one Berdali of Spak; the case was adjourned for enquiries to be made on the spot.

Dyaks in the Strap and Klauh, also Saduku Dyaks, have started harvesting, and they report being very satisfied with the crop.

Two Dyaks, while paddling down river just below Lubok Antu, capsized on account of the heavy fresh, and Nyabor, an old man, was drowned. His body was recovered three days later.

There is nothing of importance to report from the Saribas and Kalaka.

The following are the trade returns for the Division:—

	Imports.	Exports.
January, 1922.	\$ 52,418.80	\$ 48,830.04
Do. 1921.	\$ 61,841.20	42,294.08

F. A. W. PAGE-TURNER,
District Officer.

SIBU.

January.

Court.—But few cases have been before the Courts, and none of any importance whatever.

Public Works.—The Tamils cut the remainder of the Wharf road through behind the Bazaar to the Cross road, joining that road at Abang Adeng's house. Three dilapidated Chinese houses that stood in the track were demolished, and Abang Adeng's granted land, part of which was taken in by the road, was properly fenced off. Bridges were constructed at each end of the completed length of the Wharf road, which is now gravelled and in use.

The bridge over S. Bakong on the Race Course collapsed and was reconstructed entirely, and completed by the end of the month.

A large quantity of *belian* fencing and planks, which had been worked by Dyaks, was brought down from Kapit by lighter and stacked here.

The floating stage opposite Mr. Jacques' bungalow was rebuilt and is again in use.

The contract for the new Quarters for the Dresser was signed and the site cleared. The building will be completed in 8 months. It cannot be built sooner owing to the impossibility of obtaining seasoned timber.

The prisoners and part of the Tamil gang weeded paths and ditches where necessary.

The Surveyors commenced making a rough survey of the ground round Ganong Ayer, and cut *reutis* in several directions. This work is still proceeding.

General.—January 2nd. was observed as a Public Holiday, the Regatta and Sports being held on that day.

Mr. A. E. Lawrence returned to Mukah on the 4th., the Assistant Conservator Mr. Stooke accompanying him to inspect the working of the Forest Department at Mukah and Oya.

The s. s. *Alice Lorraine* arrived from Sadong on the 6th. with 114.19 tons of coal for Government here.

Mr. MacBryan returned from upriver on the 7th. with Abang Aboi. He brought down a quantity of things for the Exhibition.

The s. s. *Sarawak* loaded a cargo at Kapit and left for Kuching on the 17th.

The s. s. *Flevo* and *Ban Siong Bee* arrived from Singapore on the 17th. twelve days late. Considerable anxiety concerning the safety of these vessels was evident in the Bazaar, and supplies of rice etc. gave out owing to their non arrival. They experienced head winds and seas, and, being of low power, were unable to make headway.

The *Ban Siong Bee* was a new vessel which left Singapore in tow of the *Flevo* for registration in Sarawak, but she arrived here under her own steam. She proceeded to Kuching to be registered, returning here for cargo on the 25th., and sailing for Singapore on the 29th.

The *Flevo* left for Singapore with the usual full cargo on the 21st., but a very large quantity remained unshipped. The lack of shipping is causing traders and Government here considerable loss, as cargo is rapidly deteriorating having been waiting for many weeks for shipment.

Complaints are loud and frequent, and the matter is now being taken up by the Government, as the trade of the District is suffering in consequence of the uncertain and unsatisfactory communication with Singapore.

The Rev. J. M. Hoover returned from Singapore on the 21st.

A salute of 7 guns was fired on the morning of the 28th., the occasion of Chinese New Year.

P. C. Cha, who has been ill with phthisis for some time past, died on the 29th.

The rainfall for the month amounted to 15.51 inches. No rain fell on 12 days.

The padi is everywhere looking excellent, and harvesting has commenced in some places.

The trade returns for the month are —

	Imports.	Exports.
Foreign ...	\$47,441	\$65,601
Coasting ...	39,878	30,875
	<hr/> \$87,319	<hr/> \$96,476
1921.	\$88,305	\$44,149

DONALD A. OWEN,
Resident 3rd. Division.

BINTULU.

January.

Early on the morning of the 2nd. a Chinese named Teo Ju Hak hanged himself in the Government boat-shed. It appears that he climbed on top of the cabin of the *barong*, tied a strip of *kulit* to a beam and around his own neck, and jumped off. This man is said to have recently become insane after looking at some graves, and had to be sent down from Pandan a few days before on account of his behaviour there.

On the 9th. at an early hour Mr. Down's agent Chiang Ah Hiang reported that his shop had been burgled, and that his safe containing over \$400 was missing. A little while latter, the safe with the bottom half cut out, and empty of course, was found in a garden some distance away. There was no clue at all, but I had a search made in the premises of one Ah Yok, a Hylam of no certain employment, who lived in a small hut behind the bazaar, and there buried in the ground under the house was found about \$50 in small coins. We could find nothing more, until, when pulling down the *dapor*, we found hidden under the earth and ashes two tins which contained the balance of the money in notes and silver and about \$100 worth of gold ornaments.

Thus by great luck the whole amount was recovered with the gold ornaments, and within less than two hours from the time the loss was reported.

Ah Yok was sentenced to imprisonment and sent to Kuching in custody of P. C. Junat, who, through gross carelessness in removing prisoner's handcuffs, allowed him to escape by jumping over board at Goebilt and swimming ashore.

About the middle of the month the Kampong people put in new channel marks at the mouth of the river.

Between the 18th. and 22nd. I was away in *ulu* Sungei Sebiau and Kalalong. There is a small settlement of Penans in the S. Sebiau, and their padi crop, which was nearly ready for harvesting, was first class.

The Chinese wish to build a substantial School House, and asked that a site be given them for this purpose. There is an empty and very suitable plot of land close to the Chinese Temple, and they have been told to build the School there.

Owing either to lack of foresight or lack of credit with their Kuching owners, the Chinese ran short of rice towards the end of the month, and only had enough for their own consumption, and refused to sell to Fortmen, Police and others. I have been obliged to ask for some from Kuching, and to send to the Dyaks for some to tide over until the next bazaar shipment arrives. There seems to have been a shortage in this bazaar all through the *lanas*; and, if the Glays had not been able to come in here twice, matters would have been serious. The Chinese here claim that the fault lies at the other end; that one man asks his *tokway* to send him 50 bags of rice, and he only sends 20. Local rice and padi is not yet available as harvesting is only just beginning.

I have had some bother with these Chinese over the selling price of rice, and their refusal to sell to certain people for ready money, preferring to keep it and exchange for jelutong or to supply people to work jelutong or rattans for them. They deliberately make a shortage of rice—a means of profiteering. The Chinese did this in most if not in all the out-stations during the hard times.

The prisoners have made very necessary repairs to the Rangers quarters, also to the floor of the Kidurong Bungalow, which was quite rotten and even unsafe. Many *kasaus* had also to be changed, being eaten through by white ants. One prisoner is making a small boat at Kidurong; the rest are now employed on the roads, raising and ditching, and this will be a long job.

I went to Kidurong with some prisoners on the 28th. and put up the lamp which was sent here from Brooketon some months ago, and has now been repaired. This lamp was sent on account of complaints of the feebleness of the Kidurong light. It is a taller lamp than the old one, but the size of the burner is the same. It was unnecessary to strengthen the light-house, as the difference in weight between the two lamps is slight.

The month has been very wet, and 12.36 inches of rain were recorded.

The 28th., Chinese New Year, was observed as a holiday, the flagstaff dressed, and the usual salute of 7 guns was fired from the Fort.

Trade Returns.

Imports.	Exports.
\$5,589	\$2,768 69

HENRY H. KORTRIGHT,
District Officer.

MIRI.**January.**

The 2nd. was observed as a public holiday and the offices closed.

The Sikh police recruits from India and Singapore gave a considerable amount of trouble on the grounds that they were dissatisfied with the new scale of pay; so, by orders of His Highness, the dissentients numbering 15 were discharged and sent back to Singapore, a squad of 25 Rangers from Kuching arriving to relieve them the next day. This arrangement has proved most satisfactory, and the presence of the Rangers is much appreciated by all.

A very sad shipping disaster occurred on the evening of the 6th. when the schooner *Kim Seng Guan*, which had formerly been driven into the Baram river and since refitted and loaded with a cargo of Rotans, Damar and Jelutong, while attempting to leave the river struck the bar and broke to pieces within an hour. Of a crew of eight and one passenger it is feared that there are only two survivors. These were picked up in a very exhausted condition near Sibuti mouth, floating on rafts of rotan. They have since received treatment and been sent to Kuching.

From the 18th. to the 21st. I was away at Niah and Sibuti in the m. l. *Helen*, accompanied by Lient. Taylor who was visiting here from the Submarine Flotilla at Hong Kong. The villages were very empty, everyone being away on their padi farms. Good crops are expected, but pig are doing a great deal of damage. Haji Bohari, Native Officer, intimated his intention to resign at the end of next month, as he has not been well since he first took up office at Niah.

The 28th., Chinese New Year's Day, was observed as a public holiday, and practically no work was done by Chinese on the Oilfields until the 31st.

A quarrel started in the Main Bazaar in consequence of a slight dispute with the gambling farm. P. C. Japarudin received a blow on the head with a stick while trying to separate the parties. After this it looked as though there might be serious trouble, and all the Rangers and Police were turned out. However, after one Chong Yan who was the original cause of the disturbance was taken into custody, the mob broke up and continued to amuse themselves in the ordinary way.

Six vessels to and from Singapore called, by which mails were received and despatched.

Tankers cleared with a total of 18,709.81 tons of oil.

The rainfall amounted to 12.83 inches, and the Trade Returns show as follows.

	Imports.	Exports.
Miri	\$130,292	\$1,049,846
Niah	1,556	29,339
Sibuti	1,230	2,693
	<u>\$133,078</u>	<u>\$1,081,878</u>

F. H. KORTRIGHT,
District Officer.

BARAM.**January.**

There were few cases brought before the Courts: Pangeran Drahman sentenced to imprisonment for swindling and selling charms to the Kayans. Lian Fook fined \$100 for illicit Gambling. Yap Yik fined \$50 for illicit trading. Selimu 6 months R. I. for theft. This man bears a very bad character.

Cheng Watt and Atong one years R. I. for theft of Jelutong.

I was kept very busy during the month with cases in the Probate and Bankruptcy Courts.

On the 30th. I received full details of the death of Baia Barong at the hands of Paran Metu in the Kalabit country. The quarrel started over a dog seizing a piece of meat out of a child's hand. I have reported this matter in full to His Highness under separate cover.

I visited Bakong on 14th. instant to hear cases, etc. Mr. Green, Manager S. O. Ltd., reported the finding of oil of very good quality at Buri.

Mr. Palfreman and Tuanku Drahman, Native Officer, went to visit the Tinjar District on 29th. instant., and were still away at end of month.

Penghulu Oyau Malang and several other upriver chiefs visited the station.

The Contractor finished the Bazaar road at Bakong.

The prisoners have been engaged in the usual upkeep of roads and grounds. They also moved the Malay Court building to a new and more convenient site in the Kampong. Its previous situation was a long way from the Malay Kampong. A start was made with levelling the end of the Fort Hill.

Prisoner Peng Chiang escaped from the Gang on 5th. instant and is still at large.

New Year's Day was kept as a whole holiday and the old custom of having a tiffin-party in the Court Room was revived. About 80 persons of all nationalities sat down to a substantial meal, after which the usual loyal toasts were drunk.

Mr. St. V. B. Down made an agreement to buy Jelutong from the local Chinese and Natives for the Rubber Patents, Ltd., and left on the 4th. for Miri and Niah.

Mr. C. D. Adams, D. O., returned from local leave on the 24th. and resumed his duties.

I left for Miri on the 31st. on business in connection with the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd.

The weather has been wet and hot, the rainfall registering 10.78 inches.

Harvesting is in full swing upriver and the reports are good, although the pig are causing a lot of damage.

The loss of the schooner *Kim Soon Guan* on Baram bar was a blow to the trading community here. It was entirely the fault of the *juragan*, as he had been told not to attempt to cross the bar unless he could get towed over; but he persisted, saying that he knew Mukah and Oya bars so was not afraid. The result was he ran aground in 5 feet of water and the boat broke up. Three sailors are the only survivors, and a few bags of Damar have been washed ashore.

The Trade Returns for the month are:—

	Exports.	Imports.
	\$2,312	\$7,500
As compared with of last year	\$5,422	\$3,446

R. S. DOUGLAS,
Resident 4th. Division.

BROOKETON COLLIERY.**January.**

The gross out-put of coal amounted to 1742.5 tons; 755 tons of this were consumed at our boilers, and the balance 987.5 tons sent to wharf.

Coal shipped to Labuan by s. l. *L'Aubaine* and lighters amounted to 1,051 tons, and 84 tons were supplied to the p. s. *Adah* and local lanchons.

The balance of coal in stock at the end of the month was 717 tons.

Sales of coal at Labuan totalled 557 tons, of which 834 tons were taken by Messrs. The Straits Steam-

ship Co's steamers, and the balance 23 tons by local launches.

The balance of coal in stock at Labuan at the end of the month was 538 tons; making a total stock of 1,255 tons, for Brooketon and Labuan.

Two of the shallow worked Mines took fire early in the month, and both had to be temporarily sealed off. It is hoped to be able to re-open one of these Mines towards the end of the new month.

Owing the Chinese New Year, very little work was done at the Mines from the 26th. to the end of the month. Advantage was taken of this stoppage to make necessary repairs and overhaul machinery in the mechanical department.

The s. l. *L'Aubaine's* fires were drawn from the 18th. to the 20th. inclusive, when her boiler was cleaned and engines overhauled.

The rainfall at Brooketon Mine was 5.64 inches.

J. O. MADDOCKS,
Manager.

LAWAS AND TRUSAN.

December, 1921.

Court.—The arrack farmer was summoned for nonpayment of two months rent.

Matsait was fined for tapping jelutong trees in a manner contrary to the Government plan.

General.—I left Lawas on the 4th., accompanied by Muruts and Dyaks, on a visit to the Tulit valley and ulu Meputeh. The main object of the expedition being an attempt to capture a young Rhinoceros for the Exhibition. I remained about a week on the Mountains in ulu Meputeh, but saw very few tracks of these animals. I returned to Lawas on the 15th., leaving some Dyaks to carry on, on their own.

P. W. D.—Pgn. Damit signed a contract to build the new bridges to Trusan for \$245 and to guarantee his work for 10 years. Most of the timber had been collected by the end of the month. The bridges as far as the 3rd. mile are now fit for horse traffic. Pgn. Hj. Matusin kindly lent a buffalo to draw the posts and planks. Two prisoners assisted the carpenter, and the rest, with the help of some Dyaks, cleared all the jungle behind the Fort. This will give more grazing land for the cattle.

I left with Mr. Cook in the m. l. *Nancy* on the 24th. for Limbang to spend Xmas and New Year at the invitation of the Divisional Resident.

The trade returns were:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Lawas ...	\$7,587	\$8,547
Trusan ...	6,888	6,246

Rainfall, Lawas 13.31, Trusan 18.03.

January.

Court.—Pgn. Munin, the mail bearer, was found guilty of misappropriating monies entrusted to him, and was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment; Jipu to 3 months for adulterating jelutong; Ng Teng to 2 months for helping an escaped prisoner to avoid capture; Aman and Duraman to 2 months for contempt of Court, the latter two were also fined for trespass; Wahit was imprisoned on a Debt Court warrant, and Ah See for petty theft; Leow Sin Tin was fined for breach of Customs Regulations, and Boaya Singa and Laun (f.) for adultery.

General.—I returned from Limbang on the 3rd., accompanied by Mr. C. D. Adams and Mr. C. J. Cook, the former being on a visit to this station.

I visited Merapok on the 10th, but no cases were brought for hearing. I discussed the New Forest Rules with Mr. Cook, as I understand that these rules are now in force as far as it is possible to enforce them in this district, which, owing to absence of the proper staff and necessary books, is practically nil. I went to Labuan on the 12th. to pick up the mail and purchase some much needed crockery, etc. Mr. C. D. Adams returned to Miri from Labuan direct. I returned to Lawas on the 16th. Latip was engaged as mail bearer in place of Pgn. Munin discharged. Kuab (f.), who escaped from the Trusan jail in November, was recaptured; her sentence increased by two months, and sent to Limbang to work this off.

I walked over to Trusan on the 20th. Part of the journey, as far as Ulu Punaug, being accomplished on horseback, the bridges having been repaired to there. The contractor stopped worked on the 5th. owing to sickness and other excuses. All the timber has now been collected.

No cases of importance were heard at Trusan. I went to Sundar on the 21st. and inspected some land on the way which had been the subject of litigation.

The Resident 5th. Division arrived at Sundar on the 22nd., and several matters were discussed. The most important being the proposed fencing off of a *tanjong* of the Sundar buffalo *alaman*, for the benefit of those who wish to plant sago and build houses. The Resident went very carefully into the matter and examined the land in question, and decided to try the experiment by allowing the fence to be erected. If at the end of the year it appears to be a success as far as the health of the buffaloes is concerned, the land may be given over to cultivation and dwellings, all risks to be taken by those people making the fence. Great interest was taken in the proceedings, though the majority of those present will not be affected by the result.

Court work was, as usual, fairly heavy at Sundar. I accompanied the Resident to Trusan on the 24th. The three Murut chiefs who went security that Tai Langub of Pah Lupin would remove to below the Fort, as ordered by Government several months ago, have ignored the order, and were given one month to produce him, or forfeit \$100 each. The Resident returned to Limbang next day. I returned to Lawas on the 26th. after leaving instructions to call up all rubber planters with a view to collecting assessment.

The Offices were closed on the 28th., being Chinese New Year.

Sian Tadam arranged to contract to keep the Trusan road and the telephone track cleared as far as Lunut for \$20 per month. A similar arrangement will be made for the Trusan half of the road and track. This will not be much more expensive than turning out Muruts, and will be far less trouble.

Prisoners.—who numbered 16 at the end of the month, were engaged in improving the *padang*, cleaning ditches, and on odd jobs on the Trusan road.

The trade returns were:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Lawas ...	\$7,552	\$7,007
Trusan ...	2,748	5,002

Rainfall, Lawas 20.82, Trusan 14.14.

P. M. ADAMS,
Assistant District Officer.

Kuching Market Price List.

Heat.

Beef—

Beef Steak ..	per catty	40 Cents.
Curry Meat ..	"	25 "
Buffalo 1st. Quality ..	"	25 "
Curry Meat ..	"	18 "
Heart ..	each	15 "
Kidneys ..	per catty	22 "
Liver ..	each	25 "
Marrow Bones ..	each	30 "
Tail ..	"	25 "
Tongue ..	per catty	25 "

Pork—

Pork Lean ..	per catty	64 Cents.
with Fat ..	"	40 "
fat ..	"	38 "
Pig Brain ..	each	5 "
Feet ..	per catty	36 "
Head ..	"	32 "
Tongue ..	"	64 "

Fish—

Fish No. 1 Fresh .. per catty .. 36 Cents.

Bawal or Duay (Puteh) ..	"	36 "
Manchong ..	"	36 "
Saangin ..	"	36 "
Tonger ..	"	36 "
Gennian ..	"	36 "
Malang ..	"	36 "
Telusong ..	"	36 "
Blokok ..	"	36 "
Krapuk ..	"	36 "
Ikan Mera (Besar) ..	"	36 "
Lida ..	"	36 "
Patin ..	"	36 "
Benong ..	"	36 "
Labang ..	"	36 "
Blanak ..	"	36 "
Kuroh ..	"	36 "
Sontong ..	"	36 "

Fish No. 2 Fresh .. per catty .. 28 Cents.

Palo ..	"	28 "
Trusan ..	"	28 "
Ikan Panjang ..	"	28 "
Puput ..	"	28 "
Trubok ..	"	28 "
Blais ..	"	28 "
Bawal or Duay (Itam) ..	"	28 "
Ikan Bulu ..	"	28 "
Blengau ..	"	28 "
Ikan Mera (Kechil) ..	"	28 "
Lida ..	"	28 "
Lunduk (Puteh) ..	"	28 "
Awah ..	"	28 "
Gulama (Besar) ..	"	28 "
Gonjong ..	"	28 "
Parang Hang ..	"	28 "
Ongpak ..	"	28 "
Alu Alu ..	"	28 "
Ringo ..	"	28 "
Playak ..	"	28 "
Jan ..	"	28 "
Kuasi (Besar) ..	"	28 "
Grongrong ..	"	28 "
Eron ..	"	28 "
Gambong ..	"	28 "
Kemarak ..	"	28 "
Usus ..	"	28 "
Krotang ..	"	28 "
Ikan Timah (Besar) ..	"	28 "
Baong ..	"	28 "
Siar ..	"	28 "

Fish No. 3 Fresh .. per catty .. 14 Cents.

Yu ..	"	14 "
Pari ..	"	14 "
Bedukang ..	"	14 "
Semilang ..	"	14 "
Kitang ..	"	14 "
Sampit ..	"	14 "
Baong (Kechil) ..	"	14 "
Sinjolour ..	"	14 "
Lunduk (Mora) ..	"	14 "
Lumek ..	"	14 "
Bilis ..	"	14 "
Gonjong (Kechil) ..	"	14 "
Sinkilat ..	"	14 "
Sinpriti ..	"	14 "
Bawal or Duay Itam (Kechil) ..	"	14 "
Gulama (Kechil) ..	"	14 "
Prenehong ..	"	14 "
Kuasi (Kechil) ..	"	14 "
Kiki ..	"	14 "
Payang ..	"	14 "
Benget ..	"	14 "
Ikan Timah (Kechil) ..	"	14 "
Kayrong ..	"	14 "
Talang Talang ..	"	14 "

Fish Cooked

Fish No. 1 ..	per catty	36 Cents.
Do. 2 ..	"	28 "
Do. 3 ..	"	14 "
Do. 1 Salted ..	"	26 "
Do. 2 ..	"	18 "
Do. 3 ..	"	14 "
Crab 1 ..	"	12 "
Do. 2 ..	"	12 "
Do. 3 ..	"	10 "

Poultry—

Capons ..	per catty	80 Cents.
Ducks ..	"	60 "
Fowls ..	"	55 "
Do. Dyak Breed ..	"	55 "
Goose (Full Grown) large ..	each	\$6.00
Do. small ..	"	3.50
Pigeons ..	"	40 "
Eggs Fowl ..	"	4 "
Do. Ducks ..	"	45 "
Do. (Salted) ..	"	4 "

Vegetables—

Brinjal ..	per catty	7 Cents.
Celery ..	"	12 "
Chillies (Green) ..	"	10 "
Do. (Dried) ..	"	35 "
Do. (Red) ..	"	32 "
Cocoanut ..	each	5 "
Cucumber ..	per catty	6 "
French Beans ..	"	26 "
Garlic ..	"	26 "
Ginger (Fresh) ..	"	16 "
Kangkong ..	"	6 "
Labu (Merah) ..	"	2 "
Ladies Finger ..	per bundle	8 "
Labak ..	" catty	10 "
Long Beans ..	"	8 "
Onions (Bombay) ..	"	15 "
Do. (Smaller) ..	"	14 "
Katola ..	"	7 "
Potatoes (Bengal) ..	"	16 "
Do. (Sweet) ..	"	2 "
Pria ..	"	12 "
Pumkin ..	"	2 "
Sawi ..	"	10 "
Sireh ..	per bundle	2 "
Yams ..	" catty	4 "

Sundries—

Bankuang ..	per catty	2 Cents.
Beetle-cut (Fresh) ..	per 100	14 "
Do. (Dried) ..	per catty	4 "
Blachan ..	"	15 "
Bread (Large) ..	per loaf	6 "
Do. (Small) ..	"	5 "
Butter (Australian) ..	1 lb tin	90 "
Do. Do. ..	2 lb tin	1.60
Cinnamon ..	per catty	35 "
Cloves ..	"	90 "
Coffee ..	"	30 "
Firewood ..	per cart	1.70
Flour (Wheat) 1st. quality ..	per bag	4.50
Ghee (1st. quality) ..	per catty	90 "
Do. 2nd. do. ..	"	88 "
Gram (Ouleutta) ..	per gantang	65 "
Jintan Hitam ..	per catty	35 "
Jadam ..	"	2.00
Jamun ..	"	40 "
Kotumbar ..	per chnpak	10 "
Lada Itam ..	per catty	35 "
Do. puteh ..	"	40 "
Langkuas ..	"	6 "
Lard ..	"	42 "
Matches ..	per packet	10—15 "
Milk ..	per tin	45 "
Do. (Fresh) ..	per bottle	16 "
Oil Cocoanut ..	"	25 "
Do. do. ..	per catty	32 "
Do. Kuchang ..	"	32 "
Do. Kerosine (Devoes) ..	per case	\$7.50
Do. do. (Sylvan Arrow) ..	"	7.30
Do. do. (Tiger Brand) ..	"	7.30
Do. do. (Eagle do.) ..	"	7.30
Do. do. (Crown do.) ..	"	7.30
Do. do. (Fish do.) ..	"	7.40
Saffron (Fresh) ..	per gantang	20 "
Do. (Dried) ..	per catty	25 "
Salt Fine ..	"	6 "
Do. Coarse ..	"	34 "
Sugar (Candy) ..	"	26 "
Do. (Brown) ..	"	10 "
Do. (White) ..	"	17 "
Tamarind ..	"	14 "
Tea (Ceylon) ..	"	55 "
Do. (Assam) ..	per packet	80 "
Do. (Chinese) ..	"	10 "
Do. (Matang) ..	"	75 "

Kuching, Foreign Trade Returns for the month of Jan., 1922.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Aerated Water ...	cases ... 145	\$ 1,708
Ammunition ...	... 762	...
Arrack, etc. ...	... 2,220	...
Biscuits ...	... 628	...
Blackan ...	pieuls ... 12 1/2	223
Brass & Copper-ware ...	... 2,541	223
Boots & Shoes ...	... 125	2,541
Butter & Cheese ...	... 205	125
Candles ...	... 1,896	205
Canvas ...	... 1,062	1,896
Cement ...	casks ... 165	1,062
<i>Cloth</i>	...	1,457
Cotton ...	... 31,905	...
<i>Clothing</i>	...	1,412
Cotton ...	tons ... 2	217
<i>Coffee</i>	...	...
Liberian, etc. ...	pieuls ... 47 1/2	1,216
In tins ...	... 110	...
Coprah ...	pieuls ... 66	495
Cotton Seed ...	... 600	...
Crockery and Glass-ware ...	... 2,269	...
Curry-stuffs and Sauce, etc. ...	... 1,707	...
Damar ...	... 899	...
<i>Drugs and Chemicals</i>	...	...
For Mfg. purposes ...	... 1,620	...
Drugs ...	... 4,068	...
Eggs Salted ...	No. ... 26,800	853
Fire-arms ...	... 1,490	...
Fire-works ...	... 2,202	...
<i>Fish</i>	...	...
Dried ...	pieuls ... 191 1/2	4,165
Salted ...	pieuls ... 170 1/2	3,412
In tins ...	... 784	...
Flour ...	bags ... 1,187	4,787
<i>Fruit</i>	...	...
Fresh ...	... 2,740	...
Dried ...	... 1,807	...
In tins ...	... 552	...
Furniture ...	... 526	...
Ghee ...	pieuls ... 5 1/2	549
Gold Leaf ...	ozs. ... 80	1,200
<i>Grains</i>	...	...
Beans and Peas ...	pieuls ... 430	4,056
Rice ...	pieuls ... 10,280 1/2	71,970
Other sorts ...	pieuls ... 2,507	7,065
Gummies new ...	bales ... 47	7,800
Do. old ...	bundles ... 17	593
Hams and Bacon ...	... 125	...
Hats ...	... 637	...
Iron-ware ...	... 9,549	...
Joss-sticks and Papers ...	... 2,302	...
Lard ...	pieuls ... 58	215
Lamps ...	... 1,130	...
Leather ...	pieuls ... 6 1/2	1,306
Machinery ...	... 4,577	...
Mats ...	cases ... 23	799
Macaroni and vermicelli ...	... 1,088	...
Milk Condensed ...	cases ... 334	6,425
<i>Oils, etc.</i>	...	...
Vegetable ...	pieuls ... 48 1/2	1,104
Lubricating ...	pieuls ... 1,117 1/2	6,998
Kerosine ...	cases ... 2,649	17,748
Benzine ...	gallons ... 1,500	1,556
Methylated Spirit ...	gallons ... 120	244
Opium raw ...	chests ... 12	52,000
Paint, Varnish and Tar ...	... 3,606	...
Papers ...	... 3,755	...
Provisions Sundry ...	... 4,442	...
Prawn refuse ...	pieuls ... 205 1/2	956
<i>Rope</i>	...	...
Coir ...	coils ... 24	909
Manila ...	coils ... 3	79
Wire ...	coils ... 7	340
Sago Pearl or Raw ...	pieuls ... 2	20
Salt ...	pieuls ... 1,237 1/2	3,772
Soap ...	... 3,089	...
Stationery and Books ...	... 1,781	...
TOTAL VALUE	...	\$ 307,263

IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Brought forward</i>	...	\$ 307,263
Sugar ...	pieuls ... 568 1/2	6,713
Sundries ...	... 9,593	...
Tea in bundles ...	boxes ... 66	1,973
Tea in tins ...	... 190	...
Timber ...	... 60	...
Twine and Thread ...	... 3,584	...
<i>Tobacco</i>	...	...
In tins Cigars & Cigarettes ...	... 31,369	...
Chinese ...	cases ... 101	6,888
P. Java & Sarobok, etc. ...	pieuls ... 118 1/2	13,620
Trepang ...	pieul ... 10	...
<i>Vegetables</i>	...	...
Fresh ...	... 5,763	...
Salted ...	... 2,283	...
In tins ...	... 119	...
Wines and Spirits ...	... 12,267	...
Zinc ...	... 333	...
TOTAL VALUE	...	\$ 408,028
Total Value to Date	...	\$ 408,028
1921	...	\$ 417,501

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Betel-nuts ...	pieuls ... 21 1/2	\$ 92
Bees-wax ...	pieuls ... 8 1/2	573
Birds'-nest ...	pieuls ... 19 1/2	7,791
Brass-ware ...	... 1	...
Camphor oil ...	... 95	...
Canes ...	No. ... 2,250	127
Charcoal ...	pieuls ... 125 1/2	3,897
Coprah ...	pieuls ... 477	50
Crockery-ware ...	... 3,421	...
Damar ...	pieuls ... 1,464 1/2	517
Dynamite ...	cases ... 7	560
Empties ...	... 1,449	...
Fish ...	pieuls ... 21 1/2	362
Gambier ...	pieuls ... 35 1/2	15
Gummies old ...	bundle ... 1	6,802
<i>Gutta and Rubber</i>	...	...
Jangkang ...	pieuls ... 206 1/2	22,010
Jelutong ...	pieuls ... 2,172 1/2	19,910
Do. Refined ...	pieuls ... 668 1/2	2,184
Percha ...	pieuls ... 8	82,387
Plantation ...	pieuls ... 2,089 1/2	1,147
Leaf Gutta ...	pieuls ... 4 1/2	524
Hides ...	pieuls ... 30 1/2	1,816
<i>Live stock</i>	...	...
Swine ...	head ... 13	286
Matches ...	case ... 1	13
Mats ...	... 134	...
Machinery ...	... 22,300	...
N. H. Specimens ...	... 12	...
Oils ...	pieuls ... 33 1/2	304
Opium ...	... 1,392	...
Pepper (white) ...	pieuls ... 748 1/2	18,086
Do. (black) ...	pieuls ... 141 1/2	1,786
Prawns (dried) ...	pieuls ... 56 1/2	2,863
Rattans No. 2, temoi, etc. ...	pieuls ... 3 1/2	19
Sago flour ...	pieuls ... 14,408 1/2	61,091
Sugar ...	pieuls ... 1 1/2	22
Sugar nipa ...	pieuls ... 245	927
Sundries ...	... 6,440	...
Timber ...	... 35	...
Do. (manufactured) ...	... 4	...
Treasure ...	... 14,700	...
Taba ...	pieuls ... 427 1/2	7,140
Zinc ...	... 12	...
TOTAL VALUE	...	\$ 293,292
Total Value to Date	...	\$ 293,292
1921	...	\$ 468,992

Kuching, Coasting Trade Returns for the month of Jan., 1922.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattles head	60	\$ 1,785
Coal tons	231	2,772
Damar piculs	1,488	8,027
Gutta langkar piculs	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,179
Do. jelutong piculs	3,806 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,590
Do. percha piculs	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,099
Padi piculs	337	1,336
Plantation rubber piculs	579 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,469
Prawn refuse piculs	18	60
Pepper (white) piculs	705 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,345
Do. (black) piculs	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	927
Rattans No. 1, sega, etc. piculs	117	729
Do. No. 2, temoi, etc. piculs	390	1,060
Rice piculs	172	1,119
Sago raw piculs	70,230	70,230
Sundries ... ..	...	9,399
Treasure ... ..	...	29,108
TOTAL VALUE ... ..	...	\$ 191,184
Total Value to Date ... ..	...	\$ 194,184
1921 ... ..	...	\$ 104,085

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Brass-ware ... ..	...	\$ 2,297
Iron-ware ... ..	...	5,893
Jars	No. 203	691
Oil kerosine	cases 1,579 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,291
Opium ... ..	...	35,741
Padi	piculs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Rice	piculs 1,981 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,636
Sundries ... ..	...	121,252
Treasure ... ..	...	27,950
TOTAL VALUE ... ..	...	\$ 220,761
Total Value to Date ... ..	...	\$ 220,761
1921 ... ..	...	\$ 249,727

F. G. DAY,
Registrar of Trade.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. Kuching:—29th. January—From Singapore—
Messrs. G. E. Cubitt, E. G. Walker
and W. F. Dick.

PER S. S. Kuching:—10th. February—From Singapore—
Rev. R. J. Small, Messrs. G. Paterson,
R. L. Brendshort, R. W. Lowman,
Mrs. C. Thiam Hee and Mrs. E. G.
Tan.

PER P. S. Adch:—13th. February—From the North—
Mr. and Mrs. Kortright.

PER S. S. Alice Lorraine:—18th. February—From Lingga
—Mr. J. B. Archer.

PER S. S. Kuching:—21st. February—From Singapore—
Mrs. J. S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Chap-
man and Miss Mary Lui.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. Kuching:—2nd. February—For Singapore—
H. H. the Rancee, Captain W. R. B.
Gifford, Messrs. G. E. Cubitt and
E. G. Walker.

PER S. S. Kuching:—13th. February—For Singapore—
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Labuan and
Sarawak and Mrs. Danson, Messrs.
R. L. Brendshort and P. Cobbold.

PER S. S. Kuching:—24th. February—For Singapore—
Messrs. T. A. Roberts, Lim Tee Chew,
Chua Poh Thak, Chan Kee Ong, Kho
Chong Teck and Mrs. K. Eng Kh'ng.

KUCHING SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CAPTAINS OR NAKHDAR.	FROM.
1	Chin Teck Lee	Sar. str.	104	Handan	Sibu
2	Kim Soon Lee	" "	67	Mohamad	Rejang
3	Kim Hock Ann	" sch.	70	Jili	Oya
3	Kim Hua Ann	" "	65	Yahya	"
3	Siti Juayah	" "	69	Hassan	Bintulu
3	Sri Muka	" "	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hj. Drahman	Oya
3	Bunga Mas Swak	" "	66	Bondeh	"
6	Sarawak	" str.	46	Awg. Bujang	Sibu
8	Kuching	" "	903	Barton	Singapore
8	Sarawak	" "	46	Awg. Bujang	Sadong
8	Sri Sadong	" "	134	Awg. Jin	Rejang
10	Alice Lorraine	" "	140	Dris	Sibu
14	Lucile	" "	23	Talip	Lingga
16	Sri Sadong	" "	134	Awg. Jin	Rejang
17	Adch	" "	189	Jara-co	Limbang
17	Tina	Brit.	34	Lok Seung	Hongkong
18	Sarawak	Sar.	46	Awg. Bujang	Sibu
18	Alice Lorraine	" "	140	Dris	Sadong
18	Didouta	" "	73	Brahim	Miri
19	Kim Soon Lee	" "	67	Mohamad	Rejang
19	Chin Teck Lee	" "	104	Hamdan	Daro
19	Ban Siong Bee	" "	99	Anis	Sibu
19	Kuching	" "	903	Barton	Singapore
20	Kim Soon Heng	" sch.	67	Buang	Mukah
20	Burong	" str.	118	Ali	Miri
20	Three Hong Ann	" sch.	60	Jin	Oya
20	Kim Chua Soon	" "	59	Sahan	Mukah
21	Sri Muka	" "	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hj. Drahman	Sadong
24	Sarawak	" str.	46	Awg. Bujang	Sibu
26	Sri Sadong	" "	134	Awg. Jin	Sadong
28	Sarawak	" "	46	Awg. Bujang	Rejang
29	Adch	" "	189	Jara-co	Limbang
29	Kuching	" "	903	Barton	Singapore
30	Gladya	" "	173	Awg. Rais	"
30	Mas Nona	" "	63	Parr	Rejang

Departures.

Jan.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CAPTAINS OR NAKHDAR.	FOR.
3	Sarawak	Sar. str.	46	Awg. Bujang	Sibu
4	Alice Lorraine	" "	140	Dris	"
4	Sri Sadong	" "	134	Awg. Jin	Rejang
6	Sarawak	" "	46	Awg. Bujang	Sadong
7	Adch	" "	189	Jara-co	Limbang
7	Chin Teck Lee	" "	104	Handan	Sibu
9	Barong	" "	118	Ali	Miri
10	Lucile	" "	23	Talip	Lingga
10	Sarawak	" "	46	Awg. Bujang	Sibu
11	Kuching	" "	903	Barton	Singapore
13	Sri Sadong	" "	134	Awg. Jin	Rejang
14	Kim Soon Lee	" "	67	Mohamad	"
17	Adch	" "	4	Kris	Sanyow
17	Alice Lorraine	" "	140	Dris	Sadong
19	Sri Muka	" sch.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hj. Drahman	"
19	Didouta	" str.	73	Brahim	Miri
19	Sarawak	" "	46	Awg. Bujang	Sibu
20	Kim Soon Lee	" "	67	Mohamad	Rejang
21	Adch	" "	189	Jara-co	Limbang
22	Kuching	" "	903	Barton	Singapore
23	Sri Sadong	" "	134	Awg. Jin	Sadong
23	Ban Siong Bee	" "	99	Anis	Sibu
24	Burong	" "	118	Ali	Miri
25	Sarawak	" "	46	Awg. Bujang	Rejang
31	Alice Lorraine	" "	140	Dris	Sibu
31	Sin Sian Ann	" sch.	50	Gani	Matu

A.—Sibu Foreign Trade Returns for 1921.

IMPORTS.				IMPORTS—(Continued.)			
Aerated Water	...	cases	188	\$	2,016	Carried forward	\$ 220,771
Ammunition	...	...	...		775	Lard	piculs 822.62
Arrack, etc.	...	...	...		8,870	Lamps	...
Biscuits	...	...	...		1,806	Leather	...
Blackan	...	piculs	14.40		448	Machinery	...
Blankets	...	...	...		75	Mats	...
Brass & Copper ware	...	...	...		256	Matches	cases 585
Butter & Cheese	...	...	...		184	Macaroni & Vermicelli	...
Candles	...	...	...		546	Milk condensed	...
Cement	...	casks	16		210	Motor boat	No. 1
Cotton Cloth	...	...	...	108,982		<i>Oils, etc.</i>	
Clothing	...	...	...		3,130	Vegetable	piculs 795.61
Coffee, Liberian	...	piculs	41.40		1,083	Lubricating	gallons 130
Cotton Seed	...	...	...		612	Kerosine	cases 4,255
Crookery & G. ware	...	...	...		9,888	M. spirit	gallons 44
C. stuffs & Sauce	...	...	...		4,796	Paint, Varnish & Tar	...
Clocks & Watches	...	...	...		15	Paper	...
Damar	...	...	...		52	Provisions sundry	...
<i>Drugs & Chemicals</i>	...	...	...			Prawn refuse	piculs 1,093
Acetic Acid	...	...	...		2,649	<i>Rope</i>	
Drugs	...	...	...		6,540	Coir	coils 16
Eggs salted	...	Nos.	30,100		1,144	Manila	" 11
Exports returned	...	...	...		958	Salt	piculs 5,702.76
Fire-arms	...	...	...		540	Soap	...
Fire-works	...	...	...		1,151	Stationery & Books	...
<i>Fish</i>	...	...	...			Sugar	piculs 1,688.21
Dried	...	piculs	105.52		4,512	Sundries	...
Salted	...	"	357.05		5,828	Tea in bundles	boxes 401
In tins	...	"	...		3,810	Twine and thread	...
Flour	...	bgs.	2,065		9,789	<i>Tobacco</i>	
<i>Fruit</i>	...	...	...			In tins, Cigars & Cgts.	...
Fresh	...	...	...		673	Chinese	cases 242
In tins	...	...	...		926	P. Java & S'bok, etc.	" 315.29
Furniture	...	...	...		254	Treasure	...
<i>Grains</i>	...	...	...			<i>Vegetables</i>	
Bean and Peas	...	piculs	1,010.80		10,495	Fresh	...
Rice	...	"	1,002		8,562	Salted	...
Other sorts	...	"	268.50		789	In tins	...
Gumies new	...	bbs.	47		2,502	Wines and Spirits	...
do. old	...	bds.	356		2,362	Zinc	...
Hams and Bacon	...	...	...		262		477
Hals	...	...	...		250		
Iron-ware	...	...	...		10,490	TOTAL	\$ 599,731
Joss sticks and Papers	...	...	...		2,116	TOTAL 1920	\$1,420,337
Jars	...	Nos.	87		185	" 1921	599,731
				\$	220,571	DECREASE	\$ 820,006

B.—Sibu Foreign Trade Returns for 1921.

EXPORTS.

	piculs	6.92	\$	355
Bees-wax	do.	8.71		3,156
Birds-nests	do.	1.15 ^a		83
Camphor	Nos.	1,152,350		25,084
Canes	piculs	592.74		14,405
Damar				1,491
Empties	do.	9.08		330
Fish	do.	1.69		156
do. fins	catties	57 ^b		149
do. maws				
Gutta & Rubber				
Baru	piculs	160.89		2,543
Jangkar	do.	1,178.30		25,143
Jelutong	do.	9,083.25		57,347
do. refined	do.	68.78		915
Dyera	do.	42.73		283
Perca	do.	907.13		163,232
Plantation	do.	9,575.67		208,587
Hides & Skins	do.	21.57 ^d		1,922
Imports returned				3,509
Leaf Gutta	do.	38.20		8,388
Mata & Baskets				320
N. H. Specimens				340
Pepper White	do.	7,034.99		193,687
do. Black	do.	316.36		9,916
Prawns (dried)	do.	1.55		77
Rottan No. 1. Segas, etc.	do.	1,291.61		9,041
do. No. 2. Temoi, etc.	do.	7,291.69		30,109
Sago flour	do.	12,957.40		60,407
Sundries				109
Timber	tons	81 ^e / ₂₀		346
do. manufactured				13
				\$822,347
TOTAL 1920				\$1,751,106
" 1921				822,347
DECREASE				\$928,759

C.—Sibu Coasting Trade Returns for 1921.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
Ammunition ...	...	...	\$ 120	Arrack ...	...	\$ 180	
Cattle ...	...	head 25	1,477	Canes ...	Nos. 14,600	442	
Coal ...	...	tons 509 1/2	7,721	C. Cloth ...	...	780	
C. Cloth ...	...	...	100	D. Daging ...	piculs 48.50	1,078	
Fish, salted ...	...	piculs 119	2,010	Fruit ...	...	821	
Fire-arms ...	...	...	898	Gutta Jangkar ...	piculs 15	260	
Gutta Leaf ...	...	piculs 45	100	do. Jelutong ...	...	265	
do. Jangkar ...	...	do. 7	142	do. Percha ...	do. 28.90	3,770	
do. Jelutong ...	...	do. 1,900.15	8,235	do. Plantation ...	do. 2,218.50	20,964	
do. Plantation ...	...	do. 49	1,382	Padi ...	do. 245.30	849	
Jars ...	...	do. 19	100	Rice ...	do. 567.10	3,135	
Kife ...	...	Nos. 1,490	7,627	Jars ...	Nos. 116	4,815	
Milk, condensed ...	...	cases 20	445	Oil, Kerosine ...	cases 19	143	
Oil, Kerosine ...	...	do. 2,860	21,375	Pepper, white ...	piculs 102.50	2,730	
do. Benzine ...	...	gallons 580	718	do. black ...	do. 123	1,320	
Opium ...	...	...	108,332	Provisions ...	...	16,486	
Provisions ...	...	...	23,909	Rotten No. 1, Sega, etc. ...	piculs 511.40	2,575	
Pigs ...	...	head 37	1,639	do. No. 2, Temoi, etc. ...	do. 4,933.63	15,732	
Provisions ...	...	piculs 945.50	2,292	Sugar, N. ...	do. 20	80	
Salt ...	...	gals 1,144	54	Sundries ...	...	11,555	
Sago, Pearl ...	...	tins 507	507	Timber, M. ...	...	6,892	
Sugar, N. ...	...	do. 2,555	4,818	Tobacco and Cigarettes ...	...	2,559	
Sundries ...	...	...	36,544	Treasure ...	...	19,773	
Timber, M. ...	...	...	1,800				
Tobacco and Cigarettes ...	...	...	7,272				
Treasure ...	...	...	29,256				
Wine and Spirits ...	...	...	417				
			\$ 273,809				\$ 117,064
1920 ...	...	...	\$ 507,569	1920 ...	...	...	\$ 475,302
DECREASE ...	...	...	\$ 233,750	DECREASE ...	...	...	\$ 358,238

MIRI SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN OR NAKODAH.	FROM.
1	S. S. Kajang	Brit.	1,375	A. Richardson	Labuan
2	M. L. Sylph	S'wak	21	Taha	Niah
3	S. S. Deli	Brit.	736	D. B. Dun	Singapore
4	S. S. Penang	do	542	T. Riley	do
5	S. L. Didonta	S'wak	73	Brasim	Bintulu
6	Lighter No. 11	do	70	Lakom	Bakong
7	M. L. St. Helens	do	113	Ahmat	do
8	S. S. Placena	Brit.	3,105	Jones	Singapore
9	S. S. Selangor	do	445	J. A. Campbell	Labuan
10	M. T. Bunga	S'wak	32	Brasim	Tutong
10	M. L. Sylph	do	21	Taha	Niah
10	P. S. Adeh	do	189	Jara-ee	Kuching
11	M. L. Peter	do	27	Dallah	Niah
13	S. L. Burong	do	118	Ali bin Awang	Kuching
14	S. S. Kajang	Brit.	1,375	A. Richardson	Singapore
15	P. S. Adeh	S'wak	189	Jara-ee	Limbang
15	M. L. St. Helens	do	113	Ahmat	Bakong
18	S. S. Deli	Brit.	736	D. B. Dun	Kuching
18	M. L. St. Helens	S'wak	113	Ahmat	Niah
19	M. T. Bunga	do	32	Brasim	Baram
21	S. S. Selangor	Brit.	445	J. A. Campbell	Singapore
21	M. L. Elen	S'wak	4	Marasul	Niah
22	S. L. Didonta	do	73	Brasim	Kuching
23	S. S. Purpura	Brit.	2,729	Hay	Singapore
23	P. S. Adeh	S'wak	189	Jara-ee	Kuching
24	M. T. Bunga	do	32	Brasim	Tutong
25	Lighter Nancy	do	33	Baboo	Niah
26	S. S. Tris	Dutch	2,214	G. W. de Boeve	Shanghai
26	S. L. Burong	S'wak	118	Ali	Kuching
27	S. S. Penang	Brit.	542	T. Riley	Saigon
27	S. S. Kajang	do	1,375	A. Richardson	Labuan
27	P. S. Adeh	S'wak	189	Jara-ee	Limbang
30	S. S. Deli	Brit.	736	D. B. Dun	Singapore

Departures.

Jan.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN OR NAKODAH.	FROM.
1	S. S. Kajang	Brit.	1,375	A. Richardson	Singapore
3	S. S. Camillo	do	3,149	W. H. Towill	do
3	S. S. Deli	do	736	D. B. Dun	Labuan
3	M. L. Sylph	S'wak	21	Taha	Niah
5	M. T. Bunga	do	32	Brasim	Tutong
5	S. S. Penang	Brit.	542	T. Riley	Labuan
9	S. S. Selangor	do	445	J. A. Campbell	Singapore
9	M. T. Peter	S'wak	27	Dallah	Niah
10	S. S. Placena	Brit.	3,105	Jones	Colombo
12	P. S. Adeh	S'wak	189	Jara-ee	Limbang
14	M. L. St. Helens	do	113	Ahmat	Bakong
15	P. S. Adeh	do	189	Jara-ee	Kuching
15	S. L. Didonta	do	73	Brasim	do
15	S. S. Kajang	Brit.	1,375	A. Richardson	Labuan
16	M. T. Bunga	S'wak	32	Brasim	Tutong
17	M. L. Peter	do	27	Dallah	Niah
17	M. L. Burong	do	118	Ali bin Awang	Kuching
17	M. L. St. Helens	do	113	Ahmat	do
17	Lighter Nancy	do	33	Baboo	do
18	M. L. Helen	do	4	Marasul	Niah
18	S. S. Deli	Brit.	736	D. B. Dun	Singapore
21	S. S. Selangor	do	445	J. A. Campbell	Labuan
21	M. T. Bunga	S'wak	32	Brasim	Tutong
24	P. S. Adeh	do	189	Jara-ee	Limbang
24	S. S. Purpura	Brit.	2,729	Hay	Singapore
25	S. L. Didonta	S'wak	73	Brasim	Bakong
27	S. S. Kajang	Brit.	1,375	A. Richardson	Singapore
27	P. S. Adeh	S'wak	189	Jara-ee	Kuching
29	S. S. Tris	Dutch	2,214	G. W. de Boeve	Singapore
30	S. S. Deli	Brit.	736	D. B. Dun	Labuan
31	S. S. Penang	do	542	T. Riley	do

Sibu, Foreign figures for the month of January, 1922.

IMPORTS.				
Abated Water	cases	62	8	998
Ammunition	...	...	...	4
Arrack, etc.	...	...	750	...
Biscuits	...	...	33	...
Brass & Copper-ware	...	...	100	...
Candles	...	...	108	...
Cement	cask	1	11	...
C. Cloth	...	...	8,854	...
Clothing	...	...	200	...
Coffee Liberian, etc.	piculs	2.40	90	...
Cotton Seed	...	...	57	...
Crockery and Glass-ware	...	...	245	...
Curry Stuffs and Sauces, etc.	...	...	195	...
Damur	...	...	15	...
Drugs	...	...	310	...
A. Acid	...	...	440	...
Egg Salted	Nos.	1,469	65	...
Fire-arms	...	...	181	...
Fire-works and Crackers	...	...	276	...
Fish Dried	piculs	5.25	241	...
Salted	piculs	70.00	900	...
In tins	...	...	283	...
Flour	bags	180	704	...
Fruit Fresh	...	...	80	...
In tins	...	...	60	...
Beans and Peas	piculs	92	917	...
Rice Siam	piculs	656	4,300	...
Other sorts	piculs	38	90	...
Gunnies new	bales	9	288	...
Do. Old	b'dle	18	152	...
Iron-ware	...	...	459	...
Joos-sticks and Papers	...	...	175	...
Lard	piculs	24.00	880	...
Leather	catties	70	72	...
Mat	...	...	27	...
Matches	cases	35	687	...
Macaroni and vermicelli	...	...	570	...
Milk Condensed	cases	30	607	...
Oils Vegetable	piculs	42.48	1,140	...
Kero-sine	cases	975.1	1,840	...
M. Spirit	gallons	12	15	...
Paint, Tar and Varnish	...	...	128	...
Papers	...	...	107	...
Provisions Sundry	...	...	8,883	...
Prawn refuse	piculs	216	1,320	...
Rope coir	cotts	3	34	...
Salt	piculs	432.12	1,080	...
Soap	...	...	341	...
Stationery and Books	...	...	40	...
Sugar	piculs	142.00	1,440	...
Sundries	...	...	1,185	...
Tea in bundles	boxes	26	229	...
Tobacco in tins Cigar & Cig.	...	...	1,963	...
Chinese	cases	27	1,485	...
P. Java & Sarobok, etc.	piculs	16.654	1,888	...
Treasure	...	...	3,200	...
Vegetable Fresh	...	...	65	...
Salted	...	...	247	...
Wine and Spirit	...	...	687	...
FOREIGN	...	...	\$ 47,441	...
COASTING	...	...	89,878	...
	...	...	\$ 87,319	...
1921	...	...	\$ 88,305	...

EXPORTS.

Bees-wax	catties	86	\$ 62	...
Canes	Nos.	6,050	36	...
C. Cloth	...	...	150	...
O. Daging	piculs	48.68	1,008	...
Empties	...	...	180	...
Gutta Barn	piculs	12.69	194	...
Jangkar	piculs	372.66	7,816	...
Jelutong	piculs	963.72	7,653	...
Percha	picul	1.80	241	...
Plantation	piculs	627.58	18,357	...
Hides and Skins and horns	tahil	9	124	...
Mat and Baskets, etc.	...	...	16	...
N. H. Specimens	...	...	33	...
Pepper (white)	piculs	783.92	19,102	...
do. (black)	piculs	8.67	92	...
Rattan No. 2, Tot, etc.	piculs	236.00	1,040	...
Sago Flour	piculs	1,610.06	9,402	...
Sundries	...	...	5	...
FOREIGN	...	...	\$ 65,601	...
COASTING	...	...	80,875	...
	...	...	\$ 96,476	...
1921	...	...	\$ 44,149	...

Sibu, Coasting Trade Returns for the month of Jan., 1922.

IMPORTS.				
Coal	tons	126	2,142	...
Fire-arm	...	...	110	...
G. Jelutong	piculs	835	1,966	...
Rice	...	...	434	3,190
Java	Nos.	104	380	...
Onium	...	...	10,233	...
Oil Kerosine	cases	600	4,503	...
Benzine	gallons	130	138	...
Provision	...	...	3,686	...
Salt	piculs	82	220	...
do. (nipa)	gws.	400	10	...
Sago pearl	tins	189	189	...
Sugar (nipa)	tins	75	115	...
Sundries	...	...	3,250	...
Tobacco in tins Cigars and Cig.	...	...	610	...
P. Siamese and Sarobok, etc.	...	...	185	...
Treasure	...	...	8,204	...
Wine and Spirit	...	...	699	...
	...	...	\$89,878	...
EXPORTS.				
Fruit	...	...	1,077	...
G. Jangkar	piculs	39	740	...
G. Jelutong	...	...	360	2,720
G. Plantation	...	...	477	8,678
Rice	...	...	149	1,229
Oil Kerosine	cases	12	89	...
Opium	...	...	200	...
Pepper (white)	piculs	16	480	...
Provision	...	...	2,324	...
Rattan No. 2, Tot	piculs	563	2,000	...
Sundries	...	...	3,248	...
Tobacco and Cig.	...	...	1,839	...
P. and Siamese, etc.	...	...	106	107
Treasure	...	...	5,058	...
Timber	...	...	186	...
Leaf Gutta	...	...	4	1,000
	...	...	\$30,875	...

THE "SARAWAK GAZETTE"

ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1922.

En- glish.	Chi- nese.	Mo- nase.	dan.	MOON'S PHASES, ETC.	High water at Kuching.
Days of Week.	Months.	Dates.	Months. Dates.	7th First quarter (13th Full moon O) 20th Last quarter (28th New moon)	A. M. P. M. h. m. h. m.
W 1	2	3	12	ASH WEDNESDAY. Lent begins	6 45 7 7
Th 2	4	3	12		7 13 7 38
F 3	5	4	12		7 43 8 8
S 4	6	5	12		8 13 8 39
1 5	7	6	12	QUADRAGESIMA—1st SUN. IN LENT	8 50 9 13
M 6	8	7	12		9 27 9 55
Tu 7	9	8	12		10 17 10 48
W 8	10	9	12		11 23 0 0
Th 9	11	10	12	Kedang Expedition, 1886.	0 51
F 10	12	11	12		1 31 2 19
S 11	13	12	12		2 49 3 29
1 12	14	13	12	2nd SUNDAY IN LENT	3 52 4 27
M 13	15	14	12		4 43 5 12
Tu 14	16	15	12		5 28 5 58
W 15	17	16	12		6 12 6 41
Th 16	18	17	12	Sir Jas. Brooke appointed H.B.M. Commissioner & Gen. Gen. Borneo, 1847.	6 56 7 26
F 17	19	18	12	Limbang annexed, 1890.	7 38 8 8
S 18	20	19	12	Appointment of British Agent for Sarawak, 1908.	8 21 8 49
1 19	21	20	12	Government of the Belang ceded to Sir James Brooke, 1856	9 3 9 31
M 20	22	21	12	The Pangasinan Quar affair closed, Un-Strap, 1919.	9 53 10 24
Tu 21	23	22	12		10 49 11 23
W 22	24	23	12		0 5
Th 23	25	24	12		0 40 1 34
F 24	26	25	12		2 8 2 51
S 25	27	26	12	Annunciation—Lady Day	3 15 3 49
1 26	28	27	12	4th SUNDAY IN LENT	4 4 4 34
M 27	29	28	12		4 43 5 6
Tu 28	30	29	12	*An Annular Eclipse of the Sun	5 15 5 39
W 29	31	30	12	The Bung Koo encounter, Kanowit, 1904.	5 46 6 37
Th 30	1	31	1		6 16 6 38
F 31	2	1	1		6 48 7 9

Rainfall, January, 1922.

DURING 24 HOURS.

DATE.	Matang R'voir.	Sungei Tengah.	Sadong.	The Vicarage, Kuching.	Sibu.	Sadong Mines.	Miri.	Baram.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1	·05	·15	·80	·40	·50	2·25	—	1·28
2	·10	·10	·58	·08	1·00	·55	·44	·85
3	·30	·12	·55	·26	·10	·70	·19	—
4	1·50	1·25	·90	1·50	·64	·58	—	—
5	·12	·10	—	—	—	—	1·67	—
6	2·50	5·10	1·50	2·71	—	·35	—	—
7	5·50	6·00	—	4·56	1·80	1·54	—	—
8	—	·60	—	—	·84	—	1·40	—
9	·70	·45	1·44	·51	·35	1·39	·14	·30
10	1·30	1·20	1·40	1·50	·40	—	2·14	—
11	3·00	2·30	1·35	2·15	·61	·95	·24	—
12	2·20	2·15	·67	2·42	1·70	·60	·11	·70
13	·50	·20	·18	·41	·04	·48	—	·14
14	—	—	·19	—	—	—	—	—
15	·05	—	·08	—	—	—	·35	·89
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	·45	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	·70	—	·06	1·20
19	—	·15	·25	—	—	·33	·14	—
20	·50	·55	·30	1·03	·37	·47	—	·94
21	·30	·30	1·08	·20	—	—	·84	·84
22	4·60	3·00	1·89	1·10	1·60	2·14	·16	·88
23	·53	1·15	1·71	1·53	1·90	2·11	·16	·74
24	·43	·15	·60	·32	·83	·35	2·79	—
25	—	—	·02	—	—	—	1·11	1·05
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·94
27	·02	—	·10	·04	—	—	—	—
28	·16	—	·65	·15	·49	1·70	—	—
29	1·90	2·50	·17	·54	·06	—	—	—
30	2·00	·80	·03	·49	2·10	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	·14	·48
Total	28·56	28·32	16·44	21·70	15·51	16·64	12·83	10·78

Rainfall, December, 1921.

DURING 24 HOURS.

DATE.	Bintulu.	Limbang.	Lundu.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1	·46	1·33	—
2	—	·06	—
3	—	—	—
4	1·27	—	—
5	—	—	—
6	·43	·34	·36
7	1·32	·27	·46
8	—	—	·54
9	1·20	—	1·00
10	3·43	1·10	·50
11	·15	—	·60
12	·40	—	·40
13	—	—	1·00
14	—	·10	—
15	·39	·24	·13
16	—	—	—
17	—	—	—
18	—	—	1·28
19	·68	·59	·05
20	·10	1·85	3·20
21	—	·06	—
22	—	—	—
23	·14	—	1·50
24	·23	—	—
25	—	1·75	—
26	·44	·80	1·50
27	·16	1·40	·50
28	·56	·10	·16
29	—	—	·70
30	·28	—	—
31	·26	—	—
Total	11·90	10·05	13·88

S H I P P I N G .

Arrivals.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CAPTAIN.	WHERE FROM.	CHINESE.		NATIVES OF INDIA.		OTHER ASIATICS.		TOTAL.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1922										
Jan. 8	S. S. <i>Kuching</i> ...	W. R. Barton	Singapore	33	16	1	...	19	...	69
" 17	P. S. <i>Adah</i> ...	Jara-ee	Brooketon	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 19	S. S. <i>Kuching</i> ...	W. R. Barton	Singapore	30	3	...	...	6	1	40
" 29	S. S. <i>Kuching</i> ...	W. R. Barton	Singapore	8	...	...	...	13	...	21
" 29	P. S. <i>Adah</i> ..	Jara-ee	Brooketon	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
				73	19	1	...	39	1	133
			1921	119	12	5	...	60	12	208

Departures.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CAPTAIN.	WHITHER BOUND.	CHINESE.		NATIVES OF INDIA.		OTHER ASIATICS.		TOTAL.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1922										
Jan. 7	P. S. <i>Adah</i> ...	Jara-ee	Brooketon	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 11	S. S. <i>Kuching</i> ...	W. R. Barton	Singapore	46	7	6	...	6	...	65
" 21	P. S. <i>Adah</i> ...	Jara-ee	Brooketon	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 22	S. S. <i>Kuching</i> ...	W. R. Barton	Singapore	32	...	...	...	10	1	43
				81	7	6	...	17	1	112
			1921	147	22	3	2	53	21	248

F. G. DAY,
Registrar of Shipping.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Kuching, January, 1922.

DATE.	BARO-METER.	THERMOMETER IN SHADE.						SOLAR MAXI-MUM.	Hours of Sun-shine in 24 hrs.	MUSEUM RAINFALL.
		Dry Bulb.			Wet Bulb at 8 A.M.	Maximum prev. 24 hrs.	Minimum prev. 24 hrs.			
		At 8 A.M.	8 A. M.	Noon.				8 P. M.		Prev. 24 hours.
1	29.93 inch	78	76	77	76	90	71.5	143	—	.49
2	29.94 "	75	82	78	75	95	72	136	—	.08
3	29.94 "	79	79	76	76	93	69	138.5	—	.24
4	29.94 "	77	88	77	75	111	69	150	—	1.64
5	29.94 "	76	85	78	73	99	72	150	—	—
6	29.90 "	83	83	78	79	98	69	150	—	3.11
7	29.90 "	73	82	76	73	83	70	149	—	5.46
8	29.90 "	74.5	84	77	74.5	92	72	149	—	—
9	29.90 "	78	89	72	76	93	70	149	—	.28
10	29.90 "	76	92	73	74	93	72	148	—	1.43
11	29.92 "	79	78	74	77	81	71	106	—	2.84
12	29.95 "	75	86	73	75	87	70	129	—	2.42
13	29.92 "	75	78	75	74	79	70	96	—	.45
14	29.98 "	75	84	78	74	97	71	147	—	—
15	29.95 "	76	88	79	75	93	76	142	—	—
16	29.90 "	78	94	78	76	98.5	71	138	—	—
17	29.90 "	79	90	79	77	99	72	145	—	—
18	29.90 "	74	80	77	74	84	72	145	—	—
19	29.89 "	78	88	78	77	92	70	145	—	—
20	29.89 "	77	86	77	75	95	71	150	—	1.22
21	29.89 "	74.5	90	78	78	94	71	151	—	.50
22	29.89 "	76	89	72	75	92	72	145	—	.98
23	29.88 "	74.5	84	76.5	74.5	90	72	152	—	2.09
24	29.98 "	76	84	74	75	85	72	131	—	.38
25	29.97 "	75	81	75	75	93	72	156	—	—
26	29.97 "	77.5	85	79	76	101	74	144	—	—
27	29.95 "	78	88	78.5	77	101	73	143	—	.21
28	29.96 "	76	86	77	76	96	73	140	—	.15
29	29.95 "	78	89	78	77	96	73	112	—	.54
30	29.93 "	73	82	77	74	88	72	118	—	.55
31	29.95 "	79	86	77	77	103	70	141	—	—

Highest Barometric reading 29.98 inches.
 Lowest " 29.89 "
 Highest temperature (shade) 94 degrees.
 Lowest " 76 "
 Total rainfall (Museum) 24.55 inches.
 Greatest rainfall in 24 hours 5.45 "
 Height of Hospital above the sea level approximately 75 feet.