



THE

Sarawak Gazette.

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20 CENTS.

Contents.

	Page.
Acknowledgment	19
Local and Personal	19
Obituary	20
Visits and Inspections by His Highness the Rajah during 1940	20
Sarawak's War Contributions To-date	21
Surplus Funds to be invested in War Loan	21
War Effort Fund	21
America and the War	22
New Year's Eve	22
"Should Britain Fail"	22
This "Just" Peace	23
An Act of Defense	23
Installation of the Datu Pahlawan	24
An Act of Courage	25
Grand Fancy Bazaar in aid of the China Relief and Malaya Patriotic Funds	25
Letters from Home	26
Sarawak (First) Lottery—Results	27
True Stories	27
Food, Drink and Health in the Tropics	28
Lighting Up Time	29
Sylvia Cinema	29
Revised Postage Rates	30
First Division News:—	
Divisional Reports	30
Sarawak Branch (First Division) of the Malaya Patriotic Fund	31
Tobacco Fund	31
Kuching Rotary Club	31
Sarawak St. Andrew Society	32
Sarawak Turf Club—Race Meetings, 1941	32
Club News	32
Second Division News:—	
Divisional Reports	33
Third Division News:—	
Divisional Reports	33
Sarawak Branch (Third Division) Malaya Patriotic Fund	33
Fourth Division News:—	
Divisional Reports	34
Fifth Division News:—	
Divisional Reports	34
Correspondence:—	
Malaya Patriotic Fund, Sarawak Branch, Third Division	34
War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem	34
Meluan War Effort	35
Derma Setia Tanah Melayu Chawangan Sarawak (Pihak Melayu di-Kuching)	36
Kuching Market Price List	39

The Sarawak Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1941.

Acknowledgment.

Mrs. Tai Fook Chong and children beg to express their sincere thanks to all relatives and friends for their attendance at the funeral of the late Mr. S. Tai Fook Chong on 6th January, 1941, and also to those who paid night visits, sent candles, wreaths, messages of condolence, and had Requiem masses said for the departed.

Local and Personal.

JANUARY, 1941.

His Highness the Rajah will leave Kuching for Cameron Highlands on February 8th, and will return on March 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. D. Brooke, with their baby son, arrived in Sarikei on January 20th. The baby was christened James Bertram Lionel in Singapore on January 10th.

Dr. W. L. Blakemore, Health Officer, Rural, Singapore, visited Kuching from January 2nd to January 5th, to advise Kuching Municipality on various matters. We understand that Dr. Blakemore's advice has proved most valuable, and experiments started by him are making very satisfactory progress.

Many readers may remember the excellent series of health talks given by Dr. Blakemore some time ago on the Singapore Radio. These talks, which were full of sound common-sense, and were given in simple, non-technical language, have been published in pamphlet form by the Malayan Government.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Large arrived in Kuching on January 11th. Their marriage took place during Mr. Large's leave, which he spent in England, and we take this opportunity of wishing them every happiness.

We offer our sincere congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sergel on the birth of their son on December 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Gilbert, with their son and daughter, left Sarikei on December 29th, and are proceeding on long leave. We understand that they are planning to spend their leave in India.

A large crowd assembled on board H.M.S. *Vyner Brooke* on January 22nd to bid goodbye to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Trechman and Mr. R. E. Edwards, who are proceeding on long leave. Mr. and Mrs. Trechman intend to spend their leave in New Zealand, visiting Java and Australia en route. Mr. Edwards is going home to England.

We are informed that Mr. B. Summers is now a Captain in a Royal Artillery Regiment, and Mr. D. Evans is a Warden in the Civil Defence. Mr. Summers was recently married. We also hear that Mr. "Willie" Clark is a Captain in the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners at Kirkee, Poona.

The draw for the Sarawak (First) Lottery took place at 11 a.m. on January 27th at the Lilian Cinema with the kind permission of the Proprietors of the Lilian Cinema. The total in the pool amounted to \$89,294, of which 50% (less promotion expenses) will go to the War Effort Fund. The results of the draw will be found on another page of this issue.

The Grand Fancy Bazaar which was held in the Steamship Co.'s Godowns on January 9th and 10th, proved a great success. Over \$9,000 was realised, and was equally divided between the Patriotic Fund and the China Relief Fund.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Percy Cunynghame, Bt., O.B.E., which took place on January 7th after a short illness.

Sir Percy joined the Sarawak Civil Service in 1886 and retired on pension in 1909. For the first two years he was in the Rejang and later on was Sarawak Consul at Labuan. After that he spent ten years in the Fifth Division, two in the Third Division and the remainder of his service in Kuching as Resident. For a short while he was Commandant of the Sarawak Rangers. He was a member of the Supreme Council and of the Council Negri.

Sir Percy took part in the punitive expedition against Okong and the Muruts of Trusan in 1900 and accompanied His Highness the Rajah in the Limbang and Batang Lupar expeditions. He served during the war of 1914-18 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (late 5th Batt. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)), and he was twice mentioned in despatches. He received the O.B.E. (Mil.) in 1919 and was later J.P. and a member of the Borough Council, Chelsea.

Sir Percy succeeded to the baronetcy in 1900, and is succeeded by his elder son.

We offer our sincere sympathy to Lady Cunynghame and her two sons.

Visits and Inspections by H.H. the Rajah during 1940.

Owing to the situation in Europe His Highness the Rajah did not make his usual annual trip home. Instead, two short holiday trips were made to Cameron Highlands, Malaya. During the year seven separate tours were undertaken and almost all the principal stations in the State were visited and one or two small ones which His Highness had not had the opportunity of seeing for many years. Of these perhaps the most noteworthy were Lubok Antu and Debak and a trip up the Undup by outboard motor. H.H.M.Y. *Maimuna* navigated the Rimbis for the first time as far as Serabang.

The first two tours were made in March to the Second and Third Divisions respectively. Earlier visits were complicated by the fact that *Maimuna* was temporarily out of commission awaiting spares from Europe. The Sarawak Steamship Company, however, courteously altered the normal run of m.v. *Rejang* to fit in with His Highness's plans. The visit to the Second Division lasted from the 5th to the 15th March. Simanggang was the headquarters of the tour but two nights were spent at Lubok Antu. His Highness received a very hearty welcome at this station and the Batang Ai Dayaks turned out in force as it was many years since the Rajah had been able to visit them in their own district. A regatta was held for the event and it was unique in that the programme was divided into contests which showed off to advantage two distinct types of watermanship, there being races for paddles and poles.

The trip up the Undup by outboard motor as far as Nanga Raya was most popular with those Dayaks who were unable to get down to Simanggang to welcome the Rajah there. "Guards of Honour", usually under the command of an aged Ex-Ranger and armed with a heterogeneous collection of firearms, turned out from several houses en route. One of the objects of this trip was also to explore the possibilities of using the Sungei Raya to provide a water scheme for Simanggang.

The second tour to the Third Division commenced on the 18th March and His Highness arrived back in Kuching on 28th March. The first part of this visit to Kanowit and Kapit was made in the *Rejang*; only a short call was made at Sibu on the way upstream. Kanowit was elaborately decorated and an outstanding feature was a row of Langkau bordering the path from the wharf to the Fort, culminating in a reproduction of their ancient ceremonial arch by the Kanowits. All types of langkau used by Dayaks in this district were represented. His Highness sat in Court and heard requests and was pleased to make Pa Jaran, tuai of the Kanowits, a Penghulu. This recognition of the remnants of a once large community, who have for long borne a stigma for their connection with the murder of Fox and Steele in 1859, was very popular locally. At Kapit on the following evening there was an exhibition of Dayak and Kayan dancing by torchlight on the lawn by the Fort. His Highness landed officially the next morning. After Court, His Highness visited the hospital, the new barracks, the Chinese School and the bazaar, embarking at mid-day, Sibu was reached the same evening. Two days were spent in Sibu and the kampongs were visited in the evenings which, as always, were delightfully illuminated and decorated for the occasion. On the 24th, His Highness left Sibu in m.l. *Lucile* for a short tour of the Rejang delta. In the Delta the following stations were inspected:—Binatang, Matu (the nights of the 24th and 25th were spent on the launch at Tanjong Jol), Sarikei, Selalang, Kampong Belawai and Rejang. At Rejang His Highness boarded the

vessel of that name on the evening of the 27th, arriving in Kuching at daylight next day. While in Sarikei His Highness motored out and inspected the site of the proposed bridge at Jakar over the Sarikei river and crossed by boat to examine the Roban road trace on the far side. In addition His Highness showed great interest in the schools, school gardens, hospitals and bazaars in all other stations visited.

A short visit was made to Miri from the 8th to the 13th April. Nothing of note occurred on this trip. His Highness was the guest of the Resident, 4th Division. Both the journey up the coast and the return were made by Straits boat.

On 11th May, His Highness left the State for a holiday in Cameron Highlands, Malaya, with Europe as his ultimate destination. Passages had been booked but the vessel was withdrawn. In view of the grave situation in Europe and the increasing difficulty of ocean travel His Highness decided to return to Sarawak and arrived back in the State on the 17th June.

His Highness was again in the Third Division from the 9th to the 22nd July. Visits to Sarikei and Sibü were unofficial and His Highness did not sit in Court but a number of small requests were heard and at Kanowit, the Rajah visited the Kanowit Estates and the R.C. Mission hospital for which he promised help and support. The tour later to the Coast stations, Oya, Dalat and Mukah were, however, of a semi-official nature as the Rajah had not been able to visit there since 1935, and in consequence was welcomed with ceremony by the headmen of the various communities. In these stations the schools, kampongs and bazaars were all visited.

On the 13th August a second visit was paid to Miri with Baram and the Fifth Division as the main objects of the tour. His Highness joined the *Maimuna* at Kuala Baram but the visit to Baram was shorter than at first intended as His Highness was unavoidably delayed in Miri. At Baram the Rajah did not sit in Court but received the chiefs and headmen in the District Officer's bungalow. Later a visit was paid to the R.C. Mission, and the bazaar. Only one night was spent in Baram and the *Maimuna* left for Kuala Baram at mid-day. The rest of the tour to the Fifth Division had to be abandoned as *Maimuna* developed a bad leak while at anchor off Miri. The Rajah returned to Kuching by Straits vessel arriving on 24th August.

In September a short visit was made to the Krian district in the Second Division. The Rajah met the Resident at Saratok on 17th and left for Kabong next day after hearing requests and inspecting the Chinese school and the bazaar. His Highness did not go ashore at Kabong as the weather was inclement but the Native Officers and headmen came on board *Maimuna* to meet him. Pusa was visited next day, and *Maimuna* ascended the Rimbas that evening for the first time and anchored at Serabang. The next day, 20th, a short visit was made by launch to Debak. Here the long disputed site for the new bazaar was settled finally by His Highness personally. As it was more than forty years since the Rajah had been in this small station he was afforded an enthusiastic welcome, land sports were in progress on the front padang and the bazaar was gaily decorated. On the return journey a short stop was made at Kampong Manngut, much to the delight of the Tua Kampong. That night was spent in *Maimuna* at Kuala Saribas and Kuching was reached shortly after noon on the 21st.

His Highness paid another short visit to Cameron Highlands in October and was away from the 7th to the 28th.

The tour of the Fifth Division which was unavoidably cancelled in August was made in November. His Highness proceeded to Labuan by Straits boat, where he joined *Maimuna*. Lawas, Limbang and Brooketon were visited and important matters long outstanding were discussed at divisional headquarters. The Rajah arrived back in Kuching by Straits boat on the 30th November.

SARAWAK'S WAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO-DATE.

His Highness the Rajah's personal contribution to the War Fund ...	\$ 42,525.00
The Sarawak War Effort Fund ...	245,888.09
Sarawak Rubber Industry ...	100,000.00
Sarawak Government, 1st Contribution	965,453.00
2nd ..	499,200.00
Sarawak Government—Interest from invested surplus funds for the half year ending 31st December, 1940 (interim payment) ...	60,000.00
Malaya Patriotic Fund, Sarawak Branch, 1st Division ...	47,044.39
Malaya Patriotic Fund, Sarawak Branch, 3rd Division ...	29,790.77
Miri Patriotic Fund ...	17,150.08
Total to-date ...	\$2,007,051.33

Surplus Funds to be invested in War Loan.

His Highness the Rajah has directed, that all surplus Government Funds shall until further notice be invested in British War Loan.

War Effort Fund.

Sarawak's sixth contribution to the War Fund a sum of \$11,130.23, was sent to the *Straits Times*, Singapore, on January 13th. We print below a letter from the Editor acknowledging this amount. The *Straits Times* very generously printed the list of contributors in full—an action which is much appreciated in these times of paper shortage—and the 350 copies of this special edition with which they have supplied us will be distributed as widely as possible throughout the country.

17th January, 1941.

Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

DEAR SIR,

I thank you very much for your letter of January 13 covering a draft for \$11,130.23, being Sarawak's sixth contribution to The War Fund. This generous gift is being acknowledged in to-morrow's *Straits Times*, and the detailed list of donors will be printed in a special edition of the *Straits Times*, copies of which will be forwarded to you for distribution.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. SEABRIDGE,
Editor.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

As we go to press, a mass of newspaper cuttings has just reached us, taken from such well-known American papers as the *New York Times*, the *New York Post*, the *Herald Tribune* and others. These articles were mailed by air from the United States and are barely a month old, many of them being dated December 28th and 29th.

From all these cuttings one thing is abundantly clear; Uncle Sam is no longer occupying a benevolent ring-side seat at this fight. He has removed his tuxedo and is in our corner wielding the towel and sponge.

The British successes in the fall of the year have created a profound impression in America. And this too before the fall of Bardia and Tobruk and the drive of the Army of the Nile into the vitals of Italy's North African Empire. "British Egypt Victory may shift the Balance of the War," "Mare Nostrum Dreams Fade," are typical headlines. To quote from the *New Republic* of December 23rd:—

"The whole picture of the war is beginning to change before our eyes. The British success in Egypt and now in Libya, the Greek advance in Albania, have sent an electrifying whisper of hope around the world. Turkey has been heartened to resist Hitler. The myth of Axis invincibility is shattered. Petain senses it in his old bones, and feels strong enough to shift his course a little away from the Nazi line. There are patriotic demonstrations in Denmark and sabotage against Quisling in Norway. In Africa, Il Duce's soldiers surrender in such numbers that it seems more like mass desertion than bitter defeat. There are rumblings at home in Italy; it is clear that Mussolini's flock has no stomach for a war of conquest which can only end in making Hitler, the big end of the Axis, bigger than ever. The situation has brightened more than anyone would have dreamed that it could, a few weeks ago."

Rejoicing at the British successes, profound admiration for Britain's endurance in the teeth of the ordeal of the air raids, and realisation that only Britain stands between America and Nazi frightfulness, these are the recurrent notes in all these cuttings. But there is awareness, too, of the snakes in the home grass—of the Nazi propaganda emanating from German consulates and high social sources, of the dissentient voices of isolationists and others. Some, like General Wood and Senator Wheeler, assert that peace can be "negotiated" in the Spring. (We publish one of the many good articles written in reply to this contention.) "One group," says Dorothy Thompson in the *New York Herald Tribune*, "tells us that we cannot afford to go on helping Britain (we haven't helped her at all yet—unless selling her things for cash at a very good profit indeed has become a definition of Christian charity and democratic solidarity), because we need the arms here, for ourselves, and in the next breath we are warned that if Britain capitulates we shall be faced with the greatest menace in our whole history, and in the next that war will destroy democracy forever, and in the next that we shall be turned into an armed camp for years and years and that that will destroy democracy, and in the next that the New Order is inevitable and we should be prepared to come to terms with it!"

This latter idea seems to have a particularly strong hold on American opinion. Mrs. Lindbergh has written a book called "Confession of Faith" (a national best seller) and the faith is that destiny is going to get us, that Hitler is riding the "wave of the future" and there is really nothing we can do about it except lie down on the wave when it comes along. There is an amusing reply to this (again we quote Dorothy Thompson):

"My own highly skeptical eyes regard the wave of the future as eighty-ton tanks and a formidable fleet of Heinkels and Messerschmitts which were not built out of biological urges or waves of the broad masses, but by millions of very competent German workers and a lot of engineers and technicians who had been sold on a successful war. Whether the wave of the future engulfs the world will depend on who has air-planes and who has tanks. Of course, if nobody makes them because they think they cannot buck a *Zeitgeist*, why the wave of the future will certainly go rolling along.

Hitler's engineers and strategists evidently don't believe in the inevitability of the wave of the future, because if they did they'd just ride on it, instead of propelling it with a quite incredible amount of metal which they have been busily accumulating for years and years. The mysterious forces are very tangible over London. And an amazing refreshment comes from England, for the simple reason that the British still laugh at Hitler. His bombs are no jokes, but his mysterious forces are nuts."

A number of these articles express impatience at the slowness of the rearmament programme and in the sending of supplies to Britain. It is pointed out that America has yet to learn that a country cannot have all the defence it needs and have everything else as well. In fact the old problem of "guns or butter" (or the equivalent of butter) has to be faced in the United States just as it had to in Europe. But there is every indication that realisation of the urgency of the problem is dawning.

"Here's England," says the *New York Sun*, "saying plainly: I've got to have something besides a little help and a lot of words to save me. Can you give it?" And it's time to cut through the fog and answer, yes or no.

Since that was written, President Roosevelt has introduced his "Lend and Lease" bill, and it looks as if the answer is emphatically "Yes."

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

The year which dies tonight will long remain in the memories of men. It has seen the end of so much and the veiled beginnings of so much more. It has seen the end of Western society as we have known it. It has seen the end of appeasement abroad and of isolation at home. It has seen the defeat of Finland; it has seen the end of Norwegian and Danish independence; it has seen the "false war" of a year ago terminating suddenly in the torrents of steel and fire pouring out of Germany upon the West. It has seen the subjugation of Holland and Belgium; it has seen the end of the French Republic.

It has seen the end of the security which the British people have known so long, and their lovely land ravaged by foreign war for the first time in nine hundred years. It has witnessed the ruthless seizure of Hungary and Rumania; it has heard the stupid tramp of the German soldiery all over Europe, from the northern tip of Norway to the Pyrenees and the mouths of the Danube. Even in the United States it has seen the end of the two-term tradition; it has seen peace-time conscription; it has seen the beginnings of a colossal armament effort comparable only to that into which this country plunged at the height of the last war; it has seen a public and a President at last awake, as has not happened in generations, to the desperate realities of the world around them.

There is no need to look up its salient dates; they are burned into the memory—April 9, which brought the swift and treacherous spring on Norway; May 10, which launched the great assault upon the West; the first days of June, which saw the epic of the Dunkerque beaches; June 14, when Paris fell; mid-September, when London met the full, barbarous force of the air blitzkrieg in death and fire, but when the young heroes of the R.A.F. won the first real democratic victory of the war in her roaring skies; October 28, when the jackal Fascists set out to occupy Greece; December 9, when the British armored divisions, showing that they, also, could learn by experience, shattered the Italian North African army in a single blow.

But these memorable days are but the sign-posts standing over a vast process of destruction, disintegration, physical and social and spiritual turmoil which the mind less easily grasps. With their monkey hands, Hitler and his gang have taken apart a great civilization; they have shattered the bodies of its men, women and children, smashed its ancient monuments, crushed the spirit of whole nations, obliterated its politics, wrecked its economy and fragmented its social and moral bases. They have created nothing—nothing except armed power. Their "new order" was a failure; their new economics is a simple robbery; their new politics is the politics of a machine gun. As 1940 runs out its final hours, they have picked our delicate and intricate world to pieces and left the fragments lying on the ground.

But some things they have not ended. Democracy is not ended. The spirit of freedom is not ended, nor the resolve of free men to defend against this colossal barbarism and retrogression their chance to build their own lives and their own future in their own way. It is a resolve which glows through the great fires in London, which rides in the perilous and lonely cockpits of the Hurricanes, which flounders forward through the Epirus snows, which in this country speeds the assembly lines, drives the lathes, warms the training camps and cries to every politician and business man and labor leader for action and for action now. That spirit is not ended. And the war is not ended.

Sown through the events of the last twelve months, though far less visible than the battles and the demolitions, there have also been great beginnings. Great leaders, like a Churchill, have arisen among the remaining free peoples; new powers of unity and of determination have been discovered. The realization that immense changes are inevitable has sunk home, but men no longer fear and quail before the prospect; facing what no longer can be averted, they are seeing it as an opportunity and not as a disaster. Democracy and the democratic ideal are awakening to a dawning sense of what they can achieve in this world—if they can win the chance to try. The year 1940 has destroyed the Old World far more thoroughly than it was ever destroyed in the whole course of the war of 1914-'18. But the war is not ended. That chance to create the future, which is the war's tremendous prize, remains to be grasped. One year ago, in the winter of the "false war," the vastness of the issue was still only partly seen; one year hence, it is difficult to doubt, that issue will have been to all intents and purposes decided. On this New Year's Eve we stand at a decisive moment in the history of the world.—*Herald Tribune*, Dec. 31, 1940.

"SHOULD BRITAIN FAIL."

One passage in the telegram addressed to Mr. Roosevelt by advocates of greater aid to Britain challenges the least attentive reader. The signers of this message urge the President to inform the country "clearly and boldly of the possibilities of English failure and of the consequences to us and to our children's children should Britain fail."

"Should Britain fail." What, we may ask, is the very best that we can expect if that dire thing should come to pass? A brooding and uneasy peace; a peace in which we continue to arm feverishly because we do not trust the future; burdens of taxation such as we cannot contemplate on the basis of any experience we have had thus far; our own democracy refashioned into some kind of totalitarianism as we struggle both to support a war economy and to hold our dwindling share of trade. And the worst? Britain under fascism; the Dark Ages again in Europe; enemies on two fronts; the specter of invasion.

Between ourselves and this grim prospect there now stands England: not imperial England, not the England of the Amritsar massacre, not the England of the Black-and-Tans, not the England of the old school tie, not the England of the House of Lords, but the England—or Britain—of millions of common, hard-working, long-suffering men, women and children who could end the war by a surrender to-morrow if they brought pressure on their Government, but who steadfastly refuse to do so.

If we face the facts we shall realize what bulwark it is that protects our young men from the danger of battle and the rest of us from the hardships that would be ours "should Britain fail." That bulwark, at the moment, is not the British Empire, or the British Army, or the British Air Force, or even the British Navy which has guarded the seas so long with us. It is the bodies of British civilians, exposed of their own free choice to mutilation and death. It is these men and women, in nightly peril, who give us such security as we now enjoy and make our "isolation" possible.—*New York Times*, Dec. 28, 1940.

THIS "JUST" PEACE.

These gentlemen like Senator Wheeler who talk about using American influence to achieve a "just" peace in Europe owe us an explanation of what they mean by a just peace. Do they mean a peace in which the heel of the conqueror is lifted from prostrate Holland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Poland, France and Czecho-Slovakia, with restitution made for damage done and adequate assurance given for the future? If so, at what point in the record of Hitler's broken promises and his savage treatment of the countries he has conquered can they find the slightest scrap of evidence to indicate that such a peace is possible? And if they do not mean such a peace, then what kind do they mean? A peace which would compromise those fundamental issues of life and liberty which have now been raised? A peace in which a bargain is struck and Holland becomes "half" free? A peace in which Belgium is permitted to remain a name provided it takes orders from a *gauleiter*? A peace in which Denmark and Norway achieve meaningless liberty

within the orbit of the Nazi system? A peace in which the Czechs are slaves and the Poles are homeless and the French are at Hitler's heels? A peace in which every nation in the world, ourselves included, continues to arm to the teeth because it is impossible to trust Hitler's word?

If this is the kind of peace which Mr. Wheeler and his like-minded colleagues have in mind, let them say so. But let them not call it a "just" peace. The very use of that word, as a description of any peace which American intervention at this point could help to bring about, does a mean disservice to the British people, whose high fortitude is now being tested under fire. For it implies that the British are fighting for something more than justice and restitution and security—that they are fighting for power or for spoils or for a sheer perverse love of fighting—and that they, and we, could have a "just" peace now if they were only reasonable enough to make it.

Peace they could have, no doubt. But peace without freedom for their allies or security for themselves; peace at best for the moment only, until Hitler chose to strike again; peace with the lights of Europe dimmed and the Continent at the mercy of an obscene and ignorant barbarism.

That is the choice now. It is Britain's choice. We in this country have no right to tell the British how they shall meet it. We have no right to ask that they continue to reject all compromise and fight on to the bitter end because, by fighting to the bitter end, and winning, they will safeguard our own security. The right to make the terrible decision for war to the bitter end belongs to those who will meet with flesh and blood the sacrifice which it demands. But if we have no present right to influence the decision of the British people, we have a duty in the premises. That duty is to give British arms the full aid of the material resources of this country and to avoid injuring the British cause by talking of a "just" peace with Hitler.—*New York Times*, Dec. 27, 1940.

An Act of Defense.

The discussion about lending or giving money to Great Britain involves only one relatively minor phase of our policy of all possible aid, short of actual combat, to the English war effort. We must keep the problem in its place and avoid the temptation to consider it as a separate entity. If the question is considered as anything more than a subsidiary aspect of aid-to-Britain, the country is likely to fall into a long, unrealistic debate. Time allows us no such luxury.

England needs money from us because she must buy more planes, more arms and more supplies. There is nothing mysterious about this fact, and the efforts of some leading isolationists to make it appear sinister are purely demagogic. When the war began Britain had limited credits and assets in the United States which she could turn into dollars. Now almost all have been spent or earmarked for payment on supplies she has ordered from American industry. Secretary Morgenthau, who has been conferring with the British treasury officials, explained the problem to the House Appropriations subcommittee. England can order no more war supplies from us unless we provide them, in one way or another.

We are "non-belligerents" in the war, with Great Britain and against Germany, for good reason. From strictly a military point of view it is imperative that the British keep the Nazi armed forces busy until we have built an impregnable defense of our own. And we are at work on a defense program, including naval construction, which will be completed, with good luck, in 1945. If we are left alone in a totalitarian world before then, no one will have the right to hope that we command enough force to keep our way of life free from successful attack.

Of course our decision to aid Britain rests on a more solid foundation. We are not content to make sure that England survives until 1945. We think she must win, and in the long run that totalitarian slavery must be abolished from the face of the earth, because to us the philosophy of dictatorship is immoral.

Hitler is right in saying that the war is a conflict between two philosophies and that one of them must break asunder. The totalitarian powers cannot stop as long as any islands of democracy remain. The existence of just one democrat with enough freedom to talk to his next-door neighbour is too great a threat for despotism to tolerate.

We are sending half our armament production to Great Britain because at the very least we must have time to defend ourselves. The preservation of our democracy and the maintenance of our chance to improve the way it works depend upon our ability to provide England with the materials she needs for victory.

It is absurd even to entertain doubts about giving Britain the means she needs to obtain vital supplies. We should not hesitate beyond the time necessary to pick the most expedient method for the transaction.

An outright gift from the United States government, however large it needs to be, would put the problem in clear terms. Or we can call the gift a loan, if Congress feels inclined, and repeal the Johnson Act in order to make sure its spirit is not violated. We can employ a number of other methods, all of them gifts in a sense, to put weapons in the hands of the British.

The device is unimportant. A much more urgent problem is to make sure that we produce enough material for Britain to buy with the dollars we give her. The financial transaction is simple compared to the manufacturing process.

Major General J. E. Chaney says that 5,000 American bombers, delivered immediately, would turn the tide of the war. Perhaps 10,000 American bombers, delivered immediately, would win the war for Britain. Yet if we give England the dollars to buy even 5,000 bombers to-morrow, she could not get deliveries in any substantial quantity before the end of next summer. Worse than this, as Edward P. Flynn points out in his series, "Behind the Defense Scene," we have not yet started on a real program of bomber production.

Here is our real concern: the necessity of punching our armament program into shape, of speeding up deliveries to Great Britain. We are at present behind a schedule that already needs to be increased. This is the problem which must command all our attention and ingenuity as well as the unstinting participation of every citizen. We must not allow a petty debate over British credit to distract our attention from the essential job.—*New York Post*, Dec. 18, 1940.

Installation of the Datu Pahlawan.

An interesting ceremony took place at the Depot Parade Ground on the morning of February 3rd when Abang Haji Mustapha, the eldest son of the late Datu Hakim, and Assistant Commissioner of Constabulary, was created "Datu Pahlawan." Mr. D. C. White was also present in the capacity of representative of the Civil Services.

After the troops had formed a hollow square the Commissioner, Mr. W. H. Kelley, addressed them on behalf of His Highness the Rajah. He said that the Datu Pahlawan had been raised to this high position by reason of the signal services he had rendered to His Highness, to the Constabulary and the State generally and because of the long and loyal record of the Datu's service. He emphasised that this great honour, although bestowed upon the Datu as an individual, was tantamount to conferring a dignity upon the whole force; more especially was this the case as, in the long record of both Constabulary and Sarawak Rangers and Police, no officer of these forces had ever held the title of Datu. He urged the troops ever to conduct themselves along lines consistent with this new evidence of high trust placed in them and steadfastly to adhere to their long tradition of unselfish loyalty to the Rajahs of Sarawak. He called for the "Tukang Bang," Haji Bol, to read His Highness' Commission of Appointment, and this was accordingly chanted with appropriate intonation. The Imam, Datu Haji Mohidin, was then invited to administer the oath of allegiance, and the Datu Pahlawan, standing with the Koran placed upon the top of his head, solemnly accepted the responsibilities of his new position.

Three cheers for the Datu Pahlawan were then called for and given in a manner which testified to the general popularity of the new Datu.

An Act of Courage.

A little Chinese girl of eleven years of age showed considerable bravery during the fire which broke out in a house in Main Bazaar last month. This child, whose name is Hiu Chit Jun, was trapped with her mother and two small brothers, on an upstairs verandah when the fire broke out. The family were unable to get down the stairs on account of the volume of smoke, and for the same reason the firemen could not reach them. Hiu Chit Jun managed to clamber up by means of a thin wire onto the wall which divided the verandah from the corresponding one next door. The top of the wall was stuck with broken glass, but she stood on it while she hauled up first her brothers, then her mother, and helped them to drop down on the other side. Not until they were all over, did she attempt to jump down to safety herself. It was then found that the child's feet were cut to ribbons and one cut, some two and a half inches long, went right to the bone.

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, on behalf of the Sarawak Government, presented the little girl with a silver shield suitably inscribed and a gold ring, in recognition of her bravery.

Grand Fancy Bazaar in aid of the China Relief and Malaya Patriotic Funds.

A most successful Fancy Bazaar was held in the godowns of The Sarawak Steamship Co., Ltd., in Kuching on the evenings of 9th and 10th January. Final accounts have not yet been cast but after meeting sundry expenses, a sum of more than \$9,000 will be available for division between two very worthy funds for assisting those who are suffering from the effects of war both in the East and the West. It is understood that the proportion of the total allotted to the Patriotic Fund is to be forwarded to the Lord Mayor's Fund for relief of air raid victims all over England.

This project started in a small way; the original idea was a small bazaar and garden party in the Residency grounds. The idea, however, was so popular that it was soon evident that larger premises would be needed, and in view of the crowd which would be attracted and the possible inclemency of the weather, these should be under cover if possible. Time was very short for the successful realisation of such an undertaking and only excellent organisation prevented it from getting completely out of hand and becoming a chaotic failure.

Space and printer's ink (not to mention economy in paper in these straitened times) forbid detailed mention of all who strove to make this bazaar the success it was. But, without the use of the Steamship godowns kindly lent by the Manager of the Sarawak Steamship Co., Ltd., and the courtesy and help of the Manager of the Sarawak Electricity Supply Co., who undertook the arrangement of the lighting and fans the public, who rolled up in the approved fashion, would not have had the fun for their money which they did. The stalls were stocked with goods most generously given by almost every shop in the Bazaar, and numerous willing helpers assisted in the tremendous task of collecting supplies, and arranging and organising the stalls. The Chairman and General Committee have achieved something to be proud of.

There were booths and stalls selling every conceivable thing, clothing of good quality and variety and "fairings in plenty." One gentleman who purchased a tail coat and a white solar topee (and wore them) gave the gathering the air of a vice-regal garden party of the early eighties. And the sideshows!!! There were various things to be done to Hitler (with the aid of darts and a football), hoopla and all kinds of shies, all designed to get your money. If you wanted to ascertain if a Dark Lady was about to enter your life, you had only to step round to a secluded corner to find "Gipsy Lee's granddaughter" ready to have her palm crossed with silver. The Customs examination shed made a perfect tea garden where teas and ices were served, and the "hard cases" were catered for at a bar inside the godowns themselves.

The Fair opened at 4 p.m. and closed at 10.30 p.m. each evening, and about 5,000 people attended on each occasion. His Highness the Rajah and party paid a visit on the first evening, and after taking tea, inspected the stalls and made several purchases.

Later in the evening, a photograph of His Highness, which he had graciously consented to autograph for the occasion, was auctioned. After a lively dual in the ultimate bidding it was knocked down to one of our leading Merchant Princes for two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

And last but not least, the thanks of all are due to the Clerk of the Weather who consented to keep the tap turned off for two nights running, no mean concession at this time of the year.

In view of the success of this Bazaar and Fair another will probably be held later in the year about August and will be fully advertised beforehand.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR.

Stall No. 1 (Sundry Goods)	\$ 87.29
Do. 2 do.	121.58
Do. 3 do.	165.67
Do. 4 do.	104.85
Do. 5 do.	36.73
Do. 6 do.	270.85
Do. 7 do.	222.79
Do. 8 do.	88.23
Do. 10 do.	47.09
Do. 12 do.	19.26
Do. 13 & 14 do.	272.26
Do. 15 do.	35.10
Do. 16 do.	14.94
Fortune Telling	37.11
Ringed Coins	57.86
Confectionery	157.09
Admission	912.60
Auction Sale	252.55
Knocking Cigarette Tins	230.10
Lucky Dip	111.84
Dart Board	116.75
Tea Tickets	988.00
Raffles	1,238.14
Cigarette Shy	827.56
Cinema	61.46
Hoopla	497.21
Kick Hitler	83.31
Hit Hitler	99.99
Jumble Sale	329.36
H.H. the Rajah's Photo	265.00
Donations	1,490.05
Bar Profit	180.00
Car Raffle	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,317.56
Less: Sundry Expenses to be paid ...	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,017.56

In view of the fact that a few bills are not yet in this figure is subject to slight alteration.

Letters from Home.

The following letter comes from Captain D. L. Leach, and will, we know, be of special interest to his many friends in Sarawak.

I am sitting in an unlined wooden hut somewhere in Scotland—not far from——, its a filthy night outside, cold and wet, and not too damn warm inside. There's an air raid on and the A.A. Guns going off all around with fireworks and searchlights in the sky. I'm alone in the mess hut as Duty Officer—the others are away or out—writing by the light of a hurricane lamp. The picquet Commander has just reported his men posted about the camp and has been instructed to have me called if anything drops near us—not that I'd need calling with the row these bombs make but incendiaries can be rather silent and have a good blaze going before discovery if no one watches. The mess wireless in the corner—marvellous comfort—takes no notice of the Huns and brings the world to one's feet as of old. Interruption—a sentry just reported a barrage balloon coming down in flames—think its only struck by lightning. They make a good bonfire in the sky—I saw several shot down in the south. It was rather an ineffectual proceeding on the Boches' part as there were plenty more.

I've had a variety of experiences since I wrote you. During the month after I wrote we had three big raids on——. The first of the three was the biggest attack and it was rather frightening to see so much death and destruction happen in a ½ of an hour. They were bad shots though, and houses caught most of it and some of the bombs went into the sea.

The second raid lasted only 4 minutes of actual bombing and scattered a lot of bombs around—— where we used so often go when off duty. Fortunately one could still get to a favourite pub where inside all was as usual, though only a few yards away the street was a hell of a mess. It's rather amazing how quickly one gets used to the sight of wrecked buildings and glass strewn streets.

A day or two later came the turn of our locality and we had a thick night of it with H.E., incendiary and what they call anti-personnel bombs all around us. These burst at ground level flinging bits of metal in all directions horizontally. Fortunately no one was hit but we lost the detached quarters I shared with some other officers before I shifted nearer to where our instruction took place—no one was in them at the time—all being in shelter. I was Duty Officer that night and it was rather exciting as we were well sheltered, but had to keep on my toes to keep track of what was happening. Things were so fast and furious that there was at one time a regular stream of runners coming in with messages. One young lad after delivering his message was sick on the floor of the first aid room—he said it was wind in the stomach but I think it was fright. He was put to bed for a while.

We had a look around next day to see the results which were mainly holes in grassland, some burned buildings, etc. On the whole the——attacks although obviously intended to knock it out were such gingerly affairs as to be a good indication of the ineffectiveness of the Hun when he comes up against determined opposition.

After that came the invasion scare and as our "training centre" was in the front line, as it were, we spent a considerable time being prepared to turn out and fight. By this time I had finished what military training I was due for and was attached to the centre as P.A.D. (A.R.P.) Officer and general dogsbody while waiting for posting. It was a rotten job and during all the best weather of late summer I was in and around the place with not much time off.

In the middle of the flop after having damn-all sleep for three or four nights I was suddenly sent to a field company on the outskirts of London to see how things were done. I was there about ten days and got mixed up in some quite interesting work connected with the channel guns. This was right in the middle of London's blitzkrieg, so the company spent what time they were not working down in shelters. Work carried on night and day during rush periods under the doubtful shelter of a thin factory roof where drawing and printing went on. The nights I spent as Orderly Officer were pretty vile down in shelters with dozens of men and the atmosphere was something like the worst Dayak house in Sarawak. However the next thing was an order to go to——to join a new company as second in command. Coming to the comparative quiet of this place over a month ago was like coming to a different world but I fear it is not to last long. Three hefty bombs have just fallen away in the distance but close enough to rattle the sides of these huts.

This company I am with now is entirely new and we are forming up and collecting our survey and mobile printing gear and training the troops.

I have got the rank of Captain. There are six officers altogether although some have not yet arrived.

Sarawak (First) Lottery.

RESULTS OF DRAW.

DRAWN ON 27TH JANUARY, 1941.

1st Prize	103901	Ho Mok, Saratok
2nd "	180733	S.A.B. & Co. Kuching
3rd "	178831	Ong Beow Sim, Kuching
4th "	121585	Lim Bee Chiang, Kanowit
1 A	175603	Tempayan Kongsu Tiga, Kuching
2 "	162768	Nyawai, Rumah Nering, Titik Paku
3 "	161089	Sa'at bin Daud, Lubok Antu
4 "	180006	Yee Chew Zee, c/o Pitter, Line 114, Miri
5 "	104624	Undum, c/o T.R. Natu, Saribas
6 "	169660	Chemera (f) ak. Bagieng Bawan, Kanowit
7 "	190453	Chew Lip Siang, Sarikei
8 "	112823	Three Kongsu, Sibn, Lim Pat & Gak
9 "	100872	Fyfe, Bettles & Morrison, Miri
10 "	186722	Lah Bee (f) Kg. Pulo, Sibn
11 "	113942	Tell & Yah
12 "	160353	Kongsu Dua, Jama & Dg. Putong, Debak
43 "	154068	Lip Koh, Bau
14 "	118356	Junit, Sungai Tengah
15 "	121146	China & Malay, Dalat
1 B	182008	Yahya b. Bangkol, Kg. Lapeng, Miri
2 "	138647	Kim Chin Soon, Batu Boyak Kgsi
3 "	166872	P. E. Sundaram, Miri
4 "	158806	Thai Sun
5 "	157053	Alip Kongsu, Satok
6 "	142218	Hap Huat Kongsu
7 "	159190	Gan Sin Po, Kuching
8 "	114547	C. K. S. Kuching
9 "	101044	Eagle, Stockham, Rogers & Buchan
10 "	153708	W.W. Kongsu
11 "	187782	Tan Cho Nyan
12 "	178182	Agambaram, Kuching
13 "	144173	Sheik Said, Brunei
14 "	136272	Lillian Theatre
15 "	195103	Ranggau ak. Ribut, Baram
16 "	147717	Tien Company
17 "	133297	Madame Lai, Miri
18 "	149087	Malay & Chinese Co. Kuching
19 "	140655	Tan Tan Lak, Ek Min
20 "	153493	Monah Joenpari, Lundu..

1st Prize value	...	\$ 8,929
2nd " "	...	6,697
3rd " "	...	4,464
4th " "	...	2,232
15 "A" Prizes of \$892 each	=	13,380
20 "B" " " \$446 each	=	8,920

Fractions ... 25

\$44,622

\$44,647

Total Pool = ... \$89,294

Less 50% War Effort Fund and Promotion Expenses ... 44,647

\$44,647

B. J. C. SPURWAY,
T. C. MARTINE,
R. S. SAGAR,
A. P. MERRELLS,
PHILIP SOH FU,

Scrutineers.

True Stories.

FROM HERE

"Come along, gentlemen, walk up—3 shies for 10 cents—only 10 cents"

A magnificent Sikh gentleman, attracted by the showman's persuasive efforts, walked up to see what it was all about. Towering some two feet above the crowd he had the best view in the house and for some 10 minutes he watched entranced as one customer after another paid his 10 cents and hurled his three balls at a row of cigarette tins.

Eventually the showman singled him out.

"You, Sir, try your luck on the cigarette shy—3 balls for 10 cents—tiga biji sa-puloh cent sahaja."

The Sikh took one more rapturous look as a tin of cigarettes came crashing to the ground from a well-aimed shot and he decided to take the plunge.

"Baik, Tuan," he replied, his eyes shining with excitement. After much fumbling he produced ten cents, carefully selected three balls and handed them to his wife, who put them into a paper bag and walked off with them.

"Terima kasi, Tuan—tabek, Tuan" remarked the Sikh as smilingly gratefully to the showman, he drifted majestically away after his wife and disappeared in the crowd.

A rather interesting example of the survival of ancient superstitious came to light during the investigation of an adoption case. An old and apparently completely rational Kheh woman, questioned as to the reason for the thin and neglected appearance of one of her adopted daughters, replied that it was not surprising that she looked queer since she was in the habit of changing into a black monkey in her sleep. On doubts being expressed as to the accuracy of this statement, the woman took no offence but stated that there was really nothing unusual about it and that she herself was a were-tigress!

The District Officer at Saribas was astonished one day to find the Corporal-in-Charge busily engaged wrapping up two blackened, gruesome heads to be sent with the weekly mail to Simanggang. He at once instituted enquiries, and the results of his investigation produced a solution which would have baffled a Sherlock Holmes or even Inspector Hornleigh.

It appears that in a recent book on Lord Kitchener, the writer repeats the story of how the head of the Mahdi was brought to Lord Kitchener and he had the skull encased in silver and made up into an inkpot. A Saribas Dayak in Simanggang who read the book, was so taken with the idea that he sent for two heads from his house in Padeh, bent on emulating the late Lord Kitchener.

. AND THERE.

A Nazi pilot was brought in after baling out from a dog fight. He was evidently one of Hermann's tough eggs, for although considerably shot about, he bore himself arrogantly and showed little of the give-and-take spirit.

He spoke good English, and all the while he was being stitched and dressed he kept up a running fire of abuse against England, the nurses, the doctors and anything else that met his eyes. To round off the job the doctor gave him a blood transfusion, settled him a nice clean bed and left him with the words:—

"Now, my lad, you have two pints of good Jewish blood in you, and we hope it will improve your manners."

The following letter from a young prisoner of war in Germany had no difficulty in getting by the eyes of the Nazi censor :

"We are very well treated and have absolutely everything we want. You can tell this to my friends in the Air Force. Tell the Navy and the Army, but above all, tell it to the Marines."

And from Bardia comes the story (obviously true) that an Italian general, suddenly encountering the enemy face to face, drew his sword and cut down a side street.

BEST REMARKS OF THE MONTH.

"The chimneys of the factories and blast furnaces of the intensive industrial district between Ham-born, Oberhausen, Esse, Bochum, and Dortmund were smoking as usual" . . . (Extract German Broadcast)

But what kind of smoke?

" . . . When the Italian Army really starts moving nothing will stop it . . ." (Extract Rome Broadcast.)

Food, Drink and Health in the Tropics.

(Extracts from a series of Health Talks by Dr. W. L. Blakemore, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Health Officer, Rural, Singapore.)

ALCOHOL.

Alcohol can be likened to the lubricating oil which is used to reduce friction in modern machinery, in fact it certainly is a social lubricant because, if taken in a reasonable manner, it smooths out the roughness of the day's irritations when one wants to relax in the evening, and is especially valuable by reason of its ability to remove that troublesome "stickiness" which so often exists before a dinner party.

This social "lubrication" is the most important justification for the use of alcohol, but it is just as important to guard against over-lubrication with alcohol as it is to see that your engine sump is not too full of oil.

However hospitable your friends may be and no matter how pressing your acquaintances are at the club, always make a point of never being too well oiled because it merely creates useless smoke and dulls the vital spark in humans just as it does in motor engines.

WATER.

Water is very necessary, as the organs of the body could not carry on without ample supplies of this liquid, which forms an essential part of the body secretions and excretions, and of the blood, lymph, digestive juices and perspiration.

The average person requires at least one gallon of liquid daily, and it is impossible for him or her to obtain more than half this amount in the ordinary course of eating and drinking.

Everyone should make a point of drinking at least eight full glasses of water daily, in addition to the liquid taken in the form of tea, coffee and similar beverages, and unless you do this you are deliberately starving your body of one of its most essential constituents.

SLIMMING.

If you really wish to be slim you must carry out a simple exercise, an exercise which requires no special apparatus, and which can be performed quite easily at any time because it is not a physical exercise but an exercise of will power; give yourself a good, firm push away from the dining table as soon as you have consumed as much food as your body really requires to keep it in good health, and if you do this, you will be surprised at the small amount of food that it *does* require provided that it receives a sufficient supply of vitamins.

EXERCISE.

Very strenuous exercise is harmful in this country, especially when one is past the thirties, because of the difficulty that the body experiences in ridding itself of the considerable amount of surplus heat that is generated by hard muscular exercise, in fact the flushing of the skin and excessive perspiration caused by violent exercise inflict a big burden on the heart.

WHITE RICE AND WHITE BREAD.

Those of you who eat white rice, or white bread, are deliberately starving yourselves of iron, because it is only the outer layers of these grains that contain iron, and when the grain is milled to make it white, the part which contains the iron is thrown away, although this iron in the outer layers of wheat and rice is present in a very easily digestible form.

A SIMPLE DIET FOR THE TROPICS.

In the early morning I suggest you take a small glass of orange juice or lemon juice to supply you within vitamin C, followed by a cup of tea, if you like it, although it is not an essential part of diet, and ripe fruit such as mango, papaya or pomelo, all of which contain valuable amounts of vitamin A and also supply you with alkaline ash.

Breakfast can commence with a small portion of a cereal, if you like a cereal at breakfast time, and remember to sweeten it with treacle in preference to sugar, because treacle yields a high proportion of alkaline ash, but do not forget that all cereals are deficient in protein and in valuable minerals such as iron, calcium and phosphorus, so that your cereal should form only a small part of the meal.

A boiled egg, or eggs, with Graham bread, or Ryvita or Vita-Weat crispbread and butter will provide the first class protein, iron, calcium, phosphorus and vitamins A, B and D that your body requires, egg yolk being a very valuable source of iron and of vitamins A and D, in fact eggs contain more vitamin A than any other animal tissue except liver.

If you prefer it you can replace the eggs by a small portion of fish (fried in red palm oil or steamed, but never boiled), or liver, kidneys or sweetbread, all of which contain valuable amounts of first class protein and vitamins A and B.

A cup of tea or coffee will not do any harm, but a more sensible liquid to take with the meal is milk because of the valuable salts (especially calcium) and the vitamins which it contains.

To complete the meal an orange or a slice of pineapple will supply more of the very necessary alkaline ash to counteract the acid-forming effect of the eggs, fish or the glandular organs that I have already mentioned.

Several glasses of water or similar liquid refreshment should be consumed during the morning, especially if you are engaged in any occupation which tends to make you perspire heavily, because in this climate the body is always losing water in the form of invisible, and frequently visible, perspiration, which loss must be made up as fast as it occurs if the body is to be healthy.

For lunch I advise all of you to take a salad consisting of lettuce, ripe red tomatoes, sliced beetroot and diced carrots, cucumber, celery and radishes, with Graham bread, or Ryvita or Vita-Weat crispbread and butter, but little or no mayonnaise or salad dressing because they are so very fattening.

A hard-boiled egg or two can be added to the salad, and a very good food to take with the salad is cheese, because it contains a large amount of calcium, the mineral in which modern diet is so deficient, as well as other salts and vitamins.

In regard to cheese one has quite a variety of choice nowadays, and cheese should not be thought of as a food with which to merely finish off a meal, because it is a much more valuable food than the meats, poultry or game to which it usually has to give pride of place; if you all ate more cheese and less meat, poultry and game you would all benefit considerably in health.

After the salad I suggest a generous helping of any of the many fruits which are obtainable in this country; with the exception of bananas (because they contain little or no vitamins and are fattening owing to their carbohydrate content) and the acid-forming prunes, plums, cranberries and cherries.

To drink with your lunch the ideal liquid is milk, provided that it has been produced under hygienic conditions and has been pasteurised to kill off any dangerous germs with which it may have been polluted, but remember that milk should be sipped a little at a time so as to form a loose and easily digestible curd; drinking milk rapidly converts it into a hard and indigestible mass.

For tea a few sandwiches of lettuce, tomato or cucumber, together with a little fruit should suffice and nothing solid should be taken between tea and dinner, if you wish to enjoy the latter.

Dinner can be a more satisfying meal, provided that you have observed the "rules" at the other meals, but even here I must counsel you to eat only sufficient to satisfy your true appetite.

Soup should never be of the rich creamy variety, full of cream and flour or other thickening; a clear soup made from the water in which the vegetables have been boiled, with a little flavouring added, is all that one requires to induce an appetite and it has the additional advantage that it brings to the table most of the vitamins and salts which have been removed from the vegetables in the cooking process.

Fish is a valuable food because of its vitamin A content, but remember that salmon contains very considerable quantities of fat and should be taken sparingly by those who are prone to put on weight.

A small portion of beef, lamb, pork, mutton, poultry or game can be taken by those who prefer the flesh foods, but all flesh foods are inferior in food value to the glandular organs such as sweetbread, kidneys and liver, because these organs yield a better quality of protein than ordinary flesh, and also contain considerable quantities of vitamins A and B, whereas the flesh foods contain little or none of these valuable accessory food substances.

Potatoes are alkali-producers and yield valuable salts and vitamin if they are boiled in their skins, while green cabbage, spinach, carrots, cauliflower, peas and butter beans are all valuable sources of vitamin A or B and of mineral salts.

As I pointed out in a former talk, if you want to live to a ripe old age and be able to really enjoy a well-earned retirement do not forget to eat and drink wisely, but not too well, for there is nothing more calculated to shorten your life than being overweight after the age of forty.

Lighting Up Time.

The official lighting up time for vehicles in Kuching for the month of February, 1941, is:—

From 6.36 p.m.
To 6.00 a.m.

Sylvia Cinema.

Provisional Schedule of Programmes.

FEBRUARY, 1941.

Date.	Day of Week.	Film Title.	Type.	Stars.
1st & 2nd	Sat. & Sun.	Broadway Melody Of 1940	Musical	Fred Astaire Eleanor Powell
3rd & 4th	Mon. & Tues.	<i>Reserved for Chinese Film.</i>		
5th	Wednesday	Miracles For Sale	Drama	Robert Young Florence Rice
6th & 7th	Thurs. & Fri.	Buck Benny Rides Again	Musical Comedy	Jack Benny
8th & 9th	Sat. & Sun.	I Want A Divorce	Comedy Drama	Dick Powell Joan Blondell
10th & 11th:	Mon. & Tues.	<i>Reserved for Chinese Film.</i>		
12th	Wednesday	Our Neighbours The Carters	Comedy Drama	Frank Craven Fay Bainter Jack Holt
13th & 14th	Thurs. & Fri.	Homicide Bureau	Drama	Henry Fonda
15th & 16th	Sat. & Sun.	Grapes Of Wrath	Drama	
17th & 18th	Mon. & Tues.	Every Other Inch A Lady	Drama	
19th	Wednesday	House Across The Bay	Drama	Joan Bennett George Raft
20th & 21st	Thurs. & Fri.	High School	Drama	
22nd & 23rd	Sat. & Sun.	21 Days Together	Drama	Vivien Leigh Laurence Olivier
24th & 25th	Mon. & Tues.	Rebecca	Drama	Joan Fontaine Laurence Olivier
26th	Wednesday	Law Of The Texan	Western Drama	Buck Jones
27th & 28th	Thurs. & Fri.	Inspector Hornleigh	Detective Drama	Gordon Harker

MATINEES.

Date.	Day of Week.	Film Title.	Type.	Stars.
1st	Saturday	Zaza	Drama	Claudette Colbert
2nd	Sunday	The Devil Is Driving	Drama	Richard Dix
8th	Saturday	Island Of Lost Men	Drama	Anna May Wong
9th	Sunday	Kentucky Moonshine	Comedy	Ritz Brothers
15th	Saturday	Romance For Three	Comedy Drama	Robert Young
16th	Sunday	Arsene Lupin Returns	Drama	
22nd	Saturday	Man In The Iron Mask	Drama	Louis Hayward
23rd	Sunday	Cafe Metropole	Drama	Loretta Young
24th	Monday	It Happened In Hollywood	Drama	Richard Dix

REVISED POSTAGE RATES.

On and from 1st February, 1941, certain increases in postage rates will have effect. The increases are confined to the various postal services to Foreign countries, and the main change is that the initial rate of postage on a letter to any Foreign country is raised from 12 cents to 15 cents. The postage rates applicable to all destinations on and from 1st February will be as set out below, and for the purpose of this notice the term :—

INLAND means and includes Brunei, Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, North Borneo, Perlis, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, and Trengganu;

IMPERIAL means any other country or place in the British Empire, and Egypt and French India;

FOREIGN means any other country or place outside the British Empire.

	Inland.	Imperial.	Foreign.
<i>Letters</i> : Not exceeding 2 ounces in weight ...	8 cents	—	—
Each additional ounce ...	1 cent	—	—
Not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ...	—	8 cents	15 cents
Each additional ounce ...	—	4 "	8 "
<i>Postcards</i> : Single ...	4 cents	4 "	8 "
<i>Newspapers</i> : Not exceeding 5 ounces in weight ...	2 "	—	—
Each additional 5 ounces ...	2 "	—	—
<i>Printed Packets</i> : Not exceeding 2 ounces in weight ...	2 "	2 cents	3 cents
Each additional 2 ounces ...	2 "	2 "	3 "
<i>Commercial Packets</i> : Not exceeding 2 ounces in weight ...	2 "	—	—
Each succeeding 2 ounces ...	2 "	—	—
Not exceeding 10 ounces in weight ...	—	12 cents	15 cents
Each succeeding 2 ounces ...	—	2 "	3 "
<i>Samples</i> : Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight ...	4 cents	4 "	6 "
Each succeeding 2 ounces ...	2 "	2 "	3 "
<i>Literature for the Blind</i> : Each 2 pounds or part thereof ...	2 "	2 "	2 "
<i>Insured Boxes</i> : Not exceeding 10 ounces in weight ...	40 "	40 "	—
Each additional 2 ounces ...	8 "	8 "	—
Not exceeding 8 ounces in weight ...	—	—	60 cents
Each additional 2 ounces ...	—	—	15 "
<i>Registration Fee</i> ...	15 cents	15 cents	15 "
<i>Insurance Fee</i> : Each \$100 of insured value ...	15 "	15 "	—
(Additional to Registration fee) : Each \$200 of insured value ...	—	—	35 cents
<i>Advice of Delivery</i> : Applied for at time of posting ...	12 cents	12 cents	15 "
Applied for later ...	16 "	16 "	20 "

W. G. TAIT,

Postmaster-General.

Kuching, 11th January, 1941.

First Division News.

DECEMBER, 1940.

The Hon'ble the Resident, First Division, reports that a fire, which lasted over two hours, broke out at No. 25, Main Bazaar, on the night of December 17th. It appears that the fire started on the second floor through faulty wiring. Much damage to flooring rafters and roof was done.

A "bangsawan," organised by the Hon'ble the Datu Patinggi, was staged on December 28th. All profits derived from the show were devoted to the War Effort Fund.

The District Officer, Upper Sarawak, reports that the Sengghi Dayaks have again been to the fore with one of their customary petty squabbles. This time the Daun Christians have commenced to build

a Chapel on communal farming* land in contravention of the orders of the Daun Village Committee. The Daun Christians have been ordered to stop building until further notice.

Roads in Upper Sarawak are standing up to the rains fairly well, but sections of the Batu Kitang Road have at times been almost impassable.

The Travelling District Officer, reports that the revival of the timber trade at Simunjan is noteworthy. An application has been made to re-open the old saw-mill in the bazaar under supervision of an expert from the Third Division. In addition to this, a small mill for cutting bilian attaps had been started in the old coal mine area, and is working to capacity. It is understood that the entire output is taken by a European firm in Kuching and that the attaps are of high grade. Simunjan District is rich in timber but difficulty in co-ordinating the output has always been experienced as the local natives are quite unambitious and work spasmodically.

Sarawak Branch (First Division) of the Malaya Patriotic Fund.

Total donations received to 31st December, 1940	...	\$44,179.55
<i>Received during January :—</i>		
The Hon. Mr. J. B. Archer	(monthly)	45.00
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak	(monthly)	10.00
The Hon. Mr. C. D. Le Gros Clark	(monthly)	10.00
Mrs. K. Harnack	(monthly)	5.00
Mr. W. Harnack	(monthly)	40.00
Mr. A. Keir	(monthly)	20.00
Mr. L. D. Kennedy	(monthly)	20.00
Mr. F. R. K. Kitto	(monthly)	7.00
Dr. E. M. Marjoribanks	(monthly)	15.00
Mr. T. C. Martine	(monthly)	50.00
Miss V. M. H. Patterson	(monthly)	20.00
Mr. J. A. Schiotling	(monthly)	10.00
Mr. R. F. Sinclair	(monthly)	10.00
Mr. A. G. Taylor	(monthly)	10.00
The Hon. Mr. H. Thackwell Lewis	(monthly)	120.00
Mr. A. D. Trail	(monthly)	50.00
Mrs. J. Adam	...	5.00
The Hon. Mr. B. A. Trechman	...	100.00
Sale of Kris	...	30.00
The Hon. the Datu Patinggi, President, Derma Setia Tanah Melayu, Chawangan Sarawak (Pihak Melayu di Kuching)—(entire proceeds of the Bangsawan Show performed by the Grand Moonlight Opera at the Lillian Theatre, on 28th December, 1940)		591.50
St. Michael's Catholic Club (10% membership subscriptions for Oct/Dec.)	...	18.00
Kuching Regatta Committee (40% profit from the last Regatta held on 8th August, 1940)	...	1,678.34
		\$47,044.39
Less : Previously remitted to the Malaya Patriotic Fund, Singapore	\$43,709.29	
Remitted during January	2,900.00	46,609.29
		\$ 435.10
<i>Deduct : Cost of Wool (less recovered)</i>		
	\$ 88.21	
<i>Postage</i>		
	1.00	89.21
Balance at Credit—31st January, 1941	...	\$ 345.89

TOBACCO FUND.

The following letter has been sent by the Hon. Secretary of the Sarawak Club to Sir Evelyn Wrench :—

Kuching, 16th January, 1941.

SIR EVELYN WRENCH,
O.S. Tobacco Fund,
Overseas House,
St : James's,
London, S.W.1

SIR,

I have to-day arranged to send you by telegraphic transfer through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China a further remittance of £21, which has been subscribed by the following members, who each gave £1 :—

R. W. Chater	A. R. Dee
P. L. Rowe	S. Harrop
Dr. E. Le Sueur	J. Scott
C. Corbin	R. E. Edwards
A. D. Trail	R. F. Sinclair
Miss V. M. H. Patterson	G. F. Dare
K. C. Gillett	R. H. Backwell
P. Kennedy	E. M. Selous
C. D. Le Gros Clark	J. R. Burnham
D. MacDonald	E. Banks
	A. W. Gibson.

Yours faithfully,

T. C. MARTINE,
Hon. Secretary.

Kuching Rotary Club.

A tea party took place in the St. Andrews Jubilee Hall on Monday, the 30th December last, when Dr. E. M. Marjoribanks, Chairman of the Community Service Committee, presented certificates to the successful students in their examinations in First Aid held in Kuching in February, 1940.

There were many guests including Mr. B. J. C. Spurway, Mr. C. E. J. Pascoe, Dr. M. P. O'Connor and others. Mr. Khan Ah Chong, President of the Kuching Rotary Club thanked the guests for having graced the occasion by their presence and traced back to the time when Dr. K. V. Krishna first started the First Aid class with a view to forming a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, which the Rotary Club had willingly agreed to sponsor.

The monthly dinner meeting for January was held this time at the Teo Khiaw Club on Saturday, 11th inst. The President, Rn Khan Ah Chong presided over an attendance of 19 members and two guests (Messrs. Lee Teo Kuan and Sim Song Hai) to whom a hearty welcome was extended by the President.—(Contributed.)

Sarawak St. Andrew Society.

The Ball organized by the Society in aid of the British Red Cross took the place of the usual celebration last year, and a highly successful function was held in the Sarawak Club on the night of 30th November last.

At a meeting of members held in the Clubhouse on Wednesday, 15th January, 1941, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. I. A. McDonald, presided and laid a very satisfactory position before those present.

The surplus income over expenditure from the Ball amounted to \$940.54, which added to accumulated funds, has enabled the sum of \$1,500 to be donated to the British Red Cross . . . a highly satisfactory result.

The thanks of the Society are due to His Highness the Rajah and the many friends who made donations and by their attendance helped to make the celebration such a success.

The thanks of the Society are also due to Mr. A. P. Merrells who kindly audited the accounts and the General Committee of the Sarawak Club for granting the use of the Club premises.

Sarawak Turf Club.

RACE MEETINGS, 1941—PROVISIONAL DATES.

The following dates have been fixed provisionally for 1941:—

Spring Meeting	12th and 14th April
July Meeting	5th and 7th July
Autumn Meeting	27th and 29th September.

Club News.

BOWLS AVERAGES.

December, 1940.

Name.	No. of Rolls.	Average.
C. F. Birt	7	203.8
K. N. Black	13	195.8
K. H. Digby	42	185.9
T. A. Reid	6	183
F. M. Adam	13	169.5
W. H. Jacques	28	168.2
A. W. Anderson	20	165.9
J. Soural	32	160.7
P. L. Rowe	22	160.6
W. H. Tyler	21	160
J. B. Archer	25	154.1
Dr. H. McGladdery	9	148.7
D. F. Matheson	10	147.9
H. Perrins	32	146.6
R. H. Backwell	42	125.6
E. W. Cousens	17	122
H. Thackwell Lewis	9	116
R. J. Bettison	16	113.7
K. C. Gillett	5	112
R. Franks	12	104.8
Miss D. Harrop	4	97.2
Mrs. J. L. Noakes	5	86.6
Mrs. F. M. Adam	6	71.5
Mrs. H. Thackwell Lewis	3	65.3

January, 1941.

Name.	No. of Rolls.	Average.
C. F. Birt	15	223.8
F. M. Adam	12	187.8
K. N. Black	9	180.1
K. H. Digby	40	180
J. Soural	47	176.8
W. J. Chater	6	169
A. W. Anderson	9	165.1
W. H. Jacques	47	163.7
J. B. Archer	27	160
W. H. Tyler	39	155.3
W. G. Tait	6	154.8
P. L. Rowe	15	149.4
Dr. H. McGladdery	15	134.5
J. G. Anderson	5	127
R. H. Backwell	12	126.8
R. Franks	35	118.5
D. R. M. Frostick	6	115.1
H. Thackwell Lewis	9	105.6
Mrs. W. H. Kelley	6	133
Miss D. Harrop	3	90.3
Mrs. J. L. Noakes	4	85
Mrs. F. M. Adam	7	76.2

MONTHLY ROLL, MONDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1940.

Name.	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
W. H. Kelley	447	48	495
P. L. Rowe	350	121	471
K. N. Black	399	64	463
D. MacDonald	366	80	446
K. H. Digby	375	70	445
C. S. Sergel	373	70	443
W. H. Jacques	326	116	442
F. Harding	344	97	441
D. F. Matheson	296	142	438
F. M. Adam	306	127	433
N. A. Lucas	283	138	421
J. Soural	263	157	420
H. Perrins	169	246	415
W. H. Tyler	211	200	411
A. W. Anderson	283	109	392

MONTHLY ROLL, MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1940.

Name.	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
J. Soural	393	93	486
P. L. Rowe	383	102	485
W. H. Tyler	334	138	472
H. Perrins	294	163	457
F. M. Adam	338	116	454
D. F. Matheson	308	146	454
K. H. Digby	372	76	448
W. H. Jacques	295	135	430
R. H. Backwell	187	241	428
E. W. Cousens	166	244	410
K. N. Black	367	37	404
J. B. Archer	267	129	396

MONTHLY ROLL, MONDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1941.

Name.	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
C. F. Birt	503	16	519
J. Soural	412	80	492
J. B. Archer	355	111	466
F. M. Adam	377	86	463
A. W. Anderson	363	96	459
K. H. Digby	369	72	441
R. J. Bettison	229	212	441
R. Franks	208	231	439
H. Thackwell Lewis	211	220	431
P. L. Rowe	291	132	423
W. H. Tyler	287	134	421
R. H. Backwell	209	212	421
K. N. Black	364	55	419
W. H. Jacques	269	130	399
Dr. H. McGladdery	217	181	398

Second Division News.

DECEMBER, 1940.

The District Officer, Simanggang, reports that the Director of Agriculture visited the district during December. He proposes to take a party of local Dayaks to Rantau Panjang next year to let them see the results of two consecutive years of good farming practice.

During the month approximately 89 boats carrying Malays from the coast in search of fruit passed through Simanggang on their way to the Skrang and Batang Ai.

From Lingga comes a report of the capture of a 12 foot female crocodile by a party of seventeen Dayaks. Thirty-five eggs were taken. These hatched out later and the baby crocodiles were destroyed. According to the report, beads were found in the crocodile's stomach.

The District Officer, Saribas, reports that the hill padi which was planted early is doing well. Rats and other pests are reported to be attacking the swamp padi. Propaganda about how to deal with such pests has been distributed, but the Dayaks and Malays do not appear to put much faith in either rat poison or carbolic spray.

The new launch *m.v. Julie* of 33 tons, which was built in Kuching, has started plying between Betong and Kuching, having been chartered by a group of traders in Betong. The boat seems very suitable for the purpose.

A football competition open to all races is in progress. The Dayak teams compare very favourably with the one Malay team entered.

The District Officer, Kalaka, reports that the upriver Malays are commencing to work sago again and can get \$1.20 per pikul for raw sago.

The export of rubber for the second half of the year has shewn a welcome increase to 13,067 pikuls, or 89% for the weight of coupons issued.

Commenting on the small attendance at Kabong School, the District Officer remarks that no less than 57 children went with their parents to the Batang Ai to collect durians.

Third Division News.

DECEMBER, 1940.

The District Officer, Lower Sarikei, reports that on the 28th the new Chinese Chamber of Commerce building at Sarikei was formerly opened by Mrs. J. O. Gilbert, with the usual ceremonies, and a dinner was given in the evening. Among the visitors who came to Sarikei to attend the ceremony were Messrs. N. Mace, W. Phillips, J. Gardiner, E. Bompfrey and Teo Chong Loh, Capitan China of Sibü.

On the 28th December, the *S.L. Cecile*, which was moored too close to the bank at Sarikei, capsized at low tide during the night. There was no loss of life but the vessel has not yet been salvaged.

The District Officer, Mukah, reports that inquiries in the Mukah District show that whereas the production of sago flour is well organized by the Chinese factories, the planting and maturing of good-palms lags far behind the factory demand. Formerly a palm was not felled until it was fully mature and capable of producing about ten passus of sago flour; now the demand made by the factories is so great that trees yielding only four passus or even less are looked on as ripe and are ruthlessly felled. What with this indiscriminate felling, the increased speed of manufacture, and the unwillingness of the younger generation to plant new trees, the prospects for the future prosperity of the industry are not too bright.

The District Officer, Kanowit, reports as follows:—

On 3rd December, reports were received that Bundan anak Jabu had been murdered and his head taken, and that the murderer was Jawi anak Tedong. Bandan's head was found placed on the Government wharf. Jawi was later convicted of murder in the Resident's Court, Sibü, and sentenced to death. The reason for this unpleasant crime seems to have been that Bandan accused Jawi, falsely as it turned out, of stealing a box containing \$300, and Jawi, not being content to wait until the Penghulu had settled his case for *pemalu*, took the law into his own hands.

The Agricultural Station at Kanowit is suffering from lack of rain. The rainfall for December was only 10.31 inches as compared with 16.32 inches in December, 1939. The station itself is free from pests, but has supplied local natives with quantities of rat poison, which appears to have been very effective.

The District Officer, Kapit, reports that he left Kapit on the 14th to visit Belaga. On the 21st he opened the new school at Belaga; there was an initial attendance of about 15 pupils of various races.

Activity in the timber industry was maintained and native loggers were busy both in the Balleh and the Batang Rejang. Over 800 logs were rafted to Sibü during the month, while the Rejang Timber concession had another 1,200 waiting at their rafting station at Batu Sputin.

For three nights over Christmas, Kapit, boasted no less than eight European residents.

The Tua Tua Kampong Gani and Tira were involved in a Probate dispute during the month. Gani is the maternal grandfather, and Tira the paternal grandfather, of a child who recently died leaving a large amount of property registered in his name. When Gani's daughter married Tira's son, Gani gave five or six gardens as *brian* and *pesaka* to his daughter, and when she died about a year ago, these gardens were inherited by her small son. The boy himself is now dead, and Gani considered that the gardens should be returned to him. But a meeting of local Tua Tua Kampong ruled that the direct heir was the deceased boy's father. After long discussion, one of the gardens reverted to Gani as a keep-sake.

The Lau Sai Tho Troupe were in Dalat and Oya during the month and very kindly gave a performance in aid of the combined War Effort and China Relief Funds.

Sarawak Branch (Third Division) Malaya Patriotic Fund.

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE 24.12.40.

The China Relief Fund, Sibü—50% proceeds Tea Garden	...	\$541.12
Taman Penghibor Pernakan Sibü—Bangsawan	...	50.56
District Officer, Kanowit—M.P.F.	...	
Stamps	...	1.20
		<hr/> \$592.88

Previous Collections	...	\$29,197.89
Total to-date	...	29,790.77

P. C. V. COBBOLD,
Hon. Treasurer.
Sibü, 22nd January, 1941.

Fourth Division News.

DECEMBER, 1940.

The Hon'ble the Resident, Fourth Division, reports that the weather continues to be abnormally fine; rainfall for December, which usually amounts to over 35 inches, has this year only been 14.36 inches.

Reports of crops are almost without exception good and provided a late "landas" does not suddenly arise there is no reason why bumper crops should not be harvested.

The District Officer, Miri, reports that a lorry driver was killed at Bakam when his lorry, driven too near the edge of the bridge, overturned into the stream.

The progress and prosperity of the Sibuti Dayaks, who incidentally own no rubber in the Sibuti, are shown by the fact that three young Dayaks have applied to erect standard shophouses on the new lots at Sibuti Bazaar.

The District Officer, Baram, reports that the stories of a serious epidemic which were reported last month were unfounded, and were the result of exaggerated rumours of sickness in territory beyond the border. Tuanku Suror and Mr. H. Brodie returned to Marudi on the 17th after a rapid journey to Leo Matu. They found all paths closed and most of the villages and farms taboo against the chances of infection. As a result of their visit, the natives have renewed their normal existence.

The District Officer, Bintulu, reports that during an inspection in the Tatau district it was discovered that 431 Dayaks had illegally planted from about 500 to 2,000 rubber plants each. They all admitted to illegal planting.

A case of wounding by a pig trap was investigated by the Native Officer, Sebauh. It appears that a girl of 18 was wounded in the thigh by the trap. She admitted that she knew the whereabouts of the trap, but said that she had forgotten about it. The trap was not illegally set and all the necessary warnings had been given.

The District Officer also reports with regret the death of P. Tua Kampong Haji Drahman bin Haji Matasan. He was Tua Kampong from 1908 to 1937 and received the Long Service Decoration on 26th September 1929.

A very successful party was held at the Bintulu Recreation Club on Boxing Day. There was a distribution of presents by Father Christmas to a large number of children, Dayak dancing, a Chinese and Malay dinner and a Bangsawan of local talent, followed by cards and Fan Tan for those who wished. The profits are to be contributed to the War Fund.

Fifth Division News.

DECEMBER, 1940.

The Hon'ble the Resident, Fifth Division, reports that there has been a most unusual drought during the latter part of the month which threatens to affect the padi crop adversely.

The seven mile round at Limbang has been reopened though it has not been possible to finish all the bridges. About half the main road in the bazaar has been remade and the work is still continuing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Malaya Patriotic Fund, Sarawak Branch, Third Division.

Sibu, 28th December, 1940.

The Editor,
The Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

DEAR SIR,

I give below contents of the telegrams exchanged between the Committee and British Red Cross and St. John Fund and should be grateful if you would kindly publish these in the Gazette.

From Red Cross :—

"British Redcross and St. Johns beg you will accept our cordial good wishes for 1941 and renewed grateful thanks for all your help Chetwode British Red Cross."

To Chairman, Red Cross :—

"Committee most heartily reciprocate your good wishes Cobbold."

Yours faithfully,

P. C. V. COBBOLD,
Hon. Treasurer.

Sibu, 2nd January, 1941.

The Editor,
The Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

DEAR SIR,

BRITISH RED CROSS.

I enclose copies of two letters received from the British Red Cross and should be glad if you would publish these.

Yours faithfully,

P. C. V. COBBOLD,
Hon. Treasurer.

War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

14, GROSVENOR CRESCENT,
LONDON, S.W.1.
17th October, 1940.

P. C. V. COBBOLD, Esq.,
Hon. Treasurer,
Malaya Patriotic Fund,
Sibu.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 20th August, I beg to inform you that we have now received the draft for £900 referred to therein through Messrs. the Borneo Company, Ltd. Enclosed is an official

receipt for this sum and we have noted your desire that this remittance should be devoted for the following purposes:—

(a) £550 for cost of an Ambulance with the following wordings suitably painted "Gift of the People of Third Division, Sarawak."

(b) £350 as a general contribution towards the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

I should like once more to express our appreciation for the practical support which we are receiving from the Malaya Patriotic Fund, and would ask you to be good enough to transmit our grateful thanks to all concerned. Their continued sympathy and interest in our work is a great encouragement to us all.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) WILLIAM H. GOSCHEN,
Chairman,
Finance Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

14, GROSVENOR CRESCENT,
LONDON, S.W.1.
17th October, 1940.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to your letter of August 20th we called you on October 15th, as follows:

DEEPLY GRATEFUL FIFTH DONATION
£900 RECEIVED FOR AMBULANCE AND
GENERAL FUND WRITING.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of your donation has already been forwarded to you by our Finance Secretary.

As Chairman of the Executive Committee may I say, on behalf of the Joint War Organisation, how grateful we are for this further donation and to express the hope that you will be able to convey to those, who have so generously subscribed our deep appreciation for their thoughtfulness and generosity. It is indeed most stimulating and encouraging to have this continued support.

Your remittance will be devoted exactly as you require. An ambulance, bearing the inscription quoted in your letter and the balance will be added to our general fund.

With renewed thanks to all members of the Malaya Patriotic Fund in Sarawak.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) PHILIP CHETWODE,
Field-Marshal, Chairman.

P. C. V. COBBOLD, Esq.,

Hon. Treasurer,
Malaya Patriotic Fund,
Sarawak Branch, Third Division,
Sarawak.

MELUAN WAR EFFORT.

(The two following letters are published at the request of the Hon. Treasurer of the War Effort Fund, Third Division, and record a splendid effort made in an isolated district with a very small population.)

DISTRICT OFFICER,
KANOWIT,
24th January, 1941.

SIR,

I enclose herewith a letter from the Secretary of a Committee which collected funds for the China Relief Fund and War Effort Fund, during the coupon issue at Meluan, from January 6th to 9th. In view of the small population in the Meluan district, you may consider it worth while publishing the result in the *Gazette*.

A total of \$420.60 was collected, expenses being \$20.22, leaving a profit of \$400.38, which was equally divided between the War Effort and China Relief Funds. \$122 was collected as gifts from Julau and Meluan, Chinese traders, and \$39 from Government staff and police. The rest was collected from various forms of games, such as coconut shies, etc.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) F. B. K. DRAKE,
Cadet Officer.

P. C. V. COBBOLD, Esq.,
Hon. Treasurer,
Sarawak War Effort Fund,
Sibu.

On the 8th of January, 1941, games arranged by Government staff were held in aid of the Sarawak War Effort Fund and China Relief Fund.

Owing to the little population of Chinese and natives in this district, many ways of effective collections were carried out. The difficulty of collecting money from Dayaks is of course well known. For this, interesting and marvellous games were obliged to be held in order to get some proceeds and to meet their satisfactions.

Though this district is so small and isolated the proceeds, \$420.60, is a sign of great enthusiasm shown by local Chinese and Natives.

This was the first collection for War Effort Fund and China Relief Fund made by Government Staff, Meluan.

The followings were responsible for the success of the Funds:—

President	...	Abang Haji Amin
Hon. Treasurer	...	Wong Leong Kai
Assistants	...	A. Yahya
		L/Sgt. Janggoi
		Wong Yik Ping
		Hong Chai Ping.

The net profit \$400.38 was equally divided between the two funds.

(Sgd.) JOHNY HO,
Hon. Secretary.

اعلان

درما مستيا تانه ملايو-چاواغن سراواق
(فيهيچ ملايو كوچيغ)

مشواره چوانتكوام تله دادكي دميلييس دارالكريل،
درومه يغامه برحمة دائو، فتغكي، قد هاري مستيو
30 نويمبر 1940، فوكل 2 فتغ، دكتواي اوله
يغامه برحمة دائو، فتغكي.

اغكوت دان كوميتي 2 يغ حضيرو-

يغامه برحمة دائو، منترى، يغامه برحمة دائو،
اس، يغبجر حمة دائو، بنتارال، ايغ محمد دائو، ايغ
صفواني، حج بوشرا، حج ابراهيم بن حج صالح،
بوجغ بن حج عبدالرحمن، حج هيثي بن حج بوجغ، حج
بكاوي، محمد ليمبوغ، توكافو غ حسن، توكافو غ حج
بوجغ، توكافو غ حج هاشيم، حج بولبير بن مادون،
توكافو غ محمد دول، مهاري بن حج قاسيم، محمد
شريف، حج زايبي، توكافو غ هاشيم، توكافو غ
توانكو حج محمد دان توكافو غ محمد طه.

اغكوت دان كوميتي 2 يغبتيان حضيرو-

ايغ حج مصطفى، ايغ محمد زواوي، حج بولصن،
محمد علي، مسهمة بن من، محمد سايه، توكافو غ
حج بكري، توكافو غ اواغ عمر، محمد انوار، محمد
قاسيم دان حج علي.

مشواره دمولاي قد فوكل 2.30، فتغ، ملك
يغامه برحمة دائو، فتغكي، تله مغالور مسياي
اوچش دغن رغبكسن مرة ميته، ايغ محمد دائو،
مستيا، وسها يغبجر حمة، ميپوترنر فصل 2 يغ هديق
دتراشكن دان فصلا، يغبجر هديق كشد بواه فيكيان
مرة مندافه فرموتوجوان رامي ي-

1 مستيا، وسها تله منراشكن دريصال كلوار ماسق
كيبرا درما مستيا مرة سمنوكرن مسياي واغ فوغون
بروسيه درغد بلنجا 20 تارن 20 سيشتمبر 1940
برجمله \$1,017.76 تله دباير كشد تان فوغواس 1940
درما مستيا تانه ملايو-چاواغي سراواق، قد 14
نويمبر 1940، دان ليس نام 2 اورغ بندرما واغ مرة
فندرم بارغ 2 مسده ديكيرن بروسيم 2 بواه مسيزان
ددالم رواغن اخبار سراواق گيزنس.

2 دغن مقصود كتوا فمشواره اية ملك مستيا
وسها مغهورايكن دغن لنچون سائو فرماتو واغ
درما اية درغد مسياي دان سائو چمله واغ فوغون
گومشون درغد كمفو غ، چياهن دان تلوق رائنو دان
مهتا بيلغن تمشة مان يغ مندرماكن بارغ 2 يغبجرها
اوتنو، فرجواني يغبته دلاكون درديوان مدرسه ملايو قد
10 دان 11 بون اوگوسه 1940.

3 تله دنپان كيبرا بركانن دغن فوغون يغبته
دترما كمدن درغد ماس فرايكتن، كيبرا يغبتر مسيو
ددالم بهاگين لمبر 1 دانس اتي ايان برجمله مسياي
\$50.37 مسها ماسيه ددالم مسيقتن بندهاري
يغبكرمة كران مونوگو كدائن ددالم مسيقتن بندهاري
يغام قد هارنن.

4 بركانن دغن چداغن هديق مغادكن فرماين
وايغ 2 اورغ كمفو غ اية ملك فمشواره تله
برموتوجو بواه ميپكلن چداغن يغبمكيران كران دداني
اكن معجادي كسوسهن هديق ميپاكونن تمشة 2
فرماين اية، فرومسهان باغي ميهيچ فغو غ وايغ
ليليان تله دچواي ملك تياك روفان اد سواه كلفكن
بواه ديهائي ماسي كشد فرماين اورغ 2 كمفو غ مليكن
دغن اوغكوس يغ مساعه برامس.

5 فمشواره تله برموتوجو هديق مندالكن
توتون كشد تان فوغواس واغ بن لومبا فراهو، بركانن
دغن بهاگين يغ دغاكن كشد فوغون كيست ياميه
واغ فراوليپن درغد لومبا فراهو، يغبدرلاكون قد 8
هارديون اوگوسه 1940 يغ مان تله ترنتو ساتو 2
فرمسين مشرة ترلنق ددالم ميهيچ مشواره
كوميتي لومبا فراهو، يغبداكن قد 5 هاري بون مرچ
1940 فمشواره منچونوغيك فرمستان انس كورهن
يغامه برحمة دائو، فتغكي، بواه مغولكن فرموتن
اين كشد تان چيرمينه لومبا فراهو، دكوچيغ مسياي
بوليه مندافه مسا، كفتوسن.

6 كتوا فمشواره بران كشد رامي اكدك فركان
برفوغوسه 2 واغ درما مستيا يغ مسدغ دجالن اوله
فيهيچ كيست موليپ دغدكن دغن مان يغ مسده بگيتو
مسها 2 فمشواره رامي بركانن تياك مسراي
برمواور دغن گيراغ هائي كادان كيست مستي
لنچون مرة مغولغ فوغون 2 دغن مسراف
بوليه.

مستيا، وسها منميه كتا چكلو سفكوه بگيتو
فيكيان رامي هديق منچونن فركارا فوغون درما
اين ملك هديقله كيه دهولو تان 2 اميل هالوس
مفرنن بگيمان توجوان كولا-ن دان فايدنه يغ فوغون
درما مستيا اولاي 2 يفسا فوغون سبب توجادي؟
افيل ساتو 2 درغد فايدنن مسده منچو كشد
فوتن قوم 2 كيست لتولوه فرجالن مسرب مسري
فوغون اكن معجادي موده هاروس جوا دتراغن
كشد مسياي فيفولوم بواف فهم-اندله مسوكو درغد
فايدنن اية اياله فاكلي منولق مريها دان منولغ
ممينتو والون دغن سدنيكه باغي اورغ 2 يغ بركجا
سيغ دان مالم كران مغوكوه كسلامتن تانه اير كيست
مسديري.

كمدن درغد اف يغبته ترهوري ملك كبايكن
فيكيان يغ حضيرو مسوكا هديق مفيدر فغوغي
مريك 2 يغام مميكغ جوانن كوميتي 2 دغن دگنيتن
اوله بريلغ اهلي يغ مميكغ جوانن تيش ياميه توام
كمفو غ ددالم بندر كوچيغ مسياي تله ديكيرن كيه
لايغ منجان فوغون كشد اتق 2 بواي ددالم كمفو غ 2
دري كران كيه فنداغن كشدان ماسيغ 2.
فرلنتيكن بهارو اكن دمولي داري 1 هاريون
دمسيغ 1940، ملك نام 2 دان جوانن ماسيغ 2 ايس
تله دنتشكن مشرة برايكوت ي-

يغد فرتو ا

يغامه برحمة دائو، فتغكي
ناييب 2 يغبفرتو

يغامه برحمة دائو، منترى، يغامه برحمة دائو،
اس، يغبجر حمة دائو، بنتارال، يغبجر حمة دائو، ايغ حج
مهيبي، يغبجر حمة دائو، حج محي الدين دان
يغبجر حمة ايغ قيشلي.

مستيا، وسها يغبكرمة
فونولغ مستيا، وسها يغبجر جوانن بندهاري يغبكرمة
(برموتو)

بندهاري يغبكرمة (برموتو) ايغ محمد زواوي دان
ايغ صفواني

اهلي 2 كوميتي 2 دان فنيال فوغون (توام كمفو غ
ددالم كوچيغ دغن فرموتوغيك فغيبه 2 مريكمت)
محمد دول، حج هاشيم (مسالوق)، حج بكري، محمد
حسن، عثمان، محمد (فونوغ) تولاكو حج محمد، حج
هاشيم (ليبنغ) بوجغ باغر، محمد ترا، محمد طه، اواغ
عمر حج بوجغ، محمد هاشيم دان حج اجه.

فهرستهای مالی

...	2.52	...	هرگا قرطس ۲ رابا ستم دالین ...
...	35.25	...	هرگا مینیب مشواره بوکو ۲ وسیع
...	1.32	...	سوره میاران ...
...	15.16	...	هرگا ستم سوره ۲ ...
56.60	2.35	...	هرگا نوتیس فورم فرگرم دان لین ...
			بلنجا اورغ فموشوت درما دالین ...
			جمعه واغ یغله دسره کفد
			توان ففواس درما ستم
\$1,017.76	...	...	تانه مایق چاواش سراواق
			دغیابن ددالم کوچیغ فد
			14 هاریبول نویمیر
...	\$ 1,017.76	...	1940.
8.70	...	...	ایغ همدان نیتیب اویسار سمونین
6.02	...	...	فوفوتن دکمفوغ سمفون گروفکغ ...
1.00	...	...	فوفوتن دکمفوغ تیبون ...
5.30	...	...	,, درغد توا کمفوغ چاوان
.80	...	...	,, درغد توکی ۲ فاسر سمرا
1.65	...	...	,, دکمفوغ کلکا سمونین
			لیاس بن لیمان فوفوتن دکمفوغ لیند تانه
			توا کمفوغ مسیلی فوفوتن دکمفوغ
17.60	...	...	سالی دان سوئی مس ...
.90	...	...	توا کمفوغ دول فوفوتن دکمفوغ چاوان ...
			محمد نور بن حج حسن فوفوتن
3.50	...	...	دکمفوغ سینچن دان تنیوچ ...
			محمد ابراهیم بن صف فوفوتن درغد
4.90	...	...	اوزغ ۲ دکبون کمفوتی داهن
			باقی واغ ددالم تاهن بند هاری یغکرمه هفک تاریخ
\$ 50.37			این کیتان
			ایغ محمد زواوی
			ایغ صفوانی
			ایغ محمد دایم
			مستیار مسها یغکرمه

PUSTAKA
NEGERI
SARAWAK

Kuching Market Price List.

January, 1941.

Article	per	Kuching January	
		Average for month	
Meat			
Beef steak	kati	\$	cts.
Do curry meat	do		48
Buffalo 1st quality	do		42
Do Curry meat	do		37
Do Feet	do		30
Do Heart	do		12
Do Kidneys	do		37
Do Liver	do		20
Do Bones	do		37
Do Tail	each		17
Do Tongue	kati		37
Pork lean	do		56
Do " No. 2	do		46
Do with fat	do		40
Do fat	do		30
Pig, Brain	each		5
Feet	kati		32
Head	do		26
Tongue	do		54
Bones	do		35
Fowls	ds		45-65
Fowls Dayak Breed	do		60
Capon	do		70
Ducks	do		55
Pigeons	each		30
Geese (Full Grown) large	kati		70
Eggs			
Fowls	each		4
Ducks	do		3
Do Salted	do		3
Fish			
Fish No. 1 (fresh)	kati		40-48
Do 2 do	do		24
Do 3 do	do		11
Fish No. 1 (cooked)	do		40-48
Do 2 do	do		24
Do 3 do	do		11
Fish No. 1 (salted)	do		32-40
Do 2 do	do		22-30
Do 3 do	do		16-20
Crab No. 1	do		20
Do 2	do		18
Do 3	do		16
Udang gala	do		24
Do Siar white	do		24
Do Payak red	do		11
Vegetables			
Baukuang	kati		4
Brinjal	do		7
Cabbage	do		28
Celery	tie		6
Cucumber	kati		1
French Beans	do		24
Garlic (Fresh)	do		36
Ginger (French)	do		10
Kangkong	do		8
Labu (merah)	do		24
Ladies Finger	do		10
Lettuce (Chinese)	do		32
Lobak (Turnips)	do		12
Long Beans	do		8
Onions (Bombay)	do		12
Do (Smaller)	do		12
Patola	do		10
Potatoes (Bengal)	do		11
Do (Sweet)	do		3
Pria	do		16
Pumpkin	do		24
Radish	do		12
Sawi	do		10
Sireh	b'dle		1
Yams	kati		6

KUCHING MARKET PRICE LIST.—(Contd.)

January, 1941.

Article		per	Kuching January	
			Average for month	
Fruit				
Coconuts	..	each	\$	cts 2
Curry Stuffs				
Chillies Green	..	kati		13
Do Dried	..	do		28
Do Red	..	do		40
Sundries				
Betel-nut (Fresh)	..	100		15
Do (Dried)	..	picul		1.00
Blachan	..	kati		17
Bread	..	loaf		4
Butter (Australian)	..	1 lb tin		65
Do do	..	2 do		1.30
Cinnamon	..	kati		32
Cloves	..	do		64
Coffee	..	do		28
Firewood	..	cart		1.80—2.40
Flour (Wheat) 1st quality	..	kati		9½
Ghee (1st quality)	..	do		85
Do 2nd do	..	do		60
Jintan Hitam	..	do		28
Jadam	..	do		85
Jimnju	..	do		32
Katumbur	..	chupak		13
Lada Hitam	..	kati		12
Do Putih	..	do		22
Langkuas	..	do		6
Lard	..	do		32
Matches	..	pkt.		18
Milk	..	tin		97—32
Do (Fresh)	..	bottle		10—20
Oil Coconut	..	do		8—11
Do Kachang	..	kati		20
Do Kerosene (Crown Brand)	..	case		6.00
Rice Siam No. 1	..	g'tang		55
Do 2	..	do		54
Do 3	..	do		48
Rice Dayak No. 1	..	do		—
Do 2	..	do		—
Rice Saigon	..	do		44
Saffron (Fresh)	..	kati		6
Do (Dried)	..	do		16
Salt Fine	..	do		54
Do Coarse	..	do		44
Sugar (Brown)	..	do		11½
Do (White)	..	do		11½
Tamarind	..	do		9
Tea (Ceylon)	..	pound		1.25—1.65
Do (Chinese)	..	in pkt.		20—26