



THE

Sarawak Gazette.

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The Sarawak Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1928.

Birth.

Charles-Ross.—On November 22nd, at "Mellies," 1244 mile, Kuching, to Mr. & Mrs. C. Charles-Ross, a daughter—Eveline.

Marrings.

Wan—Siu.—On 2nd November, 1928, at St. Joseph's Church, Kuching, MICHAEL WAN CHAN HONG, of Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, Met, to Miss AURELIA SIU, of St. Teresa's Convent, Kuching. Father A. Halligan officiated at the wedding.

NOTES.

(Sarawak).

Some papers have recently contained several articles which state that Her Highness the Ruman intends in the near future to take part in screen productions in America. There is, of course, no truth in this assertion whatsoever. It is, however, correct to say that Her Highness is returning to Europe by way of America during next year.

H.H.M.Y. Mohsana reached Kuching on 31st October from Penang, via Singapore. Mr. C. Willes Johnson, who has come to Sarawak on duty, arrived as a passenger.

The following appointments were published in the Government Gazette of 18th November:—Mr. J. A. H. Hardie to be Director of the Government Air Service; Mr. W. H. Phillips to be Flight Lieutenant; Mr. J. W. Goodban to be Leading Aircraftman; Mr. T. A. Reid to be an Assistant Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department.

On 11th November the now customary two minutes' silence was observed at Kuching, and we believe at all outstations. In another column we give an account of the Ex-Service Dinner held on the same day.

We publish the Menu of the Armistice Dinner held at the Hotel Publico, Sibu, on November the 11th.

Menu.

Zakouska
Bychnoi Breast
Kot Sarawak
Kourings Kollaty
S. Garashken
Jareny Gous
S. Fableknon Saccaron,
Kartofel, Baby
Asparaj
Roy Mackengeno
Marsjenaye
Kafe

No further details have been sent except that every host was his own guest and a good time was had by all.

THE Chief Health Officer, in his published statistics, estimates the population of Kuching at 24,575. The birth rate is 30.6 (per mille) and the death rate 22.23.

A friend of the late Archdeacon Perham, the Rev. A. R. Carr, of 8, Shrubbery Avenue, Worcester, England, is hoping to write a booklet in regard to him, and would be grateful for any information about his life in Sarawak and Singapore that might be sent him.

ANOTHER link with old Sarawak history, and perhaps rather a pathetic one, is contained in a letter from Mr. James Channon, son of Capt. Channon, at one time in the Sarawak Service.

Mr. Channon writes to His Highness the Rajah that he is now seventy years of age and that he lost his only son in the war, he now wishes to send to Sarawak the pearl-handled sword of honour presented to his father by Sir James Brooke.

The following note is from the *Sarawak Civil Service List*—

Channon, John (1862—1863). Captain H.H. Gunboat *Heartsease*. Entered the Service 21 July 1862. Commanding the *Jolly Bachelor* on \$30 per month. Commanding the *Badger* December 1862; the *Penas* June 1866; the *Heartsease* April 1865. Retired on pension 6 April 1868. Served in many engagements against Dayak and Malay pirates. The Tuan Muda wrote of him in 1859: "His valuable services, as well as steady and brave conduct, both on board and in the jungle, cannot be too highly praised in the annals of Sarawak."

On 1st November, 1928, Kuching received a visit from the Royal Air Force Flight, consisting of four "Southampton" type flying boats, which are carrying out a further cruise in Eastern waters.

Each boat has a span of 75 feet, a length of 50 feet, a draught of about 3 feet and a weight, at normal full load, of about 7 tons. They are each propelled by two "Napier Lion" engines of 500 horse-power and carry a crew of four persons.

The officers and airmen of the Flight were received on their arrival at Pandang and during their stay of four days many parties were given in their honour, terminating with a most enjoyable evening at Astana.

The opportunity was taken by many residents to visit the machines at their anchorage and, through the kindness of the officers, were shown over the craft.

The Flight left at dawn on 5th November for Labuan.

We take this opportunity to wish them again "bon voyage" and to assure them of our hope that we may again be given the pleasure of entertaining the "Junior Service."

The following is the programme to be followed out with the names of the officers.

Nov. 1:	Leave Singapore, arrive Kuching.
" 5:	Arrive Labuan.
" 7:	" Puerto Princessa.
" 9:	" Manila.
" 10:	" Salomague.
" 17:	" Hong Kong.
" 26:	" Touraine Bay.
" 28:	" Coconut Bay.
" 30:	" Bangkok.
Dec. 5:	" Victoria Point.
" 7:	" Penang.
" 11:	" Singapore.

The flight is commanded by Group-Capt. H. M. Cass-Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C., and the second-in-command is Squadron-Leader G. E. Liveck, D.F.C. The other officers are Flight Lieutenants P. E. Maitland, A.F.C., D. V. Carnegie, A.F.C., C. G. Wigglesworth, A.F.C., H. G. Sawyer, A.F.C., and Flying Officers S. D. Scott and G. E. Nicholletts.

The following telegram from the Members of the Far East Flight was received on 5th November, 1928:—"His Highness the Rajah. Many thanks for all the kindness we all received during our visit, the arrangements were excellent.—*Far East Flight*."

A correspondent informs us that Capt. H. M. A. Day, son of H. R. A. Day, late of the Sarawak Civil Service, has taken up flying and has recently been promoted Captain and Flight Commander. He is at present attached to H.M.S. *Berwick* on the China Station. Mr. W. H. Phillips, who is gazetted this month as Flight Lieutenant in the Government Air Service, was serving in the *Berwick* in 1925.

We have to thank the Electrical Department for the following:—

TEN ELECTRICAL COMMANDMENTS.

- 1.—*Thou shalt have no needless dudgey in thy home—delegating to electricity all wearisome tasks.*
- 2.—*Remember the clear light—don't leave it burning.*
- 3.—*Thou shalt not permit the cords of thy appliances to become frayed and worn, and easy prey to short circuit.*
- 4.—*Thou shalt not allow the frost to gather to an unseasonable depth upon the freezing unit of thy refrigerator.*
- 5.—*Remember thy bag of thy vacuum cleaner to keep it empty.*

- 6.—*Then shalt not forget that electricity is cheaper than eyeright, and shalt use freely of the first to improve the second.*
- 7.—*Then shalt not test thy electric circuits beyond their capacity lest they blow out their fuses.*
- 8.—*Then shalt not fail to keep extra lamps in the house against the day when they shall surely be needed.*
- 9.—*Then shalt have at least one light in every room controlled by a switch near each door—thus wilt you save much stabbing of toes and barking of shins.*
- 10.—*Then shalt utilise thy toaster and thy percolator and all thy table appliances to the fullest extent, for thus wilt thou add to thy own comfort and thy family's enjoyment.*

A notification appears in the *Government Gazette* that His Highness the Rajah has approved of the name "Thomson Road" being given to the new road running through the Borneo Company's property connecting the Main Bazaar with Padungin.

This is in deference to the memory of the Company's late Managing Director Mr. Peter Duguid Thomson.

Armistice Day.

Owing to Armistice Day falling on a Sunday this year, the selling of Christmas Poppies was held on the previous day. Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Griffiths and Miss Tait kindly undertook this somewhat arduous task. They achieved splendid results, realizing in all \$426 for the disabled soldiers' fund.

A dinner for ex-service men, followed by an informal dance, was held at the Club on Sunday. Thirty ex-service men and nineteen Sikhs and Sepoys were present at the dinner. After the toasts to the Rajah, the King, and the Dead, the President called on Mr. William Johnson to speak. The gist of his remarks is given below.

"Gentlemen, in response to the request of your President, Dr. Marjoribanks, I rise to say a few words to you.

"We have met here to-night in order to observe the 10th anniversary of the Armistice following the Great War. The most important feature in the celebration of this anniversary, to my mind, is the 'Two Minutes' Silence' which is observed. It is an impressive measure not only by service men but by everyone of the Empire to whom the Great War means anything. The institution of that Silence was a master-stroke and it is difficult to imagine any other manner by which the great event and all its consequences could have been better kept alive in our minds.

"It is intended, I like to think, first as an expression of our thankfulness for deliverance; secondly as a mark of our profound respect for those who gave their lives for their country; and thirdly as a reminder to those of us who were then living, as well as to those that come after, of the awfulness of war, so that we may each one of us to the best of our power, do what is possible to assist in avoiding another such catastrophe.

"I hope and believe that the Great Silence will continue to be observed so long as the British Empire lasts. No words can add anything to its significance.

"Turning now to these annual reunions such as that in which we are taking part to-night, their primary object, I take it, is to afford ex-service men, wherever they may be found, an opportunity of coming together and celebrating the occasion in such manner as may be thought fit. It is right and only natural when the event is more or less fresh in our minds that we should make this in part an occasion for rejoicing. For how long we shall continue to do so remains to be seen. Memories are short and new generations appear. In the light of past history I venture to think that the idea of rejoicing over victory may gradually die away. However that may be, it is difficult to my mind regarding the war which has not already been said.

"But this 10th anniversary may perhaps be considered a special milestone at which we may take stock of our position.

"The feeling of most of us, for some years after 1918, must have been that another war was unthinkable. The nations were weary and it was even said that, if another war was declared, the great mass of their peoples would refuse to fight. I am not so sanguine, and, though progress has been made in many directions during the last decade, the further we go from 1918 the more we realize the difficulties of securing the impossibility of securing universal peace. We hear of the League of Nations, of Conferences and of proposals for disarmament and we hope and pray for their success, but we can hardly help noticing that almost before the signatures on a Peace Pact are dry, the very nations advocating disarmament, which even if achieved would not necessarily prevent war, are wrangling amongst themselves about the number of battleships and so forth which they regard as essential they should keep for what they are pleased to call defensive purposes. So long as each nation remains the judge of its own requirements, I see no way out of this deadlock.

"But I am getting rather out of my depth and before I close I should like, if you will bear with me, to say a few words about the Country in which we are most interested and to consider what we as ex-service men can do for the good of Sarawak.

"Three important principles which are impressed upon the fighting services—I put them in inverse order of importance—are comradeship, discipline, and loyalty.

"Let us remember that most of us—I refer to Government Officers—are still in service and always keep before us all that the word "Service" implies. While we are proud to have been born British it is well to remember that Sarawak is not a European Country and that the policy of Government has always been to further the interests of its indigenous peoples and of those others who do so much for its trade and prosperity.

"If we move away from the original and well-recognized Brooke policy, now of some 60 years standing, the policy of working for the good of the inhabitants, if we countenance the extravagant ideas that have been so prevalent elsewhere since the war, so, as surely as the sun rises, we shall fail in our Trust. Simplicity has been the key-note to the success of Sarawak. Let us all, in our own spheres, keep it so, and help to see that the resources of the country are devoted to the best interests of general progress, not wasted in unremunerative undertakings or in producing a false standard of comfort which is unsuitable to our circumstances. Expenditure of that kind only adds to the cost of living, just as those Great Shows which have sprung up in London and elsewhere, rising with each other in providing huge buildings with every comfort and luxury, must,

to meet the expense, increase the price of the goods they sell and so cause a demand for higher wages, leaving the wage earner no better off than before.

"Let us not follow all western ideas and standards. We may and should base ourselves in principle upon British justice and British measures but let us adapt them to suit our surroundings and beware of importing too quickly western methods which cannot be appreciated or even understood by eastern races. Do not let us think that only what happens in our own time matters. The life of a country is a very long one, we who serve it may last do so by curbing our impetuosity and by building slowly and surely.

"I realize, Gentlemen, how easy it is to criticize, how difficult to construct, and you may well ask yourselves why I should presume to stand here preaching to many of you who have spent your best years in the country. My apology must be my intense love of Sarawak and I would further add that while my official connection with the service dates back sixteen years from the present month of November, I was also born and brought up in the Sarawak atmosphere. One of my earliest recollections is that of being taken to stay with the late Rajah in England where I met for the first time our present Rajah and the Tuan Muda sitting on their nursery floor uttering strange cries which I no doubt immediately recognized as having had their origin in the jungle.

"Following the spirit of comradeship, we should see to it that there is no trace of jealousy or of unbrotherly rivalry whether between one individual and another or between one department and another. We are all in the same boat so let us pull together.

"We may count ourselves fortunate in being members of a unique Service, under a Rajah who, after 31 years of activity, has his heart and soul in his country and whose zeal for and love of Sarawak, as was the case with his predecessors, only increases as the years roll on. It is no particular credit to any of us to have been able to enter this Service. We had no examination to pass and some of us may have had little or no qualification. We were chosen because it was anticipated that we were of the type that would make good. If we—each of us—import into our service the true spirit of comradeship and that second principle which I have mentioned—discipline, we shall make good.

"I know, Gentlemen, that I shall have you with me when I say that there has never been any question about the third principle—loyalty, and if we keep always before us and observe those three principles we shall have the great privilege and satisfaction of knowing that we are doing our bit in the Service of our Rajah by working for the good of Sarawak and upholding its constitution and independence.

"Before I sit down let me add a foot-note to say how really happy I am to have been given this opportunity of being in Sarawak once more and of meeting you all here to-night."

Stone Remains in Sarawak.

Mr. E. V. Andreini, District Officer, Barau, has reported the discovery in the Kelabit country of some very interesting stone remains. An account of these is given in the *Singapore Free Press*. The remains were found in the interior of the Baram District, not far from the Dutch border. There was one stone monument, about 20 feet high, somewhat bell-shaped, with an inscription in Chinese

of which the words "Sun Peng" have been deciphered. Ong Sun Peng, it will be remembered, was the name of the Chinese Governor of a colony on the Kinabatangan whose sister married the first Mahkota Sultan of Sarawak. Another monument bore writing which is unknown, but not Chinese, and there were also geometrical patterns; the second monument is described as being about 12 feet high, in the shape of an elephant lying on its back. In another place were what seemed to be grave stones, some with clouds carving of a woman, elsewhere again were stones showing affinities with Buddhist culture, and the remains of an ancient fort.

The news of this discovery will no doubt encourage those who believe in the theory of a Chinese origin for our Dusun tribes, but it will not really help them much. A party of Chinese, traders or prospectors or possibly refugees, may have penetrated to the headwaters of the Baram, but it does not follow that instead of dying out they founded a new race of quite different language and characteristics. The Sino-Dusun enthusiasts had better remember how prone the Chinese tongue is to turn an 'r' into an 'l'; and pin their faith to a place name: 'K'irabala' then clearly becomes 'K'ira-bala' 'The New China'—watchword of a 14th century; forerunner of a movement of our own day: name bestowed on the most prominent feature of the Northern territory from which the new order was to spread: home of a nation yet unborn: an Oriental Olympus: and a peg for a more than dubious ethnological assertion.—(*M.N.S. Herald*.)

Sarawak and the Aerial Factor.

BY AIR TO INDIA.

Speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, announced that international difficulties connected with the right to fly over foreign territories, which stood in the way of a weekly London-Karachi air service, had finally been removed, and the service would start early in the spring.—(*Extract from Straits Times*.)

Of the vast numbers of people who have read the above and similar notes with mild interest it is safe to say that a large majority would own to quite nebulous ideas on the subject of the economic importance of commercial aircraft.

The carrying of passengers and freight by aeroplane over great distances, at speeds unequalled by any other form of transport, is steadily becoming more general and it is of interest to conjecture how and when Sarawak will be affected by this changing order of things.

Recently, in England, a meeting of General Managers of Railways discussed the question of seeking Government support for the promotion of a bill granting railways powers to undertake aerial transport. The very contemplation of such a step as this is a clear indication that commercial aviation is now regarded as a sound business proposition.

There are to-day, operating in the United States alone, no less than 3,230 Civil and Commercial Aeroplanes, a fact which points to the progress which is being made and the part which is now being played by aircraft in everyday affairs.

The recent visit of the Royal Air Force Flight, their arrival to schedule time after a trip of 470 miles can scarcely fail to stimulate our interest. Little further imagination is needed to visualize the possibilities and to realize the importance of the aerial factor in the future of Sarawak.

Of equal significance to us here is the newly-constituted mail and passenger service between Amsterdam and the Dutch East Indies. Machines will operate monthly on this stretch of 8,312 miles and later arrangements will provide for a weekly service to and from Holland.

Looking backward over the comparatively short space of twenty years, the evolution from the aeroplane equipped with little more than a motor-cycle engine to the large 50-ton flying boats of to-day can only point to the intensity of purpose with which the problem has been tackled.

The factors which, perhaps, have contributed most to this progress, are an increasing knowledge of the science of flying and the production of more efficient engines.

Research in these matters is proceeding with undiminished keenness. Witness is borne to this by the recent successful flight of an aeroplane propelled by a crude oil engine. The practical immunity from fire and the reduced running costs resulting from the use of this type of engine is obvious.

To create in our mind aeroplanes of, say, ten years' time, which will carry hundreds of tons of freight between Singapore and the ports of Sarawak moves safely and more cheaply than the ships of to-day, is surely a speculation far less fantastic than the whirled development witnessed by many of us since the pre-war days.

Without underestimating the praise due to those pioneers upon whose failures and successes our present knowledge is founded, we are slowly coming to understand that the day of the "intrepid birdman" has passed.

The "Master Pilot" has taken his place and aviation is proceeding to the position of pre-eminence to which it is destined.—*Sumat-outout*.

The Borneo Company.

A fresh record has been established by the Borneo Company. As the outcome of the year's trading to March 31 last profits were increased by the substantial sum of £25,021—approximately 25 per cent.—as compared with those of the year before, which was itself a record. As compared with 1922-3, the profits of the company actually show an expansion of something like 164 per cent. One is so much accustomed nowadays to hear of poor trading that a report of the kind presented by the Borneo Company comes as a welcome tonic. The increase in this Company's profits is the more remarkable since there has been no change in its issued Ordinary capital, which was in 1920 brought up to the present total of 1,600,000, although the 400,000 £1 Preference shares were issued in August, 1922. No dividend was paid for 1921-22, in which year the profits were less than one-sixth of last year's, but 3 per cent was distributed for the next two years, 6 per cent for 1924-5, 7 per cent for 1925-6, and 8 per cent for 1926-7. This rate is now being repeated, the bulk of the additional profits for the past year being transferred to taxation reserve. In their report the directors state that prices of latex have been maintained. A satisfactory revenue was derived from the Malaka Tax estate. The belit works, both at Singapore and Perang, have been working profitably. The new machinery and kiln recently installed at Singapore were in full operation before the end of the financial year, and have entirely

fulfilled expectations. Borneo Motors has continued to progress, and an increased dividend was received from this source, in which the Borneo Company held no less than 95 per cent of the share capital. A glance at the balance sheet shows that the Company's assets include stocks of tank and elephant herd, £449,000; merchandise stocks, £385,000; and stock of produce, £170,000; while £287,000 is due to the Company on debit balances. It holds investments amounting to £426,000, and cash to the extent of £119,000.—(*The China Express*.)

Amateur Gardening.

When the budding amateur gardener determines to make a study of Botanical nomenclature he soon finds that the seemingly formidable difficulties fade away, and not only does he find it easy to remember the names of the plants he grows, but his hobby is more enjoyable by reason of his increasing knowledge. It is easier to keep the name "antichlorus" in mind when one learns that it is derived from "antich" a flower and "chlor" a name.

When it is realized that the dandelion, whose formidable Latin name is "Taraxacum dens leonis," "taraxacum" meaning a change from the Greek "tarax," and that the juice of the plant were used by the old apothecaries to correct impurities of the blood, and "dens leonis" meaning lion's teeth from the shape of the leaves.

When we have learned that "acutis" means without a stem, that "aculeatus" means prickly, "glaber" smooth (without hairs), and that "hirsutus" is woolly, then such names as "Pentstemon glaber," "Ruscus aculeatus" and "Stachys hirsutus" become easy.

"Macropis" means like a poppy, "macha" being Greek for poppy and "pis" a face. We have "polypodium," from "polus" many, and "podon" little foot. "Fritillaria" is thus named because the flowers are similar to dice boxes—Latin "Fritilla." The specific name "molegrus" has reference to the chequered marking of the petals somewhat like the breast of a quail's foot for which "molegrus" is the Greek name.

From the few instances taken at random it will be seen that botanical names are not merely meaningless and puzzling strings of letters but that they may well have a subject for engrossing and entertaining study.

A Note from Upper Sarawak.

In these days the women of Europe and America have taken up games seriously. Darts with ferro-concrete limbs decay the superior male round tin bats, bravely refuse your offer of a smoke a hole, give you a thorough tiding, and then stick you for a cocktail at the 15th. Rubber-made missiles bombard you with ball-rollers, smash your returns, and then hit dartsly at pat-ball. Mixed hockey will recall painful memories, and even the Straits of Gibraltar have been compelled to capitulate to the overpowering Miss Gletsch.

The modern girl boxes, fences, flies, runs and shoots. A ladies' tour of bridge is a tense and awe-inspiring spectacle, and their quickness of hand at roulette is paralyzing. Burnt feathers and oil vehicles are things of the past; Kahana and cork-tails are their modern substitutes.

The Occident, however, is far from the Orient, and the little ladies of the East seem wary of imitating their more energetic sisters.

When, therefore, I was asked to referee a ladies' football match, it took much argument to convince me that I really was awake and taking nourishment.

Arriving on the ground, which was surrounded by a large and talkative crowd, I blew shrilly on my whistle and the players rose up from the ground and walked upon the field.

Twenty-two (or was it thirty-two, the numbers matter little) Japanese ladies of all ages and sizes came to my alarm began to take off their coats and sweaters. Modesty, however, was not outraged as every player had her fighting clothes on beneath. Each one pleased herself, and the variety was astonishing.

Pink shorts with black stripes, blue and white check shorts, pale blue with pink insertions, pink and black hoops, black with low bottoms all very striped and tied tightly around the waist with a short cord. Their upper works were clothed in skin-tight bodices (or are they corsets?) Here again exotic colours were popular. The players ages ranged from mature matrons of powerful physique to slim girls whose physique seemed to have been left behind. Several of the more experienced players sported headbands, the popular choice being that article known as a "honey cap." Others bound their heads with yards of cotton, but the youngsters covered their hair up and trusted to Allah.

The teams lined out, 8 forwards, 4 halves, 3 three-quarters, 2 goal-keepers and a mixture of these or four on the touch line to help where necessary.

Up goes the ball, thrown in the air by the referee, and the game has started.

The forwards hurt themselves at it as it comes down, and in a moment half a dozen are on the ground, the sound of a loud roar proclaiming the fact that disaster has fallen early on someone. A stout lady emerges from the centre, running with the ball held in front of her, indignantly down toward a cheerless stammer. She is pursued by the team, whilst two or three of the more agile sprinters lie on either side and wait for an opportunity to spring. Forward dashes an opposing back who grabs the running lady by the hair, they take a bad toss and the goal-keeper runs out and kicks both. The referee, whilst attempting to give a foul, is kicked as well, and pairs of females engage in single combat in far corners.

A long lean lady gets the ball, forgetting which side she is on, neatly scores into her own goal.

Dashing madly along to retrieve the ball, the referee is tripped up and a mob of women surge over his body. Goals are scored every minute, but who by and into whose goal everyone has lost count. The gorgeous shorts are bedraggled, and one or two of the flamboyant bodices have not stood the unfair strain.

Females in the crowd, unable to look on, frantically throw off their clothes and join in the game. Punter and footer the struggle becomes, and the appearance of another ball enables one to witness the unique spectacle of two goals being scored at the same time.

Half-time is disregarded and is really quite unnecessary as players change ends with impartiality.

Fifty minutes is considered enough, and then their men follow down upon the field and appropriate both balls and the game is at an end.

Half-fields are pathetic sights at all times. Bits of lace-insertion, hairpins, fragments of ribbon and here I say it! bits of hair cover the ground. The hysterical warriors sit on the ground and regard their torn and split war-coats with pride. The fighting shorts may have parted, but what of it "it was a famous victory"?

The referee is led off by his friends. He walks with downcast, glazed eyes staring at nothing. For, indeed, he has looked upon a scene of mighty valour, a struggle of prodigious deeds, and of pluck and endurance beyond the ken of any man.

Inter-Schools' Football Competitions.

The heaviest competition was shown between the seven schools which entered for the Senior and Junior Schools presented at the Annual Competition by Mr. Tan Siang Kim.

The Junior School was won by the Kampong Gajah School, who managed most unexpectedly to beat the Hokien School. Both teams put up a wonderful contest and it has been a real eye opener for many to realize how popular the game has become.

The Senior competition was won most deservedly by the team entered from the Roman Catholic Mission, who were without any doubt far superior to the Church of England's team.

The match was played on a "sticky" ground, and would have been of a far more interesting nature had it not been for heavy rain.

The R.C. team deserves much praise, for in spite of their having to attack in the "kitchen" half, they managed to score by really first-class "shooting."

Mr. C. H. Wales Johnson kindly consented to be present and, before handing the shield and medals to the winners, said: "It gives me great pleasure to have been asked to come here to-day in order to present an shield and medals to the winning team in your Inter-Schools Football Competition."

"We have seen a very interesting and heartily contested match, an outstanding feature being the shooting of the winners which in my opinion attained a high standard. If, in the greater game of life, after you leave school you play with the enthusiasm which you have shown to-day, you will do well. Always remember that that game too must be played fairly and squarely and that you must also play as a team. It will be as much your duty as life to help a colleague to win through as it is to make every effort to become successful yourself."

"I congratulate both winners and losers on their play to-day and I wish for all every happiness and success in the future."

The competitions ended with these hearty cheers for Mr. C. H. Wales Johnson.—(Contributed.)

The Adventures of Limbang, a Hero of Dyak Mythology.

(Continued.)

In the meantime Kheng and the others had become alarmed at his prolonged absence.

They forgot their own privations in their anxiety for him. And when the day broke and still to appearance, they set forth in quest of him. They sought for him far and wide, but discovered no trace of him. After several days search, they gave him up for lost, and sped home again by way of Sign Bhangray and Nidi Kandi, the latter an offshoot of the Kelong. With sad and sorrowful faces they told this story to the assembled kinsmen, and had to bear the unmerited reproaches of the mother that bore him. There was wailing and weeping throughout the land; there was wailing of women and rending of hair; an "ahn" of a very severe character was laid upon the country; the women went into mourning, and the young men discarded their ornaments and sat on their mats in sullen silence. Then Kheng arose amidst an awful hush and proclaimed the punishment of death to any man that should ever, or to any old man that should cough, before the days of mourning were over.

And now to pursue the fortunes of Limbang. He continued to live with Gamba for so the age was called for many a day and many a year. He led a quiet and regular life, unbroken by any adventure.

He saw no company, as strangers never passed that way; nor did visitors ever come near his house. He was not permitted to assist in the work of the farm, as Gumba was unwilling that he should soil his hands with labor and spoil his complexion in the sun. Nor was he allowed to help in the coastal work of the house. He only angled and hunted; made fish-traps and casting nets; fed his dogs and played with his pets. And thus his days were passed. He made three meals a day, with which Gumba provided him. Rice and vegetables, fish and flesh were always plenty with him. He was never in want; nor did he look for clothing. His kind protector made himself but one meal a day, but this was a heavy business and took long to digest; indeed it rendered him incapable for the rest of the day; when his victuals were ready, he would lie down on his back in the middle of his verandah, and let Limbang fling into his open mouth first a pauld of rice and then a handful of vegetables and to wash the whole down, he would pour down his throat a bucketful of water. After this he would rest his feet on the "sadan" and dispose himself to sleep; first, however, reminding his son to wake him up in the morning by setting him on the forehead a heavy blow with a sledge-hammer that lay in the corner.

Years passed on and Limbang grew up a handsome stripling. Gumba was rich, and loved to lavish his wealth upon his son. He dressed him in the most gorgeous attire and covered his person with gold and silver; so that when in full gala costume he rivalled the moon in his splendor. One day he put on his war-dress, his skins and feathers, girt on his sword and played on the "kharai"; and as he played he beat time with his foot and swung his body to and fro with a graceful motion, when suddenly without warning and without ever having done so before, he launched out into a wild and war-like dance, for the blood of his father began to warm within him.

Gumba's eyes sparkled with pleasure, as he watched the dear lad advancing and retreating, crouching and leaping, closing and disengaging in mimic combat, and although gorged with food and unable to sit, he contrived to roll himself round more than once as the interest increased, and at the climax exclaimed: "Worthy brother of Kiang! there is no one, in the wide wide world, there is no one, to compare with my son!" Limbang admitted that this was all very nice so far, but suggested that it would be more agreeable to have some feminine society, and would not a woman be able to relieve his dear father of the trouble of preparing the victuals? Gumba replied that there was some women in all this; he would think the matter over, and should be decide to give him a companion, he would go out on the morrow in quest of a suitable person. Early in the morning Gumba got up and, putting Limbang in the hollow of his ear on a spread mat, he strode away to his farm.

He set him down under shelter and told him to remain quiet until he had finished weeding for the day. But Limbang could not keep quiet and, to soothe his mind, he peasured his "kharai" played on it and danced to the accompaniment. A medicine-man in Heaven, Jaban by name, happening to look down, witnessed the performance, and thinking it might amuse his daughter, he called to her to come and see.

Burus Matabari (for such was her name), looked long and looked hard, and became aware of a flutter about the region of the heart. Observing her emotion her father asked her if she fancied the lad,

and would she like to have him for her husband? Her only reply was that she was her father's, to do with as he list. So he tied a rope round her waist and let her down, and dropped her in front of Gumba who was asleep on the farm. Something chancing to sting him, Gumba awoke and perceiving the danger, he put her in his ear without more ado. He then picked up Limbang, saying it was time to go home, and placed him in his other ear. And off he set. Arrived at his wharf, he took out Limbang, undressed him and bathed him and packed him off home. He then took out Burus, undressed her, and dipped her in the river and sent her off to the house while he remained by the water-side to watch the meeting between the pair. He saw Limbang advance to the head of the ladder as Burus was about to mount. He understood by the flush on his face that he was smitten by her charms and enamoured of her wondrous beauty. She was invited to enter and seat herself; "sirih" and "penang" were placed before her, and she was shown every attention. She soon began to feel herself at home and engaged in conversation. Gumba now came up and joined in. He cooked some rice and vegetables and accompanied them into his room to eat. He placed the food before them, and told them not to be shy of one another, for they were now man and wife, and it behooved them to take their meals together. After they had completed this repast, Gumba partook of his own heavy meal in the usual fashion. There was much in his manner to surprise and alarm Burus, but she was comforted by her lover and felt safe with him. That night she did not get a wink of sleep; there was so much that was new, and that kept her awake thinking. The giant's snore sounded in her ear like the rumble of thunder, and was of itself enough to banish slumber from her eyelids and sleep from her eyes. She rose early in the morning and before the break of day. She was now a wife and had her own business to attend to. It was hers to light the fire and cook the victuals, to winnow the rice and to draw water. She felt proud of her worthy husband and was supremely happy in his love. And nothing occurred to estrange them. Gumba gave her a wedding-gift the next day—a couple of costly rings in an ornate casket. He cautioned her to be careful of them, and on no account to lose them; but she did lose them notwithstanding, one day as she was bathing. She had taken them off her finger before undressing, and set them in the casket, which she placed on a piece of fallen timber. As she was splashing about in the water and tucking her heels, the casket slipped into the river and was carried away by the current. It was too light to sink. She shouted for help on missing the treasure, and her husband bounded to her assistance. He sought for it but without discovering it. He followed the course of the river for some distance down but with no better success. He dived into the crevices of the rocks, he sprang from bank to bank and from point to point, outstripping the current, but without avail. He then gave it up for lost, and comforted his wife the best way he could. But the casket was not lost. It was picked up some distance further down by Daling Ma, wife of Timbang Engapan, a famous Malay Chief of the olden day. She opened the lid and discovered the rings which she showed to her husband. He fell in love with them at once on account of their rare beauty, and inferring that their owner must be a woman of surpassing loveliness, he directed his servants to scour the country in search of her, and

bring her to his harem as his concubine, married or unmarried, bond or free, it was all one to him. He must not be thwarted. His messengers went forth accordingly, and tried the rings upon the fingers of every woman they came across, but without encountering any one whom they fitted.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Singing Rivers.

S/S. WATERBURY,
KAPONG RIVER.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

DEAR SIR,

Just a few words to answer "Piero" on the subject of the singing of the Kapong, which was heard during the visit of the Madonnas to Pontianak.

The Kapong heard only plays during the dry season, when the water up stream is very low and the current very slow. Never the heard will play when the tide is running down, but during the first two hours of the rising tide. The water with the highest specific gravity (salt sea water) runs over the bottom of the river up stream and at the same time the fresh river water runs down stream (following the mechanical law of inertia). The two currents flowing in opposite directions produce mutual friction and occasion "boiling" in the bores where they meet. "Boiling" is the cause of the noise, which can only be heard when you are on the water and not when you are ashore.

But this explanation is not poetical or fanciful at all and perhaps "Piero" will be better pleased by the following story.

Brasidjaja, a royal prince from Matjapahit (Java), was suffering from a bad illness and so he was not allowed to stay in the palace, but had to live on a raft at the mouth of one of the big rivers of Java. During a heavy storm his floating home got released from the shore and came ashore and after a bad time on the rough sea the prince came to the mouth of the Kapong River, where the crocodile "Sarawak" pounced him and brought him ashore. Brasidjaja became the first Sultan of Matan and Suluwana, but after coming to prosperity he forgot the help of his old friend the crocodile. Sarawak wanted as a recompense forty of the Sultan's subjects and not getting them willingly, he turned over a Sultan's boat with forty people and a big "gamelan" orchestra, which sank in the deep sea between Kapong and Suluwana, and said "The band plays on." "Borneo's Western-Admiring" by P. J. Veit, 1894, p. 21.

Yours, etc.,
WATERBURY.

The Football Cup.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

SIR,

I shall be much obliged if you will be kind enough to allow me a little space in your valuable columns.

As I am a keen reader of your monthly issue, the Sarawak Gazette, I seldom fail to read its contents which interest me very much.

It is, however, strange to me that this time nothing has been written about the final match of the Black and White Cup Football Competition.

For the past two years some comments were put in your paper when the Police Team carried the Cup. This time, being the third year, the Steamship United Team has won it, and ever since I have looked forward to read with interest about the said match.

May I, Mr. Editor, be enlightened for its republishing in your Gazette?

Yours, etc.,
"A SPORTSMAN."

[We regret no report of this exciting match reached us. We trust it is not too late to repair the omission.—ED. S.G.]

Club News.

Sarawak Club.

BOWLING AVERAGES FOR OCTOBER, 1928.

Name.	No. of Games.	Average.
G. T. Bates	16	158.7
J. F. Baird	21	159
J. C. Swayne	14	147.8
N. A. Middlemas	12	144.1
F. F. Hunt	8	145.6
G. M. Allison	8	139.5
R. D. Blanke	9	124.5
A. E. Lawrence	7	124.5
C. F. Best	12	122.5
A. R. W. Landon	5	120.6
C. S. Griffiths	8	118
N. Wace	16	115.6
P. H. Flood-Page	5	107
L. Edmond	14	87.4

BOWLING HANDICAP FOR OCTOBER, 1928.

	Score.	Paras.	Total.
C. S. Griffiths (Winner)	334	82	316
P. H. Flood-Page	307	104	311
N. A. Middlemas	276	80	306
J. C. Swayne	274	32	296
J. F. Baird	278	12	290
G. T. Bates	237	...	267
A. E. Lawrence	224	70	255

E. M. MARSHMANES,
Honorary Secretary.

Sarawak Regatta.

Tuesday, 1st January, 1929.

(Holidays close 1928, December, 1928.)

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

1st Race, 8 a.m.—

Value \$..... 2nd prize \$... 3rd prize \$... 1st prize to crew \$... 2nd prize to crew \$... 3rd prize to crew \$... Open to boats limited to crew of 30 paddlers, one flag man and one helmsman may be carried in addition, but these must not use paddles. From Batu Bliong to Stone Wharf.

2nd Race, 8.30 a.m.—For boats with crews limited to eight men. 1st prize \$... 2nd prize \$... From Moss Sungeni Sirjan to Stone Wharf.

3rd Race, 9 a.m.—Sung's Gun.—1st prize \$... 2nd prize \$... Limited to four men and one paddle. From Moss Sungeni Sirjan to Stone Wharf.

4th Race, 9.30 a.m.—

Value \$..... 2nd prize \$... 1st prize to crew \$... 2nd prize to crew \$... Open to any description of boat with crew limited to 25 men. From Ulu Tanjung Patingan to Stone Wharf.

5th Race, 10 a.m.—

Value \$... 2nd prize \$... 3rd prize \$... 1st prize to crew \$... 2nd prize to crew \$... 3rd prize to crew \$... Open to boats limited to 30 paddlers, one flag man and one helmsman may be carried in addition but these must not use paddles. From Ulu Tanjung Patingan to Stone Wharf.

6th Race, 10.30 a.m.—ARMS, POLICE AND BURMERS.—Crews limited to 10 men. Mixed crews from steamers will not be allowed, each steamer must have a boat containing members of its crew who are signed on before January 1st, 1929. 1st prize \$... 2nd prize \$... From Tanjung Patingan to Stone Wharf.

7th Race, 11 a.m.—

Value \$..... 2nd prize \$... 1st prize to crew \$... 2nd prize to crew \$... 3rd prize to crew \$... Open to boats finishing 1st, 2nd or 3rd in Races Nos. 1 and 2, limited to 50 men. From Ulu Tanjung Patingan to Stone Wharf.

8th Race, 11.30 a.m.—OFFICERS' RACE.—Value \$... Limited to employees in Government and Mercantile Offices whose names as being in the receipt of monthly wages appear on the pay sheet of any such Office for December, 1928. Limited to crews of 12 men in each boat. 1st prize \$... 2nd prize \$... From Sungeni Sirjan to Stone Wharf.

INTERVAL.

Racing will be resumed at 2 p.m.

9th Race, 2 p.m.—

Value \$..... 2nd prize \$... 3rd prize \$... 1st prize to crew \$... 2nd prize to crew \$... 3rd prize to crew \$... Open to any make of boat, unlimited in size or number of crew. From Batu Bliong to Stone Wharf.

10th Race, 2.30 p.m.—

Value \$... 2nd prize \$... 1st prize to crew \$... 2nd prize to crew \$... Open to any description of boat with crew limited to 15 men. From Batu Bliong to Stone Wharf.

11th Race, 3 p.m.—

Value \$..... 2nd prize \$... 1st prize to crew \$... 2nd prize to crew \$... 3rd prize to crew \$... Open to any make of boat unlimited in size or number of crew. From Batu Bliong to Stone Wharf.

12th Race, 3.30 p.m.—

Value \$..... 2nd prize \$... A Consolation Race.—For boats which have not finished first in Races Nos. 4 or 10. From Grobura Ban Seng to Stone Wharf.

13th Race, 4 p.m.—

Value \$... 2nd prize \$... A Consolation Race.—For boats which have not finished first in Races Nos. 1 or 2. From Batu Bliong to Stone Wharf.

14th Race, 4.30 p.m.—

Value \$..... 2nd prize \$... A Consolation Race.—For boats which have not finished first in Races Nos. 3 and 11. From Batu Bliong to Stone Wharf.

Greasy Boats—Pittow Fights—Diving Ducks.

RULES FOR THE SARAWAK REGATTA, 1928.

- Any boat not at the post at the time appointed for starting shall be liable to be disqualified by the Umpire.
- If the steersman considers the start false, he shall at once recall the boats to their stations, and any boat refusing to start again shall be disqualified.
- No landing of helmsman shall be allowed, the boat constituting a foul shall be disqualified by a Committee appointed for the purpose.
- If shall be considered a foul when, when the race has commenced, any competitor by its paddle, boat, or person, comes in contact with paddle, boat, or person of another competitor, unless in the opinion of the Umpire such contact is so slight as not to influence the race, or shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Umpire to have been accidental or unintentional.
- No boat shall be allowed to take another boat's water until it shall have a clear head of that boat; a boat shall be held to have a clear head of another boat when its stern is clearly past the bow of that other boat.
- The Umpire shall be the sole judge of a boat's own water and proper course during the race.
- In case of a foul, the Umpire shall have the power to—
 - To place the boats (except the boat committing the foul which is disqualified) in the order in which they came in;
 - To order the boats (other than the boat committing the foul) to pull over the course again on the same or another day;
 - To restrict the qualified boats from the place where the foul was committed.
- The Umpire may during a race caution any competitor in danger of committing a foul.
- Every boat to abide by its own accidents.
- Any competitor refusing to abide by the decision of the Umpire or to follow his direction shall be disqualified.
- The jurisdiction of the Umpire extends over the race, and all matters connected with it, from the time the race is signalled to start until its final termination and his decision in all cases shall be final and without appeal.
- In the event of a dead heat taking place the same crews shall contest again, but any crew or crews refusing shall be adjudged to have lost the winning place.
- Starters on-ent from the Town side of the river.
- Entries for the coming Regatta will close on the 15th December. Any boats entering between 15th and 25th December will have to pay double entrance fees. No boats may be entered after 25th December under any pretext whatever.
- Drawing in Classes A and B for the 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th and 35th Boats, and the draw for places of the start in all the races for boats with crews of 15 men and over will take place on 25th December, at the District Office, 5.15 p.m.
- Any boat, after winning the Highness the Rajah's Cup (unlimited crew) for the third time, and consequently in consecutive years, shall be ineligible for entry in this Race for the next two regattas following the third win.
- Entrance shall not claim or receive free passage from Government vessels the crews or boats from Outstations.
- Any winning boat, with crew of fifteen, on competing in another race must limit its crew to fourteen.
- Any winning boat, with crew of thirty, on competing in another race must limit its crew to twenty-eight.
- Any speed boat, with crew of thirty, on competing in another race must limit its crew to twenty-nine.

G. FRY-HARDING,
Hon. Secretary.

Extracts from Monthly Reports.

Second Division.

SINGAPORE.

October, 1928.

Mr. F. A. W. Page-Turner, Resident of the Second Division, reports:—

In re Estate of Cheo "Choon Seng," Selatow, v. Tunkin Ahmat of Selatow. This case was reheard in the Resident's Court by order of the Supreme Court and the former decision was reversed and defendant ordered to pay as claimed with costs.

P. C. Delish was sentenced to six months' R.I. under section 408 I.P.C.

On the 1st Pengkalu Jatin of Bintaui paid me a visit stating he was on leave and had collected certain property which he inherited from relations who live in the Nyakai Udaup, his original home.

On the 2nd Mr. R. D. Binnie and Mr. G. M. Allman returned from Streng, beyond the Ternatek Range, and have set Dyaks to work on felling routes for the proposed Kuching-Singang Road. They left next day in m.l. Pora for Kuching.

Mr. R. W. Hirst, Assistant Superintendent Rubber Improvement Fund, arrived from Kuching on the 5th and next day left for Kuching.

On the 16th I left for Kuching in m.l. Jess, accompanied by Mr. R. H. F. Langton, Abang Kiu, Native Officer, and Abang Merdali, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police; on arrival Abang Delatip, Native Officer, reported a number of cases adjourned for settlement.

The site for "Pasar Miskin" was again measured and sufficient for eighteen small dwelling-houses.

Jama, Tani Komah of Samarak, complained that by order of the Samarak Coal Prospecting Syndicate seven fruit trees of his had been felled and compensation refused. A letter was given to Jama stating the Native Officer, Lingga, would enquire into the matter.

On the 28th the m.l. Pora arrived from Samarak with Mr. R. D. Binnie and Mr. G. M. Allman.

Mr. R. D. Binnie left next morning for Beting to inspect the work done by contractors on the new bazaar road and the section of new shophouses. Mr. R. D. Binnie returned on the 29th.

Accompanied by Mr. G. M. Allman and Dain Abang Haji Daluan, we left for Terharong, Skrang, on the 29th, and visited the sixteen gardens which have been cleared and partly dug up for planting pepper. The sixteen gardeners are being given advances by the Agricultural Improvement Fund under agreement and security. The land on the whole is good and the gardeners appear willing and energetic. The conditions are very good, there being plenty of timber and sufficient land for expansion.

Mr. R. D. Binnie and Mr. G. M. Allman left for their engagement at Streng and will from there proceed to Malaga and Samarak in connection with the Kuching-Singang Road.

On the 21st Dunsen Atchaborough arrived from Kuching in order to visit Dyaks of Ibo who are suffering from dysentery.

The weather conditions have been bad during the month, continual rain day after day, with little sunshine and the river is heavy flood; the lowlands having the appearance of a huge lake.

The heavy rains have done a great deal of damage to the cashew crop and other fruits and in consequence the crop will not be the success as was originally thought.

Medical.—A total of 261 persons were treated in hospital during the month as follows:—Dyaks 194 Chinese 23, Malay 31, Sikhs 2, European 2, Sany 1

SARAWAK.

Mr. G. R. H. Arundell, Officer-in-Charge, Beting, reports:—

On 28th Mr. R. D. Binnie, P.W.D., arrived from Singang to see the new road and bazaar. He gave the contractors full instructions and arranged the levels of the bazaar. He and Mr. R. W. Hirst both left for Singang on Monday 29th, via the Track.

Cart work has been rather heavier this month than in September.

In the District Court, Tieng Chia was sentenced to three years' imprisonment under section 377 I.P.C.

Mr. R. W. Hirst had planted up three experimental beds of soap palm seeds near the Singang road.

KALAKA.

Mr. H. E. Outfield, Acting District Officer, Kalaka, reports:—

Kabong and Pasa were visited from 4th to 9th, and Kibonggagan on 14th to 16th.

On the 12th all the Dyaks of the Kriss, Anek, Sabatan, Rimbas, Makiak and some from Nyaboe congregated at Saratak for a big meeting with a view to making the telephone route from Saratak to Roban, and from Saratak to Debak. About 2,000 doors were represented. They then all turned out to clear a 40-batham route through the jungle opposite the fort and continue it to where it meets the old Pengkalau Abu-Debak road. The old roads, where used for the telephone, were also cleared both to Debak and Roban. The Dyaks then returned to work parties and these were nearly all delivered in their required positions by the end of the month.

Men are expected from Kuching to erect the line during November. Two consecutive days were spent in measuring towards Roban and Debak and putting marks for telephone posts.

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

Third Division.

SIBU.

October, 1928.

Mr. H. L. Green, Resident, Third Division, reports:—

A Dyak was fined for causing death through gross carelessness and the usual payment of one half of the post appears (\$60) was ordered.

In an appeal against the decision of the District Court the appeal was allowed and the decision of the lower Court reversed.

Anchin, Dyak, was sentenced under section 325 I.P.C., and his wife Anoh for abetting.

Mr. C. D. Adams took over the duties of District Officer as from the 8th instant. Mr. E. M. Woodward was at Kapit from the 8th to the 9th and took over the duties of Acting Assistant District Officer of Lower Rajang as from the 11th. The Divisional Medical Officer left on the 20th instant on resignation and Doctor Chard took over his duties on the 24th. Mr. Bacon relieved Mr. Haenack in the Survey Office. Mr. W. F. de V. Shiras proceeded to Matlah on the 14th instant to act as Resident of Matlah and Oya.

On the 1st instant the Matlah-Duan telephone line was opened to traffic.

The new Wireless Station at Sibn was completed during the month, and the old station is in process of demolition.

Permission was given for the erection of a number of shophouses on the race-course at Sibu. These houses will be of timber but must be rebuilt when necessary of brick or concrete.

The purchase of a large house standing in granted land in the Kampong Pala was completed. The Chief Native Officer will move into this house, his present quarters being rather restricted as regards space; these will be converted into quarters for two or more Malay clerks.

On the 19th Major Campyphame arrived from Kuching with a large batch of prisoners and additional wardens for Sibu and other stations. The Right Hand, the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak visited Sibu on the 24th, returning to Kuching the following day. I left for Kapit by m.l. Ferry Harry on the 30th instant to inquire into a report of the murder of four Poi and two Kutibas Dyaks in the Upper Rajang.

The celebrations arranged by the Chinese for 10th October were entirely spoilt by heavy rain.

Awang Haji Genti, for many years Tan Kampong of Balingan, and Pengkulu Assan of Sarikel, both died on 10th October.

The District Officer, Sibu, reports:—

I arrived here on the 8th instant from Mukah, having been appointed District Officer. Arrived at this station from Kuching were Messrs. Tait, Baron, Woodward, Major Campyphame, Dr. Chard and the Right Hand, the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, also Mr. and Mrs. Kidd from Kanowit. Mr. Tait inspected the wireless which has been erected on a new site and is now in working order. Mr. Baron was appointed to do duty in the Survey Department. Mr. Woodward was transferred from Kapit to do duty at Lower Rajang.

The Native Officer, Kanowit, arrived on the 20th, bringing with him a Dyak named Anshu who was accused of causing the death of one Ganyu by smothering him with a piece of wood. The search was made in consequence of misbehaviour by deceased with Anshu's wife Ansh. The case was dealt with in the Resident's Court. Mr. Macpherson visited the Assan to settle a land case and also visited Balingan and Sarikel, accompanied by Awang Enjah, S.O. Nothing of importance was brought before him. Several names were mentioned to take the place of Pengkulu Assan deceased.

Owing to many complaints being received against the Keng Wong Sui Association (Fochow) the head members were called up and ordered to produce a statement of accounts and property. In future a monthly statement will be produced and any matters settled by them and reported. Chinese notices have been distributed to this effect amongst the different areas by head men.

Five cases of drowning occurred during the month, all Fochow.

On the 21st, sixty-five prisoners were transferred from Kuching to Sibu Jail to serve their sentences.

On the 22nd, ten prisoners were transferred to Rajang Jail and Prison Warden Saba Singh.

On the 25th, twenty-nine prisoners were transferred to Mukah Jail and Prison Warden Ann Zuliah. Ansh (Y) was transferred to Kuching Jail. Jail-Sergeant Major Haggis Singh and three prison wardens were transferred from Kuching to Sibu.

The Acting Divisional Medical Officer, Sibu, reports:—

There were seventy-five in-patients during the month, fifty-five being new admissions, amongst these five deaths occurred.

During the month there was an increase of diarrhoea amongst the prisoners and prison wardens, but care being taken of their drinking water it has greatly lessened. Also there was an outbreak of enteric conjunctivitis amongst the R.C. School children which has been almost stamped out.

On the 20th, Dr. L. B. Hays left Sibu.

On 22nd, Mr. Mason went down to Sarikel, by order of the District Office, to examine the body of a Chinese, named Yap Thow, Cantonese, male, who was buried six days previously and, after a post-mortem examination, he found death was due to a ruptured spleen.

On 24th I arrived at Sibu and resumed my duties. On the 26th, on receiving a wireless message from Deemer, Mukah, stating the serious illness of the Resident, I left Sibu for Mukah on the 26th at 4 a.m., via Dalat and Oya. Under appropriate treatment he recovered.

MUKAH.

October, 1928.

The Acting Resident, Mukah and Oya, reports:—

I accompanied the Acting Resident, Mr. C. D. Adams, on his return from Kuching to Mukah via Sibu, reaching here on 8th instant. The following day I took over the cash and general affairs of the district, and assumed charge of Mukah and Oya as from the 9th; Mr. C. D. Adams left for Sibu in a.m. Charon the following day.

Accompanied by Native Officer, Datu Awang Udin, I called for Balingan in m.l. Looson on 10th instant and, after settling all outstanding cases and checking books and accounts, attempted to return on 22nd. Owing to the heavy rain we were unable to cross the bar and had to remain at Balingan until 29th when the weather was sufficiently calm to return to Mukah. I was prevented from returning on foot owing to a severe attack of influenza.

During my absence at Balingan many Dyaks came down with their Chief, Pengkulu Inteng, who appears to be incapable of settling the smallest case himself, and whose followers are in the habit of refusing to abide by his decision if any, on principle. There were only quarrels over ownership of fruit trees and were dealt with by the Cadet Officer assisted by Native Officer Awang Haji Mahidin.

During the month the waterworks pumping engine was taken down and cleaned, and additional pipe-line and standpipe were laid into the grid compound in order to supply the large number of prisoners with water and also the Wireless Quarter.

The Tamil labourers, numbering eight men and four women, were employed clearing and draining the Kuala Road, weeding the Bazar Roads, clearing the Petanah pipe-line road and the Green Road from Kampong Abdul Hamid, deceased (now Kampong Mui).

The prison gang, averaging 22-23 persons, was increased during the month by twenty additional convicts from Sibu and Kuching Gaols; these were accompanied by an Indian Warden who has since then returned to Sibu owing to sickness and general

usefulness. No local person being prepared to take the place of Prince Mander Piat, discharged for insubordination, the experiment was tried obtaining good conduct prisoners as menials in charge of gangs with successful results.

These gangs were employed carting sand and broken brickwork for the foundations of the new Electric Power Station, clearing the Petauak pipeline road, which is several miles in length, repaving the Kuala and Mohamadien Cemetery Roads, clearing the gird compound and transporting coal (about twelve tons) to the Petauak Pumping Station.

There was much sickness among the Tawals and prisoners and many remained in hospital for several days with attacks of influenza and malaria.

Pangulu Lateng arrived with his followers during the month to report cases, and the followers to complain of his decisions.

The Balingian-Tatan Dyak boundary question was gone into during my stay at Balingian and it was decided to ask the District Officer, Brunei, to instruct the Tatin Dyaks to adhere to the boundary (Sungei Serapan) laid down by Mr. H. H. Korthright in 1924.

Pangulu Arabin (Saribas Dyak), chief of Sungai Arap, reported himself whilst I was in Balingian; there were complaints against his decisions.

Medical.—The doctor visited Oya during the month, and also came over to Balingian on 15th, cycling along the beach to Sungai Bujuk and thence by boat in one day, a second trip, in order to treat the Acting Resident, who was laid up with influenza at Balingian.

Doctor Ghazal, Acting Divisional Medical Officer, was kindly sent over by the Resident from Sibn on 31st. He returned to Sibn the following day.

Over twenty-five deaths from influenza took place in Kampong Petauak during the month, and there was much sickness of a similar nature in the other kampongs.

OYA AND DALAT.

October, 1928.

General.—I returned from Kuching by H.M.S. Malakmal on the 1st. On the 15th a Tatin man, while fishing just above that kampong, brought up an old boat weighing 125 carried in his Jala. It was suggested that this boat had fallen out of a gully on the river bank at this spot has been subject to erosion and there is a gully deepened close by.

On the 16th I left for the old Oya in m.t. Mollie to visit the Tatin tributary which I had not been able to visit in July owing to the low water then prevailing in that river. I returned to Dalat on the 19th.

That same day it was reported from Oya that the steam launch *Sepang*, belonging to Lee Joo Tsin of Sibn, had been wrecked on the Oya bar. An inquiry was held on the 22nd and the jumpers found guilty of negligence in the navigation of his vessel.

H. L. OWEN,

Resident, Third Division.

Fourth Division.

Min.

October, 1928.

Mr. Brown, Acting Resident of the Fourth Division, reports:—

H.M.S. Herald anchored in the roads on three occasions during the month.

The 10th was observed as a holiday by the Chinese community, being the anniversary of the Chinese Republic, and the advantage was taken to celebrate the termination of civil war in China. A well-organised lantern procession took place in the evening.

The Resident of Brunei, Mr. P. A. B. McKerron, visited the station during the month.

There were the usual number of cases in the Courts but none call for special mention.

The clearing of the site for the new Military Barracks at Brighton was completed.

An extension to the Married Police Barracks was completed. The erection of a new block of clerks' quarters is nearing completion. Repairs to several Government buildings were carried out.

BARAN.

The District Officer, Baran, Captain E. V. Andreid, reports:—

I was absent from the district during the early part of the month, being in Kuching, and returned via Singapore and Mini on the 17th. The two Kalabai Penguluhs with several followers paid their first visit to Kuching.

Several Kanyahs from Dutch India arrived and asked permission to see His Highness the Rajah. They proceeded to Kuching to interview His Highness. They came overland via Sulu, Kapit and the Tinjar. Baling was visited by Datu Tawin Haji Drahman. I visited Long Laiton where considerable progress with grounds and new buildings has been made. Native Officer Wan Taba visited Long Akar and Long Laiton and is still at the latter place, which I hope to open for administration purposes in the new year and help to relieve the pressure on Baran.

Visitors to the station included Lieutenant-Commander Turner and Pay Lieutenant-Commander Bath of H.M.S. Herald.

There is still considerable unemployment amongst the Foochoes who have relied entirely on the rubber industry for their living, although originally undertaking to plant palm on certain lands which are now planted up with rubber.

Local.—The Land Inspector and Apprentice Land Inspector were kept fully employed, the former in the Baling District and the latter at Foyot and locally.

P. E. D.—Owing to non-arrival of cement little progress was made on the beamer drains. The long bridge at Lubok Nibong was repaired. The repairs to the Residency were completed and the building is now ready for occupation.

A start was made by clearing a route for a new road from Lubok Nibong to Foyot and it is hoped to use the unemployed Foochoes on this work.

Staff.—A meeting of Tati Dyak was held and the name of Kanawang Api Bohen put forward as a suitable successor to the late Pangulu Laning, who died after 15 years' service.

BINTULU.

The Acting District Officer, Bintulu, Mr. R. L. Danahy, reports:—

Certain alterations to the interior of the Fort have been carried out by which the Customs Department has been given a larger office and a new office made for the Stores and Monopoles Clerk.

On 2nd instant s.s. *Jagan* called in here for a short while with Drs. Rosendina, Wilhelm and Mr. Tiedemann of the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, Mins. The two latter were on their way to Tatan where they are erecting a gravimetric survey camp at K. Anas, about one hour in the launch from the mouth of the Tatan river.

According to reports from both this river and the Tatan this year's engilberry crop is expected to be a large one, the trees being heavily laden with fruit.

Trade.—Trade is still slack this month. A slight rise has taken place in regard to jutebags, the highest price being \$10 and lowest \$8.60. Of bilian straps 170,000 pieces were exported this month the price being \$110 per lakas f.o.b. Bintulu.

Rainfall.—Rainfall for the month was 19.22 inches.

C. KEMEN,

Acting Resident, Fourth Division.

Fifth Division

LUBANG.

October, 1928.

The Acting Resident of the Fifth Division, Mr. F. H. Korteight, reports:—

Court work was unusually heavy, the principal cases being those of buffalo stealing, of which there were no less than six charges with four convictions.

Mr. L. E. Morse left for an up-river visit on the 11th and was still away at the end of the month. Mr. Morse is to try and form an idea of the most suitable route for the proposed road to Baram.

There has been great activity in the Public Works Department and, with the introduction of mechanical appliances, a great deal of work has been accomplished. The excavation of the site of the new Recreation Club has been completed and the clay used for raising the main lagoon road, which will ultimately have a top dressing of laterite. Bulks and a tip truck have been in use in raising the ground under the clerks' houses, which has hitherto been entirely submerged at high tide.

The Trojan Lorry and hand-cart have been in continual use transporting stores and materials.

The Chong road is now completed as far as the Sungai Baram and only requires the outverts to be made to put it into use; the length of this section is now 5½ miles. The road to Pandaruan is also

progressing very well and about two miles is completed in sections, these, however, cannot be joined up until after the padi harvest without the destruction of the crops. The owners of barfields through whose grazing ground both these new roads run have voluntarily erected barbed wire fences to prevent the animals straying on the road and to date 10,000 yards of wire has been bought and put up.

The m.l. *Sargak* arrived from Lawas with engine trouble which was put right after completely dismantling the engine, but on her trial run after reassembling, she cracked a cylinder water jacket, a new pump fitted being too powerful for the old and thin casting. It has since been decided to install a new Thompson's E.A.4 engine and get rid of the old Parson's engine which, although it is in very good condition, is difficult to obtain spares for without a long delay.

A new set of batteries for the wireless station were installed and are now being regularly charged by water power, a great saving in cost and trouble.

Mr. W. Lewis, Superintendent of Customs, visited all the stations in the Division in connection with the work of his department.

Medical.—Twenty-seven S.A.B. injections were given and one hundred patients were treated at the hospital during the month.

LAWAS.

September, 1928.

The Acting Assistant District Officer reports:—

In the Resident's Court, Matasin bin Jaya was sentenced to six months' R.I. under section 420. Great interest was evinced in a Murat robbery case, which was eventually dismissed after a long hearing.

The wharf and Customs shed at Trusan have been completed.

I returned from Limbang via Pussang on 4th. On 28th I went to Sandak via Pussang. The bridges are now finished and I was able to ride to Pussang for the first time.

After holding Court at Sandak I left for Trusan on the evening of 29th, and was still away at the end of the month. On 11th H.E.M.T. Mawema arrived with the Resident, Fifth Division, and the Director of Agriculture, leaving next day for Kuching via Labuan and Limbang. Mr. D. S. McLeod, A.C.P., arrived from Labuan on 4th.

Visitors to the station during the month were Mr. Glanville, Resident of Labuan, Dr. Boyer, Medical Officer, Mr. W. H. Doughty, Manager, Island Trading Company, Brunei, Mr. C. Tull, Executive Engineer, Brunei, and Mr. M. P. Anderson, Visiting Agent for the Lawas (Sarawak) Rubber Estates, Ltd.

The Lawas (Sarawak) Rubber Estates, Ltd., exported 24,528 lbs. of dry rubber to Labuan during the month.

F. H. KORTEIGHT,

Acting Resident, Fifth Division.

EXPORTS—(Continued.)

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Brought forward ..		\$ 35,391
Eggs, turkie	no 25,800	321
Exotics	"	8,182
Fish—		
Dried and salted	pieces 1,600 ½	24,910
Pike	" 8 ½	1,000
Muss	pieces 16 ½	2,524
Rice	pieces 118 ½	7,126
Gambas, old	bunches 401	8,126
Gums and Guttar—		
Jambur	pieces 70 ½	1,365
Jelutong	pieces 92	1,541
Do, refined	pieces 2,862	31,868
Flavoured	pieces 8,402 ½	595,579
Waxes, stear and tallow, etc.		
Sulphur	piece 1	84
Tallow and wax	pieces 8 ½	398
Blissacore	catties 20 ½	11
Other kinds	catties 14	8
Imports returned to shippers ..		8,077
Imports		104
Redjungs		58
Mats		686
Machinery		1,970
Coke—		
Vegetable	piece 1	6
Pepper (white)	pieces 1,509 ½	142,671
Do, black	pieces 193 ½	30,384
Peasants, dried	pieces 74	4,079
Sago flour	pieces 36,478 ½	69,180
Sago chips	pieces 390	1,820
Bamboo		2,780
Teak		110
Do, manufactured		8
Treasures		2,600
Wearing effects		680
Iron		26
Total Value		\$ 776,929
Brought forward		7,480,280
Total value to-date		\$ 8,257,209
1922		611,899,112

Caching (Shipping) Trade Returns for the month of Oct., 1923.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Barbecues	pieces 1	115
Cattle	head 97	5,700
Cow	no 1,662 ½	26,449
Swine	pieces 580 ½	1,577
Gums (Jambur	pieces 46	820
Do, Jelutong	pieces 4,781 ½	49,429
Do, gambas	catties 8	11
India-rubber	pieces 4 ½	82
Teak	pieces 339 ½	1,679
Plantations rubber	pieces 332 ½	68,287
Peasants, white	pieces 179 ½	725
Pepper, white	pieces 2,277 ½	208,980
Do, black	pieces 68 ½	4,971
Bamboo No. 2, treated, etc. ..	pieces 68 ½	680
Sago, rice	1 piece 51,730	32,023
Bamboo		11,582
Treasures		43,384
Vegetable seeds	pieces 39 ½	805
Total Value		\$ 484,472
Brought forward		69,801,679
Total value to-date		70,286,141
1922		61,334,800

EXPORTS.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Barbecues		848
Cattle	head 454	1,719
Cow	no 385	6,419
Swine	no 225	620
Gums (Jambur	catties 2,659	11,549
Do, Jelutong	pieces 443 ½	9,180
Do, gambas	pieces 5,893 ½	42,784
India-rubber	pieces 1,119 ½	2,382
Teak		190,945
Plantations rubber		20,479
Treasures		26,890
Wine and other liquors		1,880
Whisky		3,072
Brandy		2,610
Rice		490
Rice and Sago		1,807
Chinese and Japanese spirit ..		1,311
Total Value		\$ 381,119
Brought forward		63,667,985
Total value to-date		64,049,104
1922		64,646,640

Sole Foreign Trade Returns for the month of Sept., 1923.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Animal waters	cases 100	1,815
Alum	pieces 9,87	58
Arrack, etc.	...	1,815
Bamboo	...	2,227
Blankets	...	200
Brass and copper plates, sheets and sheeting	...	840
Brass and copperware	...	255
Brown and shoes	...	1,441
Butter and cheese	...	897
Carden	...	814
Cassia	...	80
Cement	bags 280	2,267
Chromatographic films	...	16,000
Clocks and watches	...	250
Cloths	...	18,187
Clothing	...	1,045
Edible and wooden	...	25
Garages	...	584
Geography	...	22,70
Libraries, etc.	pieces 22,70	940
In this	...	187
Confectionery	...	175
Cotton seed	...	26
Cookery and glassware	...	2,054
Cover cloth and stone, etc.	...	1,094
Cycles and motor cycles and accessories	...	160
Dance towels	...	10
Drugs and Chemicals— For manufacturing purposes	...	540
Drugs and medicines	...	5,400
Eggs, fresh and salted	no. 20,445	1,180
Electrical goods & apparatus	...	2,054
Fireworks	...	100
Fish— Dried and salted	pieces 24,28	1,485
In this	...	407
Fish	bags 850	2,075
Fruit	...	478
Fresh	...	250
Dried and preserved	...	228
In this	...	200
Provisions	...	6,120
Glass	pieces 2,75	528
Gypsum	pieces 1,25	52
Groceries	...	5,054
Harmonies and pianos	pieces 240,02	44,200
Hats	pieces 2,050,54	6,054
Other hats	pieces 1,100,45	6,054
Gardens, old	land 7	80
Hammocks and	...	200
Hats	...	250
Iron and Steel	...	2,200
Iron plates & rods, etc.	...	840
Cooking and household utensils	...	200
Corrugated and galvanized iron	...	200
Other manufactures of iron and steel	...	1,040
Jars	no. 1	4
Journal-sticks and papers	...	250
Lard	pieces 44,17	1,400
Lamps	...	254
Leather, manufactures of	...	200
Leather	...	200
Machine	load 15	500
Machinery	...	500
Mats	...	504
Matras	cases 99	1,050
Meat and vegetables	...	400
Milk, condensed & sterilized	cases 415	7,125
Motor lorries and cars	...	450
Oil, etc.	...	100,47
Vegetables	pieces 100,47	4,000
Extruding	gallons 1,814	1,081
Extruding	cases 2,000	11,000
Methylated spirits	gallons 200	80
Liquid fuel	gallons 2,000	800
Paint, varnish and tar	...	200
Carried forward	...	802,501

IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Brought forward	...	820,551
Paper	...	430
Provisions, sundry	...	2,100
Provisions, refuse	pieces 71,07	420
Ropes	...	50
Cable	rods 4	50
Salt	pieces 407,08	750
Silverware	...	90
Soup	...	1,004
Stationery and books	...	575
Stamps	pieces 441,42	5,000
Sundries	...	12,819
Tea in bundles	...	2,000
Tea, tea	boxes 550	104
Telegraph and telephone materials and apparatus	...	250
Twine and thread	...	145
Tobacco— In this, cigars & cigarettes	...	12,714
Chinese	cases 20	1,000
Polishing, glass and furniture, etc.	pieces 4,00	540
Trunks	...	200
Uppercases	...	200
Wash	...	200
Salted and preserved	...	504
In this	...	207
Wine and spirits	...	1,170
Wine	...	200
Manufactures of	...	200
Zinc	...	54
Sheeting and sheeting	...	100
Sheeting	...	100
Total value	...	8,000,001
Brought forward	...	1,901,007
Total value to-date	...	12,164,170
1923	...	12,164,170

EXPORTS.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Barley, white	pieces .004	8
Chromatographic films	...	10,000
Chromatographic	...	50
Explosives	...	5,000
Fish	...	4
Iron	pieces .004	4
Galvan	loads 5	500
Gravel, oil	bundles 600	2,000
Gravel of Rubber	...	5,000
Leather	pieces 600,00	5,000
Plantation	pieces 1,704,00	20,000
Matras, china and horns, etc.	...	1
Antimony	rod 01	1
Antimony	rod 01	1
Other kinds	rod 01	1
Exports returned to shippers	...	1,400
Rapids	...	7
Mats, baskets, etc.	...	21
N. H. Specimens	...	101
Pepper, white	pieces 20,04	5,000
" Black	pieces 1,41	87
Sundries	...	80
Total value	...	8,218,700
Brought forward	...	1,000,000
Total value to-date	...	11,000,000
1923	...	11,000,000

Ship-Costing Trade Returns for the month of Sept., 1922.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Bamboo	...	£ 122
Coal	tons 100	1,500
Flour	bags 2	10
Gutta (jatong)	piculs 811	1,716
Ironware	...	720
Jute	...	555
Opium	...	55,000
Pigs	head 12	120
Plantation rubber	piculs 298.75	1,227
Poultry	...	159
Rice	piculs 29.04	125
Sago, pearl	...	85
Sundries	...	15,181
Timber	...	2,124
... manufactured	...	115
Tobacco, cigars & cigarettes	...	549
Treasure	...	2,885
Wine and spirits	...	180
Total value	...	£ 82,844
Brought forward	...	714,829
Total value to date	...	808,673
1922	...	802,781

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour	bags 2	£ 10
Plantation rubber	piculs 22.25	891
Ironware	...	324
Kerosene oil	...	550
Opium	...	55
Pail	piculs 2.75	10
Rice	piculs 150.25	1,187
Sundries	...	1,999
Timber	...	172
Tobacco, cigars & cigarettes	...	2,128
Treasure	...	2,902
Wine and spirits	...	220
Total value	...	£ 12,773
Brought forward	...	80,801
Total value to date	...	£ 93,574
1922	...	922,920

SIBU SHIPPING

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*

Appendix

Serial No.	Name of Person.	Place.	Age & Sex	Captain or Master.	From.
1	Aileen Lorraine	Siam	183	Arwing Ship	London
2	Angela	do	117	Englewood	Chingapore
3	Art Melen	do	183	Arwing Ship	London
4	Wm Hui	do	70	Tiffin	do
5	Edw. J. Kelly	do	86	do	do
6	Thomas Harvey	do	4	do	do
7	Harold of Siam	do	990	Arwing	Singapore
8	Sam Ching Hui	do	185	Arwing Ship	do
9	Carl Melen	do	179	Arwing Ship	London
10	Edw. J. Kelly	British	86	do	Singapore
11	Angela	Siam	117	Englewood	do
12	Estelene	do	94	do	London
13	Art Melen	do	183	Arwing Ship	do
14	Wm Hui	do	70	do	do
15	Siam	do	87	Arwing Ship	do
16	Edw. J. Kelly	do	86	do	do
17	Thomas Harvey	do	4	do	do
18	Harold of Siam	British	990	Arwing	Singapore
19	Sam Ching Hui	do	185	Arwing Ship	do
20	Carl Melen	Siam	179	Arwing Ship	London
21	Edw. J. Kelly	do	86	do	do
22	Thomas Harvey	do	4	do	do

Debriefing

Serial Number	Name of Vessel	Flag	Net Tonnage	Destination or Remarks	Port
1	Major of Kowloon	Siamese	600	Bangkok	Singapore
2	Admiral Larnaud	do	180	Arriving today	Manila
3	Siamese	do	250	Arriving today	Singapore
4	Sri Maha	Siamese	100	Arriving this	Batavia
5	Bahling	do	40	Remain	Swat
6	Amphur	do	117	Impounded	Singapore
7	L. Ambarin	do	85	Remain	Batavia
11	King Chien Hong	do	100	Arriving today	Manila
12	Sri Maha	do	100	Arriving this	Batavia
13	Siamese	do	80	Arriving tonight	do
14	Major of Kowloon	do	600	Bangkok	Singapore
15	Chamara	do	50	Adm.	Batavia
16	Siamese	British	155	Departure	Singapore
17	Ambarin	Siamese	100	Departure	Batavia
18	Siama	do	50	Swat	do
19	Bahling	do	40	Remain	Batavia
20	Sri Maha	do	100	Arriving this	Manila
21	Amphur	do	117	Impounded	Singapore
22	Sri Maha	do	100	Arriving this	Batavia
23	Siamese	British	155	Departure	Singapore
24	Major of Kowloon	Siamese	600	Bangkok	do
25	Bahling	do	40	Remain	Swat

Ruehling Market Price List

1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698

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	Perk	Unit	per unit	\$	Cost
with fat	lb	do	..	90	do
" "	do	do	..	80	do
Pig	head	each	..	6	do
" "	fat	per cwt	..	100	do
" "	head	do	..	40	do
" "	chicken	do	..	75	do

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Continued—									
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
"	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Fitted—									
No.	1	...	...	per mil	...	50	Costs		
"	2	...	...	do	"	50	do		
"	3	...	...	do	"	50	do		

Date _____

No.	...	...	per cent	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Figure 1

Country	Cash	Debt	Total	per capita	Yr.	Change
U.S.	\$100	\$100	\$200	\$100	1970	+10%
France	\$80	\$80	\$160	\$80	1970	+10%
Germany	\$70	\$70	\$140	\$70	1970	+10%
Japan	\$60	\$60	\$120	\$60	1970	+10%
Soviet Union	\$50	\$50	\$100	\$50	1970	+10%
Italy	\$40	\$40	\$80	\$40	1970	+10%
Canada	\$30	\$30	\$60	\$30	1970	+10%
Spain	\$20	\$20	\$40	\$20	1970	+10%
Greece	\$10	\$10	\$20	\$10	1970	+10%
Turkey	\$5	\$5	\$10	\$5	1970	+10%
India	\$2	\$2	\$4	\$2	1970	+10%
China	\$1	\$1	\$2	\$1	1970	+10%

Species	Sex	Age	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Wing (mm)	Tail (mm)	Bill (mm)	Foot (mm)	Claw (mm)
Spizella	♂	Ad	100	120	70	50	15	10	5
Parus	♀	Juv	80	100	60	40	12	8	4
Perisoreus	♂	Ad	150	180	100	70	20	15	10
Geothlypis	♀	Ad	90	110	65	45	14	9	5
Empidonax	♂	Ad	70	90	55	35	11	7	4
Regulus	♂	Ad	60	80	50	30	10	6	3
Chondestes	♂	Ad	110	130	75	55	16	11	6
Contopus	♂	Ad	120	140	80	60	18	12	7
Cardinalis	♂	Ad	130	150	85	65	20	13	8
Protonotaria	♂	Ad	140	160	90	70	22	14	9
Geothlypis	♀	Ad	90	110	65	45	14	9	5
Empidonax	♂	Ad	70	90	55	35	11	7	4
Regulus	♂	Ad	60	80	50	30	10	6	3
Chondestes	♂	Ad	110	130	75	55	16	11	6
Contopus	♂	Ad	120	140	80	60	18	12	7
Cardinalis	♂	Ad	130	150	85	65	20	13	8
Protonotaria	♂	Ad	140	160	90	70	22	14	9

100

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KUCHING SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Ord.	Steamer's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tonn.	Company or Navigation.	From.
1	Kuching	Sar. str.	988	Smith	Singapore
2	Kim Chin Teck	"	40	Tejong	Malak
3	Judy	"	87	Gibson	Limbang
4	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Lundu
5	Kam Mei	"	74	Tekin	Kepong
6	Kim Suen Hong	Sar. str.	67	Hj. Dand	Malak
7	Kim Pe Hong	"	50	Senna	"
8	Sri Mariani	"	50	Oya	"
9	Kim Chin Seng	Sar. str.	128	Avg. Bala	"
10	Ulabatun	"	48	Basman	Saling
11	Sri Mahak	"	70	Tin Hassan	Mala
12	Ulabatun	"	180	Avg. Jon	Sila
13	Oh, Mar Su Gashik	"	60	Senna	Saling
14	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
15	Piper Bracke	"	718	Field	Singapore
16	Kim Chin Seng	"	85	Avg. Dakhin	Belongian
17	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Lundu
18	Sri Saling	"	70	Mohamed	Saling
19	Muamabeh	"	62	Avg. Anak	Muala
20	Judy	"	87	Gibson	Singapore
21	Kim Nona	"	68	Han	Belong
22	Glady	"	118	Dak	Kawan
23	Oh, Mar Su Gashik	"	48	Hj. Joll	Saling
24	Sri Mahak	"	128	Avg. Jon	Sila
25	Kim Chin Teck	"	108	Hendon	Malak
26	Oh, Mar Su Gashik	Sar. str.	60	Jon	Saling
27	Kim Suen Hong	Sar. str.	50	Senna	Limbang
28	Alor Lorraine	"	148	Avg. Taly	Saling
29	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Lundu
30	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
31	Sri Saling	"	70	"	Saling
32	Kuching	"	988	Smith	Singapore
33	Alor Lorraine	"	148	Avg. Taly	Saling
34	Kim Chin Teck	"	40	Tejong	Malak
35	Sri Mahak	"	128	Avg. Jon	Sila
36	Han Guan	"	50	Han	Tekin
37	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
38	Piper Bracke	"	712	Field	Singapore
39	Saling	"	50	Senna	Sila
40	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Lundu
41	Sri Saling	"	70	Mohamed	Saling
42	Judy	"	87	Gibson	Limbang
43	Alor Lorraine	"	148	Avg. Taly	Saling
44	Kim Chin Teck	"	108	Hendon	Malak
45	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
46	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Lundu
47	Oh, Mar Su Gashik	"	48	Hj. Joll	Saling
48	Sri Mahak	"	128	Avg. Jon	Sila
49	Kuching	"	988	Smith	Singapore
50	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Lundu
51	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
52	Sri Saling	"	70	"	Saling
53	Kam Mei	"	74	Tekin	Kepong
54	Kim Chin Seng	Sar. str.	60	Avg. Dakhin	Belongian
55	Kim Suen Hong	Sar. str.	50	Sila	Malak
56	Alor Lorraine	Sar. str.	148	Avg. Taly	Saling
57	Kim Chin Seng	"	128	Avg. Bala	Oya

Departures.

Ord.	Steamer's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tonn.	Company or Navigation.	To.
1	Ulabatun	Sar. str.	48	Hassan	Saling
2	Judy	"	87	Gibson	Singapore
3	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Manukan
4	Sri Mahak	"	128	Avg. Jon	Sila
5	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
6	Han Guan	"	50	Han	Tekin
7	Glady	"	118	Dak	Kawan
8	Oh, Mar Su Gashik	"	48	Hj. Joll	Saling
9	Kam Mei	"	74	Tekin	Kepong
10	Oh, Mar Su Gashik	Sar. str.	60	Jon	Saling
11	Sri Saling	Sar. str.	70	Mohamed	"
12	Kuching	"	800	Smith	Singapore
13	Kim Pe Hong	Sar. str.	50	Senna	Malak
14	Kim Suen Hong	"	60	Hj. Dand	"
15	Kim Chin Teck	Sar. str.	40	Tejong	"
16	Judy	"	87	Ulin	Manukan
17	Sri Mahak	"	128	Avg. Jon	Sila
18	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
19	Malang	"	67	Tin Hassan	Oya
20	Oh, Mar Su Gashik	"	48	Hj. Joll	Saling
21	Kam Mei	Sar. str.	60	Tekin	Oya
22	Sri Saling	Sar. str.	128	Avg. Jon	Sila
23	Alor Lorraine	"	148	Avg. Taly	Saling
24	Judy	"	87	Gibson	"
25	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Limbang
26	Kim Nona	"	68	Han	Singapore
27	Piper Bracke	"	712	Field	Singapore
28	Kim Chin Seng	"	60	Avg. Dakhin	Belongian
29	Muamabeh	"	62	Avg. Anak	Manukan
30	Glady	"	118	Dak	Hassan
31	Alor Lorraine	"	148	Avg. Taly	Saling
32	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
33	Sri Mahak	"	128	Avg. Jon	Manukan
34	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Sila
35	Sri Saling	"	128	Avg. Jon	Sila
36	Sri Mahak	"	70	Mohamed	Saling
37	Alor Lorraine	"	148	Avg. Taly	Saling
38	Sri Mahak	"	128	Avg. Jon	Sila
39	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
40	Malang	"	67	Ulin	Manukan
41	Oh, Mar Su Gashik	"	48	Hj. Joll	Belongian
42	Judy	"	87	Gibson	Singapore
43	Kim Chin Teck	"	40	Tejong	Malak
44	Sri Saling	"	70	Mohamed	Saling
45	Kim Nona	"	68	Han	Belong
46	Piper Bracke	"	712	Field	Singapore
47	Alor Lorraine	"	148	Avg. Taly	Saling
48	Kuching	"	77	Mohamed	Belong
49	Judy	"	87	Ulin	Manukan
50	Sri Mahak	"	128	Avg. Jon	Sila
51	Han Guan	"	50	Han	Tekin

KUCHING SHIPPING RETURNS.

Arrivals.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CAPTAIN.	WHERE FROM.	CARGO.		NATURE OF INDU.		OTHER AMERICA.		TOTAL.
1926.										
Oct. 1	S. S. Kuching ...	W. J. H. Smith	Singapore	10	10	1	...	10	...	40
" 8	S. S. Pagar Besak	A. C. Benfield	Singapore	75	44	4	1	1	...	124
" 13	S. S. Selang ...	Susan	Selangor	1	...	5	...	5	...	5
" 16	S. S. Kuching ...	W. J. H. Smith	Singapore	124	24	1	...	25	5	179
" 22	S. S. Pagar Besak	A. C. Benfield	Singapore	54	25	5	5	5	...	120
" 27	Kotak Queen Hay Lee	Qing Teck Hia	Pananghul	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 29	S. S. Kuching ...	W. J. H. Smith	Singapore	55	10	5	...	14	2	85
Brought forward				360	115	22	4	41	7	568
				5,025	575	205	22	284	55	7,233
Total to-date				5,385	690	227	26	325	62	7,802
1927				7,754	818	222	18	548	83	9,403

Departures.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF CAPTAIN.	WHERE TO.	CARGO.		NATURE OF INDU.		OTHER AMERICA.		TOTAL.
1926.										
Oct. 4	Kotak Queen Hay Lee	Qing Teck Hia	Pananghul	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 6	S. S. Kuching ...	W. J. H. Smith	Singapore	115	19	4	...	3	1	145
" 11	Hdg. Amsterdam	Said	Pananghul	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 12	Kotak Teo Sang Lee	Mok Thai Jong	Pananghul	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
" 13	S. S. Pagar Besak	A. C. Benfield	Singapore	160	30	11	1	5	3	210
" 20	S. S. Kuching ...	W. J. H. Smith	Singapore	125	12	...	...	2	...	140
" 24	S. S. Andy ...	A. W. G. Gibson	Singapore	3	1	2	...	1	...	6
" 27	S. S. Pagar Besak	A. C. Benfield	Singapore	117	26	3	...	4	...	150
Brought forward				524	85	30	1	23	4	658
				5,147	418	345	5	445	105	6,285
Total to-date				5,671	503	375	6	468	112	6,947
1927				4,925	538	215	51	515	115	5,855

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