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ARMISTICE DAY 1929.

This day was observed in Kuching as an official holiday, and all Government offices were closed. Poppies were sold on this and the two previous days by a number of ladies who had little difficulty in getting rid of their stocks.

At eleven o’clock a gun from the Fort gave notice of the two minutes’ silence, on the conclusion of which buglers of the Sarawak Rangers, stationed on the flat roof of the Pavilion, sounded The Last Post.

Year by year it is becoming more the general opinion that Armistice Day should by no means be regarded as a holiday in the sense of festivities and celebrations incompatible with the anniversary of that first great “eleventh hour.”

It is thought by many that it would be more fitting that we should merely pause for two minutes in our everyday work in order to remember the nine hundred thousand, who died doing their daily work. In fact, we can never forget them. Without any intention of being irreverent one can imagine the dead saying, “we died in a beastly, sordid business. If you do wish to remember our death, please do so quietly.”

Moreover, in a town like Kuching—in fact in any of these eastern towns—the great majority of the people take no notice at all of the silence. Traffic is not suspended, and the man in the street continues his occupation. This is not in any spirit of disrespect, but because he is quite unable to appreciate the situation.

This is a subject which admits of endless argument—and many people are disinclined to discuss the matter. Some may feel that it is a day for rejoicing, for parades of troops under arms, and for dinners and dances. It is merely a matter of temperament. It seems to us, however, that a great majority now, and a greater majority in the future, will regard the day as one for “business as usual.”
Notes.

November.

His Highness the Rajah, G.C.M.G., left for Singapore on the 9th, accompanied by Mr. G. T. M. MacBryan, Private Secretary, and Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Gillan. From Singapore His Highness proceeded to Miri direct, and was still away visiting the northern districts at the end of the month.

The Government Gazette notifies that Mr. E. H. Elam is appointed Officer-in-Charge of Oya and Dalat.

Mr. J. O. Gilbert was in Kuching during the month for a minor operation, and returned to Sarakei the following week.

The Government Gazette announces that Mr. G. J. D. Walters has been appointed Assistant District Officer, Lawas and Trusan.

Mr. Teo Chong Loh, the well known Sibu towkay was in Kuching on business during the month.

"Adil," the pony which surprised backers at the last race meeting, is now in Kuching. "Hopeless" has gone to Sibu.

The Sarawak Rangers Band returned to Kuching, after having been in Miri for a month.

The flags on all Government buildings and ships in Sarawak were flown at half-mast on the 18th as a mark of respect to the late Dr. Charles Hse.

The Straits Budget announces that Mr. R. J. F. Curtis, M.C.S., is appointed a Registrar of the Supreme Court and a Police Magistrate for the Settlement of Labuan.

Mr. W. S. B. Buck arrived from Oya on the 1st, and the next day assumed the duties of Acting Assistant District Officer, Kuching. Mr. E. M. Woodward transferred to the Secretariat.

It was generally remarked how well the Sarawak Ranger buglers sounded the Last Post on Armistice Day. Played slowly, this is a difficult call, but it was executed with admirable precision and tone.

We are informed that a new rifle range has been constructed in the military area near Fort Margherita. We hope to describe it when it is formally opened by His Highness the Rajah next month.

A circular from the Chairman of the Board of Examiners for Government Officers states that the next examinations will take place in the latter part of February of next year.

Dyaks from Bedup, near Sennah, Upper Sarawak, reported in Kuching that they had found gold there. The matter awaits investigation.

The Borneo Company, Limited, are also inquiring into an alleged find near Bau.

Mr. M. L. Carrier returned from home leave on the 25th and goes back to Dahan Rubber Estate.

By the same ship Mr. H. C. Cummins arrived to V. A. Sungei Tengah and Dahan Estates.

Amongst the passengers by s.s. Vyner Brooke from Singapore on the 4th was Mr. D. O. C. McGinn, who has been appointed for duty in the Treasury.

Mr. A. C. Street returned from furlough by the same ship, and resumes his duties in the Municipal Department.

The tennis courts formerly belonging to the old Ladies' Club have been lent to a number of Chinese gentlemen who are keen on the game.

Tennis and badminton are played on all fine afternoons, and we are sure that His Highness' kindness is much appreciated.

It may be comforting to anti-opium smoking persons to learn that we have good authority for stating that since the beginning of the year the Kuching Courts have imposed fines amounting to $11,550, and passed sentences totalling 3 years and 9 months, on persons found guilty of contravening the opium regulations.

A pretty marriage took place at the Cathedral of St. Thomas, Kuching, on the 30th October when Mr. Tchee Leong Hee of the Public Works Department, second son of Mr. Tchee Chiap Kui of Senaiwan, was married to Miss Tan Bee Eng, eldest daughter of Mr. Tan Kui Seng, Chief Inspector of the Kuching District Court. The young couple have our best wishes.

We are informed on good authority that a school for Malay girls is to be started shortly in Kuching. The difficulty, however, is to find a woman teacher as the parents oppose any suggestion of a master. Nevertheless, in outstations we have noticed little Malay girls in the boys' schools, and they were frequently ahead of their brothers as regards brightness and intelligence.
Lieutenant-Commander A. M. Hughes, who all will remember, writes to say that there is a possibility of H.M.S. Berwick visiting Sarawak on her way home from the East towards the end of the year.

The Berwick is a cruiser and would not be able to approach beyond Po Point.

We hope that this visit can be arranged as there are none more welcome than the Navy.

The biggest field (including one lady) which has turned out for the weekly Sunday ride on the 24th unfortunately ended in disaster, only five getting off the road at all.

Broken leathers and unmanageable ponies were the main causes of this failure. The survivors, two Europeans, two Chinese and a Malay, had an exciting ride over good country, including a number of fair-sized drains to be jumped.

Another valuable head of cattle belonging to the Government Dairy Farm was so seriously injured by a motor bus the other day that it had to be destroyed.

Although in this case it was not altogether the fault of the driver, it is noticed that motor vehicles never go slow when passing the Government farm. Notices are being put up 50 yards from either side of the entrance asking drivers to observe this rule.

Those who are keen on riding are invited to meet at Mr. Ong Hap Leong’s stables (opposite Mr. Reynolds’s house) every Sunday morning at 6 o’clock sharp. The high road is avoided as much as possible, and some exciting rides have taken place. Lest any should fear for their horsemanship, let us assure them that the obstacles to be jumped are mostly drains and ditches, and the only thing to fear is being swept off and hung up on a rubber branch like Absalom.

In another column will be found the provisional programme of the Sarawak Regatta. The events are much the same as in previous years. In no spirit of criticism, however, we suggest that perhaps a little variety might be appreciated. A few suggestions are: an inter-kampung race—each boat to be commanded by the Taau; an inter-school race, crews limited to boys under 15 years of age; and a race for small launches or outboard motors.

The District Officer of Mukah and Oya mentions in his report for September that Haji Musa has retired after 45 years in Government Service. Musa, as he then was, first joined the Police in Mukah and served the full time, retiring on pension about 1909 with the rank of Sergeant. He then went on the pilgrimage to Mecca and rejoined Government as a clerk at Fort Burdett, Mukah.

He was a good type of a loyal Government servant, and we wish him many more years in which to enjoy his second retirement.

Amongst the passengers by the s.s. Vyner Brooke on the 18th from Singapore were Messrs. H. B. Crocker, W. H. Kelley and F. L. Mansel.

We welcome Mr. Crocker, who retired as Chief Secretary on the 5th May, 1929, back again in Sarawak. We understand that he has rejoined the Civil Service, and is proceeding to Sibu to act as Temporary Registrar and Resident’s Court Magistrate within the limits of the Third Division.

Mr. Kelley joins the Police as Probationary Assistant Superintendent and Mr. Mansel the Treasury.

An opportunity was given to us the other day to inspect the s.s. Keppel, which is in a fair way to completion.

The work is being carried out by the Government Workshops.

The space aft of the forward hatch—which had been originally designed for passenger accommodation, has now been included in the forward hold. The part intended for the crews’ quarters is now an after hold, and the crew are to be housed in a house right aft.

There is a house under the bridge which is to be a combined saloon and sleeping cabin. The Keppel is expected to take 85 tons of cargo, and is to be stationed in Bintulu and used chiefly for the local jelutong trade there.

She consumes oil fuel and is expected to do about 8 knots.

On the 9th Dr. Brooke, the Chief Health Officer, invited a large number of persons to the opening of a small Museum of Health Exhibits which has been started in the Department’s offices, Kuching.

The exhibits include all the articles recommended to the public for common use in the interest of health and hygiene.

There were also most ingeniously constructed models of various buildings and vehicles used or recommended by the Department. The exhibits were divided into sections each under an official of the Department who was responsible for his own section.

The Museum is now open to the public and has been visited by large number of people of all nationalities.

Dr. Brooke and his Assistants are to be congratulated on a very useful and well-organized price of work.

Fines totalling $1,010 altogether were imposed on the Association of Engineers, Singapore, by the Second Magistrate, says the Singapore Free Press, when Mr. Harry Butcher, Secretary of the Association, answered charges of assisting in the management of a sweepstake on the sixth race of the Singapore Races on 16th November; writing an announcement of the results of the lottery and with being the occupier of a place used as a common gaming house (The Engineers’ Association rooms).
In imposing the fines as above stated. His Worship referred to the $10,430 odd that had been collected. He remarked that he thought the money should be distributed. He proposed that it should be handed over to the Police so that it could be returned to the people from whom it originally came. The Police would have to notify the persons concerned by advertisement or otherwise and set out a certain period for the claiming of the money.

The Datu Imam Tua and the Dayang Baidah were at home to a number of European and Malay guests at their residence in Kampong Masjid on the evening of the 16th to witness the conclusion of the ceremonies known as Khatam-al-Kor'An of their son Abang Abdillah and a relation, Mohomad Othman.

The arrangements were carried out with much splendour and attention to detail, and the principal guests were invited to perform the berlutut or berbedah ceremony to the two boys. Hajji Bol Hassan made eloquent speeches in Arabic, English and Malay and was master of the ceremonies. Amongst those who were present were the Resident and Mrs. Boul, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Tall, Miss Tall, Mr. J. C. Swayne, Mr. C. S. Fenwick, Mr. J. B. Archer, the Datu Shahbandar, the Datu Hakim, the Datu Amar, The Datu Bentara, Abang Hajji Sapiie, the Tun Khatib and Mohomad Arbi.

The Honorary Secretary of the Sibu Regatta has sent us a printed copy of their programme for two days’ celebrations on New Year’s Eve and New Year’s Day.

On the first day there are to be land sports, torchlight and boat parade and fireworks, and the next day a regatta and final of a football competition.

Sibu has always been a go-ahead place, and the regatta events certainly show more variety than those in Kuching, which never vary. There is a launch race divided into three classes: Class I is for launches over 24 H.P. and up to 15 tons burthen; Class II launches not exceeding 24 H.P.; and III outboard motor boats. There are also races for boats in which the Tua Kampong or Penghulu must be in the boat.

The boat races are open to all comers, and any make of boat but of ‘beda’ build, except where specified.

Entries should be handed to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. G. Anderson, not later than 4 p.m. on 27th December for boats and 4 p.m. 16th December for launches.

A copy of the complete programme may be seen on application to Mr. J. B. Archer, District Officer of Kuching.

The British Agent for Sarawak.

Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.R., having resigned the Governorship of the Straits Settlements, has been appointed the British Agent for Sarawak.

During his term of office, it was rumoured several times that Sir Hugh intended to visit Kuching, but for various reasons the expected visit did not materialize.

All will unite with us in expressing our best wishes to Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford in their retirement.

Armistice Day at Sibu.

The proceedings were opened at the flagstaff by the firing of a gun at 11 a.m. At the conclusion of the Two Minutes’ Silence the Last Post was sounded from the Fort steps.

A general advance was then made on the Club, where Planter’s copies were auctioned by the Resident, Mr. C. D. Adams, in aid of the Haig Fund.

At 1 p.m. a cold buffet was served on the Club verandah, covers being laid for thirty people. The Resident made a short speech thanking all those responsible for providing such an excellent meal, and called on Mr. B. J. C. Spurway to auction the remainder of the repast; the proceeds also went to aid the Haig Fund. The excellence of the food provided can be gauged by the prices paid by those who took away what they were unable to eat on the spot. The remains of a very fine gorgonzola cheese, in spite of the vigilance of the Club Staff, had become fed up with the proceedings and, escaping through a back door, had gone home to the Residency for its afternoon nap. Rather than disturb a well-known local planter, put himself up instead, and failing to reach the reserve seat, went home alone.

Lower in the afternoon Mr. Miller gave a very finished conjuring display, and Father Halder very kindly modelled for the benefit of those still present. The good old songs were honoured and a new one of which the main theme seemed to be ‘that the best things in life are free.’

The composer must have come from across the Tweed in this case and not from across the Herring Pond as usual in these days.—(Our Sibu Correspondent.)

Submarines Visit Miri.

H.M. Submarines L.15 and L.19 arrived off Miri on the night of the 11th under the command of Lieutenant-Commanders Menzies and Merriman. They proceeded to Lutong but were unable to bunker owing to the rough seas. The Commanding Officers called on the District Officer, in the absence of the Resident, and had lunch with the General Manager, Sarawak Oilfields, Limited. The vessels left for Singapore in the afternoon of the 12th.

Owing to the state of the sea the other four submarines of the flotilla did not call at Miri.
Issue of New Treasury Notes.
WORKS OF ART.

The S.S. Kuching brought over the new Treasury notes on the 25th, and these were put into circulation on the 26th. From now onwards the old notes will be replaced by the new ones.

The Treasurer kindly gave us an opportunity of examining the notes which were engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company, Limited, New Malden, Surrey.

They are in denominations of $1, $5, $10, $25, $50 and $100, and each bears a portrait of His Highness the Rajah.

The $1 note is violet with a design of nipah and pinang palms, and on the back the Arms of Sarawak supported by the hils of two parang ilang.

The $5 note is brown with a design of coconut palms with a Kenyah Shield on the back.

The $10 note is red bearing the Arms of Sarawak, nipah and pinang palms, with a picture of the Government Offices, Kuching, on the back.

The $25 note is blue, and is considered the best design of them all. It has the Arms of Sarawak and nipah palms on the front and on the back is a remarkably good picture of the Asmat.

The $50 note is green, bearing a design of nipah palms, pinang palms and pinang, with a shield on the back.

The $100 note is purple with much the same design as that of the $50, but on the back are burong kenyangal. All the notes are decorated with intricate native designs, and have their value clearly written in English, Jawi and Chinese.

The engravers are to be congratulated on producing such attractive notes. They have the knack of a banknote and appear to be very strong.

The thanks of Government are due to Mr. A. J. Bull, Principal of the London County Council School of Photo-engraving and Lithography who acted as expert adviser.

Death of Dr. Charles Hose.

We have to announce yet another death of a late Member of the Sarawak Civil Service, a telegram having been received from His Highness the Tuan Muda stating that Dr. Hose died on the 14th November. He was an outstanding personality and a scholar, and his services to this Government have been most valuable. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him. In his memory, Dr. Hose was born in October, 1863, and was appointed to a Cadetship in April, 1884. The first twenty years of his Service was spent in Baram, where he soon gained an intimate knowledge of the tribes of that district. In 1904 he was promoted Resident First Class and appointed Resident of the Third Division and a Member of the Supreme Council, retiring in 1907. He was a member of the Council Negri 1894-1906, and served on a diplomatic mission to Brunei on behalf of His Highness the Rajah in 1903. He was appointed a Member of the Sarawak State Advisory Council in England in 1910.

While in Sarawak he distinguished himself as a geographer, anthropologist and collector of natural history specimens. His numerous journeys in the Baram District, which he was the first Officer to explore thoroughly, brought him into contact with the Sarawak tribes, and through his influence, came under Sarawak control and made peace with Sarawak tribes. He conducted a successful expedition in the Ulu Rejang which resulted in the acquisition of the Kayans against Dayaks on Bukit Batu, April to June 1904. While Resident of Third Division was instrumental in effecting the surrender of Bantin and disaffected tribes of the Emparan, Engkari and Kamwiti areas.

After leaving Sarawak he was responsible for bringing to the notice of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company the possibilities of the Miri Oilfield and for conducting negotiations between His Highness the Rajah and the Company, resulting in the exploitation of the field, which, in point of production of oil is now the second largest within the countries under the control or protection of Great Britain.

Publications: "A Descriptive Account of the Mammals of Borneo" (1893); "Pagan Tribes of Borneo," 2 Vols., in collaboration with W. McDougall (1912); Map of Sarawak in four sheets (1924); "Etude and Pathology of Beri-Beri," a paper read before the British Medical Association, Leicester, 1905; "Natural Man" (1926); "Societies in Borneo" (1927); "Field Notes of a Jungle Wallah" and "Fifty Years of Romance and Research, or Recollections of a Jungle Wallah at Large," also numerous papers on Sarawak and Brunei in periodicals.

Awards: The Order of Knight of the White Falcon, Saxe-Weimar, First Class 1890; Order of Merit, Netherlands Government 1893; Order of Knight of the Prussian Crown, Third Class, 1896; Officier d'Academie, Paris, 1898; Hon. D.Sc. (Cantab.) 1900; Cuthbert Peak grant of the Royal Geographical Society 1903 and elected a Member of the Council of that Society 1924.

During the war appointed Superintendent of H.M. Factory, King's Lynn, 1910; Chairman of H.M. Cotton-waste Mills Investigation Committee 1918.

He assisted in the organization of the Sarawak Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition 1924, and was appointed Member of Governing Council, British Empire Forestry Association 1921.

Dr. Hose died in 1904, and to Mr. Hose and his son and daughter we offer our condolences in their great loss.

It is not only in Sarawak that Dr. Hose's decease will be felt. As an explorer and explorer he is remembered by the list of honours he gained, an author and a scientist of world fame. His books were the result of very careful study, and it must also be remembered that he was the prime mover in the matter of the Miri oilfields, which are now such an important part of this State.

Is the Cambridge Doomed?

On Friday afternoon, the 1st instant, at Mount Sophia was held a meeting of the teachers of the Anglo-Chinese School, and the Continuation School with the Johore Teachers' Association, at which was discussed the question of replacing the Cambridge Examinations by examinations set and marked locally. Mr. T. W. Hinch, Principal of the Anglo-Chinese School, was chairman, and altogether more than a hundred teachers were present, among whom were Mr. H. R. Cheeseman, Superintendent of Education in Johore, and Mr. W. E. Horley, District Superintendent of the local Methodist Church. Messrs. Lee Choon Ngee of Siergapore and C. R. Krishnan of Batu Pahat spoke in favour of the proposition, opposed by Messrs. Chan Siew Jiang of Singapore and Inche Hashim of Muar, and several others including Mr. Cheeseman also took part. After a very profitable discussion the meeting adjourned for tea and games.—(S.F.P.)
Mr. J. Baring-Gould's Death.

There was universal regret amongst those who knew him in Sarawak when a communication was received from the Parliamentary Commissioner in London saying that Mr. J. Baring-Gould had passed away at Bedford on the 7th of October. His Highness the Tuan Muda writes that Mr. and Mrs. Baring-Gould had only lately moved into a house in Bedford, and that the deceased died from a pulmonary affection of the lungs after a painful illness borne with the greatest pluck and fortitude.

Mr. Baring-Gould, who was born in 1877, was the second son of the late Reverend Sabine Baring-Gould of Lew Trenchard, and joined the Sarawak Civil Service as a Cadet in April 1897 and was appointed to do duty at Simanggang where he served for eleven years. In 1908 he was transferred to Sibu, ultimately becoming Resident of the Third Division and a member of the Supreme Council in 1911, which appointments he held until his retirement in 1920. He was a member of the Council Negri 1906–1918, and a member of the Permanent Committee of Administration 1915–1920.

He married Miss Elizabeth Joan Ramadan of Great Bishake in 1910, and leaves behind him a widow and three children, two of whom were born in Sarawak.

All who had the privilege of working with Mr. Baring-Gould will remember him with affection. Both as an administrator and a friend Mr. Baring-Gould's courtesy and kindness will long be remembered, and the public farewell celebrations when he left Sarawak were a mark of the great regard with which he was held by Natives and Europeans alike. He had a profound knowledge of the Sea Dyaks, and in the troublesome times amongst the Rejang Dyaks from 1908 to 1919 he showed great ability in maintaining the prestige of Government and at the same time avoiding harsh methods, whenever it was possible to do, by a policy of tact and understanding.

As a sportsman the deceased officer was ever to the fore. He was a fine horseman and a shot, and a cricketer of more than average ability.

In Mr. Baring-Gould is lost a Sarawak officer of the old school, and a thorough sportsman in every sense of the word.

To Mrs. Baring-Gould, whose generous hospitality will also be remembered, and to her children, we express our sincere sympathy in the great loss she has sustained.

Death of Mr. A. L. Honore.

Although we understand that this sad event occurred some time ago, many of our readers may not have heard of the death of Mr. A. L. Honore. From a letter we have seen it seems that Mr. Honore, who was a master in a big school in Cape Town, developed rheumatic fever and died suddenly.

Mr. Honore came out as a Cadet for the Sarawak Civil Service in January, 1925, and resigned in 1927. He was stationed chiefly in the First and Second Divisions, and for a time was Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Tuan Muda. His parents have our sincere sympathy.

Death of an old Government Servant.

On the 3rd there passed away in Kampong Gersik Inche Mohamad Ali bin Inche Abu Bakar, late Private Secretary to His Highness the Rajah and His Highness the late Rajah. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place the next day.

Inche Mohamad Ali was appointed to the Treasury as a clerk in January 1897, but was transferred to the Courts the same year. In 1903 he was appointed private secretary to His Highness the late Rajah, and also managed the Astana Farm for many years. At the end of 1923 he was allowed on pension owing to bad health—and this malady was the cause of his ultimate decease.

Inche Ali leaves behind him two widows and five children, to whom we offer our sympathy.

The relations of deceased, as well as the Datu Shabbendar, wish to thank all those who attended the funeral.
From the Sarawak Gazette 50 Years Ago.

The Sarawak Gazette

1879. M.i day, 24th Nov., 1879. [Price 6 Cts.]

(From a leader)

One of the Singapore Commission remarks that it is not fitting that a policeman should be in no better position than a common syce. We think it most important to attract throroughly good stamp of men into a police force, and we believe this can only be done by offering higher pay than can be easily obtained elsewhere. With Sarawak prices, 8$ per month is the lowest that should be paid to such men....

ITEMS.

A report from the head of the Sarawak river informs us that two Baramas men named Nok and Hassan who were with a party looking for gatta had killed the orang kaya of Tegah belonging to the Siparang tribe in the Sikayam waters. They were seized by their own companions, and delivered up to the Dutch authorities, by whom they have been sent to Pontianak for trial.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Remis & Son, beg to inform the public that they have just received from England direct a good supply of new stores, and that a further consignment will arrive in about two months.

Kuching, 30th Sept., 1879.

Lawas (Sarawak) Rubber Estates, Limited.

We have received a copy of the Director’s Report up to 30th June last.

The net profit for the year amounted to £25,572.9.8, to which has been added the credit balance of £5,887.1.10 brought forward, making a total of £13,959.11.6. After allowing for the payment of the preference dividend of 7 per cent per annum for the year to 30th June, there remains a sum of £12,266.19.6.

It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent on the ordinary share capital of the Company, less income tax at 4s. in the £, absorbing £5,546.6.8.

During the season a crop of 1,132,266 lbs. of rubber was harvested, which compares with 1,074,163 lbs. for the previous year. The cost of production f.o.b. Laburan for the year was 5.75d. per lb.

The crop was sold in the East throughout the year and the average gross price realized was 9.89d. per lb.

Mainly About Nothing.

Tempus fugit, repeats the grubby little school-boy in obedience to his master’s command to learn-off parrot-fashioned language, which is only used nowadays by priests, lawyers, botanists and tombstone makers, and pronounced in a way that would make Cicero or Kikero or Chicero (I have been taught all three styles!) wish he had written his epics in Esperanto. Time never fled so erratically, however, as it did in the early hours of November: The First.

In the interests of thrift the little-in-gods-on-wheels had said that there should be day-light saving.

Thereupon the Surveyor-in-chief, having collected his artificial horizon, a range-finder, and his copy of Old Moore’s Almanac, took the right ascension of Venus, added or subtracted variation and deviation in the case may be; allowed a little for leeway, and came to the conclusion that the right amount of time would be saved if the clocks were put on exactly twenty minutes at midnight, October 31st—November 1st. To satisfy his own mind (being of a superstitious nature) he also cast several horoscopes, which showed him that the gods favoured his presumption.

It is well-nigh impossible, however, to keep anything quiet in this country (as well we know, to our condemnation). That stanch old conservative, the Town Clock, went on strike (no! this is not a pun) some days before. Gods or no gods—horoscopes or no horoscopes, the Town Clock refused to alter the even tenor of its life just for the sake of twenty paltry minutes, which cost nothing, besides it thought the methods of the Surveyor-in-chief a trifle unscientific. Workmen were sent up to clear away the colony of swallows which had lodged in its works. Even this had no effect—a few nests amongst the cogwheels and a bird or two swinging on the pendulum was a detail—but an offence against the laws of nature was too much.

The first evidence of anything extraordinary was the departure of the Workmen’s Early Express which pulled out of the Kuching Terminus exactly twenty minutes late, the Traffic Manager having apparently forgotten to alter his watch. As the workmen had neglected to do this as well, or had no watches, the chaos was less than might have been expected. By admirable fireing and stoking, however, the staff managed to make up the time, and the night mail rolled in majestically to the tick.

The military paraded in total darkness, and a zealous young sergeant instructor compelled the Commandant to double three times smartly round the parade ground with the recruits before the first streaks of dawn revealed the ghastly mistake.

The Police, by the nature of their profession, always night prowlers, did not feel the effects of the gloom.

The arrival of THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS in office was a deplorable affair. Queues of synchronous litigants awaited the arrival of the Justices. Hordes of Inchoanal labourers were kept waiting because the Protector had omitted to alter his Big Ben alarm the night before. Confusion worse confounded.
Anyway, it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Even if we are disputing nature's way of telling us when to have our first stengah, we are yet saving something for nothing—which in these post-war days is only achieved by the Portuguese, the Argentines and the Greeks.

The interval between the 7th and the 15th of any month is always an anxious one for sepoys and in this part of the world. It is then that our domestic servants appear with requests for little loans.

As a matter of fact the Malay never really borrows money. In his own words he wants merely to park your money. This is, perhaps, just as it should be seeing that what he says is the simple stark truth!!

The Hylam, on the other hand, does really pinjam, and unless he loses it immediately at the gambling tables, or goes to haunts where he should not be, he always pays it back.

The Tamil is simply a supplicant. His children are starving, his wife is nearly ready again to add another to the list, he himself has a grandmother who is just about to leave this wicked world. Unless he can get ten dollars disaster must inevitably fall upon him—Nothing less will do. If he cannot get it he might just as well lie down on the door-step there and then and die. The dollar which we give him to stop his lamentations is well spent—that is as long as the arrack farm has been warned accordingly.

All this is leading up to the alarming army of servants which the Governor of the Straits Settlements has to keep.

Besides the side de camp, private secretary and office staff, he has a dining room steward, an orderly, seventeen page boys, a record keeper, a fidal, eight house boys, a head butler, two assistant butlers, five table servants, two watermen, two pantry boys, two bedroom boys, three cooks, a curry cook, a serving amah, a dressing-room amah, a foreman gardener, three sub-mandors, many gardeners.

In all His Excellency has sixty-two servants excluding the gardeners.

We cannot all be Governors (except perhaps in America where most men seem to be either Governor, a Colonel or an Irish policeman.) But we do pity His Excellency if he has to take any share of the monthly epidemic of "pinjam-itis!!"

By the way, what does the "curry cook" do on week-days?

The Resident of the Fourth Division, in a recent report, mentions an occurrence in which two privates of the Sarawak Rangers were concerned. Liman and Tikus went out shooting together—and the former managed to shoot the latter explaining, rather crudely, we think, that he had mistaken his fellow soldier for a pig!! Parturient montes: nascetur ridiculus mus!

It is reported by the Health Office that an earthquake was experienced at Miri on the 5th of November.

Perhaps the Miri-ites still go in for the pyrotechnic rejoicings over the capture of Guido Faulkes.

There are no half-measures in the final report of the Royal Commission on National Museums, says The South Wales Daily News, in a recent issue. They have considered not only the educational side, but have had regard also to that inevitable "tired feeling" which a protracted museum visit engenders, for they urge that facilities should be provided for rest and refreshment.

In this respect we hope that the Sarawak Museum will march with the times. After a look at the Kayan salong, a tour of the snakes, a glance at the monkey house, an examination of the whale, an inspection of the black swans, five minutes on the swings and three turns of the merry-go-round, it is obvious strong refreshment is needed. Some like one thing, and some another—but after the queasiness frequently brought on by such pastimes we, ourselves, prefer a strong B. & S. taken in a long chair.

British Legion (Kuching-Sarawak) Branch.

EARL HAIG'S APPEAL FUND (POPEY DAY).

The collection for this worthy Fund was held in Kuching on Saturday, 9th November, and the results were very satisfactory, the thanks being due chiefly to the ladies whose names are mentioned below, who, under the leadership of Mrs. Bean, rendered their valuable services and made a personal collection.

This year a new departure was made in Kuching in that the Chinese Community, through the assistance of Messrs. Ong Hap Leong and Tan Kui Choon, contributed their quota. Also the clerical staffs of the Government and Mercantile firms and others generously responded to the appeal through the painstaking efforts of Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Ware.

The receipts in Kuching alone this year exceeded those of last year by $104.18, but thanks to the wonderful reception of the appeal among the members of the Island Club, Sibu, who have promised the magnificent sum of $443.50, the total is increased to $1,103.80, which is $607.68 more than last year.

The following are the actual figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Promised by members of the Island Club, Sibu</th>
<th>$1,103.80</th>
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<tr>
<td>Collected by Mrs. Bean</td>
<td>176.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>do. Miss Scott</td>
<td>126.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>do. Miss Tait</td>
<td>122.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>do. Mrs. Howell</td>
<td>121.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>do. Mrs. Were</td>
<td>76.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>do. Mr. Ong Hap Leong</td>
<td>29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Mr. Tan Kui Choon</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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As the Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. O. Blagg, wishes to remit the money to the Headquarters in London as soon as possible, it is hoped that all those who have promised or would like to make a donation and have not yet done so, will kindly forward cash or a cheque for the amount promised or which they wish to give, as soon as possible.
Sarawak St. Andrew’s Society.

DINNER AND DANCE.

St. Andrew’s night was celebrated in right royal fashion when between thirty and forty members of the Sarawak St. Andrew’s Society and their guests sat down to dinner at nine o’clock, followed by a dance which was kept up until the early hours.

The big hall of the Sarawak Club was decorated with palms and other greenery, and a stage put up for the band, over which the Union Ramuntang of Scotland hung.

The band of the Sarawak Rangers played during dinner, and for the succeeding dance, all the well-known Scotch airs. Even said Sassenachs found themselves strangely stirred by such tunes as “Cock O’ The North,” “Charlie is my Darling,” “Bonnie Dundee,” and “Will you ne’er come back again.”

Dinner was served at tables arranged in the form of a three-sided square. Mr. James Scott was Chieftain. After Scotch broth, salmon and roast turkey, the Haggis was played in with the usual honours, and both Scott and Sassenach set to with a will. Tippity trifle and coffee following, the Chieftain then rose and proposed the health of the Rajah, and then the King, both toasts being drunk to the accompaniment of the national anthems. The Chieftain then proposed The Pious Memory of St. Andrew. The speaker said that when he first came out to Sarawak some twenty odd years ago, there were but three Scotchmen he could remember. It was a remarkable thing how their numbers had increased. He hoped that they would go on increasing. The Society stood for goodwill and good comradeship with others, and he felt glad to see so many here to-night enjoying themselves. He would now propose the pious memory of St. Andrew. This having been drunk, with acclamation, the Chieftain rose again and said that he would now call upon Mr. McIntyre to propose the health of The Lassies. Mr. McIntyre, owing possibly to the gravity of the occasion, and perhaps also to the mixed vermouth he had consumed before dinner in that reckless spirit which St. Andrew brings, contented himself with asking all those present to drink to the lassies, to whom they wished the best of luck and all good fortune. The tables were then cleared away and the real hard work began. Eightsome reels—foursome reels—lancers, petronellas and Highland Schottisches were performed with skill and vigour.

Persons whose advancing years had brought an atmosphere of caution, abandoned themselves to the spirit of the dance and all reeled, rolled and rollicked to the programme’s end.

Mr. Calver, who was in his national dress, as were several other gentlemen, gave a skilful exhibition dance—and later on in the evening read out congratulatory telegrams which had been received from neighbouring Societies.

It was a night of unqualified success, and if the members enjoyed it as much as the guests, then we have no hesitation in saying that they must have had one of the jolliest and most exhilarating nights for many a long day.

International Football Match, Scotland vs. England

St. Andrew’s Day, 1929.

Teams

Dr. W. Hutchison J. Stirling
T. A. Reid R. L. Moir
R. C. Kay G. Scott D. Matheson J. F. Baird A. L. MacLeaine
W. G. Tait G. T. Baines N. Mace J. C. Hooksey A. F. Baughan
W. H. Kelly B. E. Edwards D. O. McGinn
W. J. Chater E. P. H. Bentham J. Barracough.

The above teams played the sixth game since the institution of the yearly international on St. Andrew’s Day.

As usual on paper England’s team looked as if it was good enough for a win, and their prospects improved when it was known that McDonald, Carrie and Murphy were to be absent from the Scott’s team on account of the necessities of business. But as usual the national characteristics of the Scots saw them through a stiff game which ended in a draw, one goal each. Only one of these matches has been won, and that was the first of the series in 1925 when Scotland suffered a defeat by 2–1.

This game was enjoyed by players and spectators alike, but owing to the nature of the pitch it lacked the better points of the game which are generally brought out in these matches.

England kicked off and were down on Calvert directly and secured a corner which was unproductive. They continued to press but Scotland’s defence held out and Calvert dealt easily with anything that got past the backs. The game ended up but Scotland’s forwards had no penetrating power and it was not till Moir drew the defence and slipped to Scott that the first thrill came. The ball was put into the net but the whistle had sounded for off-side. The pass and pitch were beginning to tell on some of the ‘men born’ and newcomers also, but the eagerness continued till half time with Barracough having the most to do. England re-arranged their team for the second half, Baughan going back and Chater replacing McGinn who went outside right.

It looked as if the change was going to be productive, but Scotland’s defence soon had the game controlled and Moir and Stirling were able to live things up a bit and gave Barracough some good shots to get rid of, which he did very effectively.

Tait was the only English forward who could make any headway, and a goal seemed certain when he broke through and carried the ball right up to the goal, but the muddy hall saved the situation. Scotland’s forwards tried hard to get a goal but their shots lacked punch, none the less they had no luck with a hook by Baird, from a corner, which just slipped past the post, and again a minute later when the same player lobbed the ball over the heads of a crowd in front of the goal into an empty goal but Baughan managed to rush across in time and connected with his head for a corner. Hard luck Scotland but well played Baughan. Just after this England secured a goal when McGinn slipped past Calver and made straight for goal finishing up with a good shot which glanced off Calver’s hands into the net. From the centre kick Scotland swept down on Barracough, and Moir, Scott and Matheson between them equalized the score, Matheson finishing up with a strong shot which Barracough could not hold and Scott slipped in a netted.

A good, clean, hard game played with the traditional keenness, and the whistle did not blow for a foul during the whole game.
Meandering Musings.

Oge's nationality is not always an easy thing to disguise, as the "Swiss" waiters found out during the War. At the same time if Englishmen still insist on falling in love with Irish girls and Scottish maidens will marry the Welsh (Welsh, if you like), matters are apt to complicate themselves.

Again, domicile is a large factor in determining whether a man shall play for the English or the Scots (Scottish—Scottish). I never remember which is right) in the annual soccer match in Kuching, or whether he shall avoid bruises and batterings by calling himself a Welshman (Welshman in Ireland) or an Islander or a Scot.

A church dignitary the other day tried both to have his cake and eat it. "I am Scotch, he said. "It is true I am born of English parents, but I was born in Scotland and I was educated there—Scottish, I am, and Scotch I remain, I feel and I hoick—and I eat haggis!"

Well and good. But when a tremendous tennis tournament was mooted—England versus Scotland—then did this Caledonian say to a waverer: "You were born in England, you were educated in England—you have never been to Scotland, but your parents are Scots—therefore, my boy, you are Scots!—and should be proud of your heritage." Well, well, there you are!

Again witness the pathetic plaint of the young sportsman who told me "My father is Welsh, my mother is Irish. I was educated in Scotland and my governor kept a French poodle. What am I?"

It is odd, also, how many men who during the rest of the year live as quiet and unassuming Englishmen, suffer from a peculiar epidemic as the approach of the summer approaches. Those little sixpenny books showing the tartans of the different clans are eagerly bought up, and the Browns, the Joneses, and the Robinsons trace their ancestry back to the Royal Stewarts, the Camerons of Lochiel and the Black Macgregors.

One can only suppose that it is the love of appearing in fancy dress which clings to most men in these dull, dreary, suits-of-dittoes days.

The Kilt is an English Garment.

As a matter of fact, the best authorities have it that the kilt is not a Scots garment at all, but was invented by the English when the ban on national dress was lifted. Apparently before the 15th the Scots dress was a sort of plaid (we should probably call it a travelling rug) which did duty for everything. In order to attain some sort of decency, for instance when riding a horse, the wearer wrapped it round their middles. The higher classes, however, whether from a more delicate sense of decency, or merely to distinguish themselves from the vulgar herd, adapted trousers made of the plaid, or in other words, trews. When the English brought in a certain amount of civilization in later days, some dressy young fellow invented the kilt as a compromise between the old one-piece rug and the trews. Early portraits of famous Scots chiefs will corroborate this.

Trews are still worn by some Scottish regiments, and a Sergeant-Tailor once told me that the trouble to get the stripes to meet at an apex in the exact middle of the seat of the garments had worn many a regimental tailor into his grave.

Cruelty to Children.

During the later Victorian days it was the custom to dress all little boys in kilts and clergaries. Poor rickety, knocked-kneed, bandy-legged little urchins shivered miserably in kilts of suburban designs; it was almost as bad as those years when the wretched little brats were all clothed as "jack tars." Diminutive boys who felt queasy even when their holiday train drew up at the seaside station, walked around with "Thunderer," "Terrible," or "Magnificent" on their hats and caps.

There were even a few years when the "horsy" style was popular with fond mothers—and their puny male offspring, who were lucky if they had ever ridden a rocking horse, were put into covert coats with buttons as large as Marie biscuits, and breeches and gaiters of such a stiff box cloth that the child found himself totally unable to sit down at all.

Goodness Knows What We Are.

But revenons à nos monts, as many of the more vociferous members think on Monday nights, draining their last paht with indecent haste, and hurrying home to the long-looked-for gorse, the matter of nationality amongst Britshers is difficult. Half the Irish are Scotch, and most of the rest are American policemen. Call a man from Hull an Englishman and he will knock you down. Cornishmen are regarded as black foreigners. The Jerseyman is Norman, but the inhabitants of Sark are simply low down non-descript pirates. Two-thirds of the peerage have Scotch names and English hearts; two-thirds of the politicians have Scotch names and no hearts at all.

Anyway, by the time this is published the Scots will have celebrated their great Saint's Day. We can't reel, we can't hoick and we are rather scared of lost dogs—but we can drink whisky—and in case any of our good Scots friends take our captious carping too seriously—here's very good luck to them.
Review.


This is a very comprehensive publication and gives in detail the work of the Health Department during the year.

Dr. Brooke only took over his duties in May, but at the end of the year the Department was in a highly organized state.

The population of Kuching was reckoned at 24,575, as against 30,000, which has appeared in Whitaker's Almanack for years and years. The Malays in the Kuching Kampungs number 10,479.

The infant mortality figures are depressing. Out of every 1,000 Malay children born in 1927, practically half died before reaching the age of one year, and over 32 per cent died in 1928.

It will be interesting to note the figures for this year, and a substantial decrease is expected.

Educationally, it will be disappointing to read that out of a child population of 7,082, only 1,742 children attend school in Kuching.

It is gratifying to learn that cholera is practically absent, and there is no record of a case of plague. The biggest toll of mortality is from the four diseases: tuberculosis, beriberi, dysentery, and pneumonia.

The Chief Health Officer emphasises the necessity of abating nuisances by gentle means and in every possible case personal conversation, is attempted to induce persons to comply with the regulations. During 1928 only eight prosecutions were instituted.

There are interesting accounts of the Leprosy Camp and mention is made of the excellent work done by Mr. Cunies Ross.

Dr. Brooke speaks of the inferior instruments used in 1928 for meteorology and climatology—these included a "rather moribund barometer" and "a solar radiation thermometer in a condition of senile decay."

These were to be replaced by new up-to-date instruments in 1929.

The report, which may be obtained from the Chief Health Officer, is of much interest—and a record of the amount of enthusiasm and energy which Dr. Brooke and his staff have put into the work.

In the Kuching Courts.

On the 5th November the trial of Chong Joon Jaw, late Storekeeper at the Government Optium Monopolies Department, was concluded in the Resident's Court.

The accused was found guilty of criminal breach of trust and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined $4,000, or in lieu thereof, another three years' imprisonment.

The evidence showed that for some time Chong Joon Jaw had been stealing Government opium, and a considerable amount was found buried near his house.

On the same morning the Resident ordered Chop Kong Jee Shin, of 17, India Street, to pay Estate Duty amounting to $12,707.30 plus interest together with $500 fine and 25% extra duty for breach of the Estate Duties Order. In this case Lam Mong Chian, sole proprietor of Chop Kong Jee Shin, died in China in December, 1928. The Kuching Branch of the firm was in the hands of a manager who did not report the matter. On the date being discovered in April, the manager could not account to him for the money and hence was fined.

On the 20th November the Resident ordered the estate of the late Chin Chew, which was assessed at $12,707.30, to be sold by the Court of Execution.

The oldest son then appeared and stated that he had just returned from China and had received none of his manager's communications until his return to Singapore. Nevertheless a penalty had to be inflicted as no attempt had been made to report the death and for the mere chance nothing might have been heard about it. Although the Estate Duties Order has been revised this year, the custom of reporting a death and paying duty is a very old one and there is no excuse for anyone not knowing about it. In this case the Court took a comparatively lenient view as it was thought there had been no definite attempt on the part of the eldest son to evade the Order. Even so the total of duty and penalties which amounted to $17,546.86 is believed to be a record figure for such matters.

Woo Koh Chin and Gan Tian Gee, trader and clerk at Musaficbas, were charged before the District Court Magistrate on the 8th instant, with, whilst acting as Government Agents there for the sale of opium, committing criminal breach of trust.

It was suspected that opium was being sold to unregistered smokers and at more than the authorized price. A trap was laid and the two men more or less caught red-handed. Both men were committed for trial in the Resident's Court.

Dannable" Prohibition.

"Prohibition is the most dannable thing ever introduced into the United States," said Archdeacon Joseph H. Dodson, president of the Church Temperance Society of the United States, who sailed from Southampton for New York in the Leviathan yesterday. "The harm outweighs the good a thousandfold," he declared, "and I warn England against the system of local option, which was the insidious means of introducing prohibition into the States."

"On my return I am going to advocate light wines and beer. In England you are selling your goods where in the States are building new goods. The cause of rioting in American prisons this summer is overcrowding, which can be traced directly to prohibition."—[D.E.]

[Hat's off to the Archdeacon!—Ed. S.G.]

Player Goes Down In One on The Kuching Links.

On the afternoon of Armistice Day Mr. J. B. Archer, playing with Mr. F. F. Boult, did the eighth hole in one. Had his opponent been one of less unimpeachable character we might have taken this news with quite a number of grains of salt, as Editors are well-known for their deviations from the strict path of truth.

We understand that this has only been done once before; and that was by Captain C. W. Dovey, late of the Sarawak Service, more than thirty years ago.
A Double Tragedy.
FATHER AND SON DIE.

Distress at the loss of his only son was the cause of an old Chinese man committing suicide on the 30th October, in an out-house at Tabuan Road. The victim had arrived on the 28th October, when the body of a rubber buyer named Sim Han Tee, who had been missing for two and a half days, was found floating in a small stream between Kampong Malaig and Simpang Tiga. At the inquest it was shown that the deceased man had started off in the morning of the 25th with the intention of buying rubber, taking with him about $50 in cash. He called at the house of a Japanese man Tatsuo, about 1 p.m., purchased some rubber there, and left in the direction of Simpang Tiga.

It is supposed that he attempted to take a short cut to the village of Tabuan and, crossing a small stream over which a slippery sloping log had been thrown, fell in. The log was found to be partially broken and the water was about 6 feet deep.

The body was partly entangled by overhanging branches, and in that position was found by Mr. Henry Satap Bay on the 28th whilst he was using the same path. The rubber and money had disappeared, and he was washed away by the stream.

Decased's aged father, Sim Moh, was grief stricken at the death of his only son, and his Towskay Wee Chong Hee, for whom he worked as clerk, found him hanging from his bedroom ceiling when he called him in the early morning of the 30th. The old man had left a letter saying that he had committed suicide and giving directions for his burial.

A Matter of Interest to Mohomans.
IS THEIR METHOD OF SLAUGHTERING CRUEL?

The Malaya Tribune contains a long account of the prosecution of a Mohomand in Butterworth, for cruelty to animals. The Senior District Officer, on his rounds, one day came across a flock which a Mohomand had just cut for the purpose of food. The man was arrested and charged before the Police Court with cruelty to animals and fined $25.

The man appealed against the conviction and the Supreme Court ordered a retrial of the case.

Numerous experts on Mohomand law were heard and also the evidence of a mad woman.

After recording the evidence, the Magistrate sent the case to the Supreme Court where the appeal was dismissed and the fine and conviction upheld by the Hon. Mr. Justice Sproule.

In conclusion the Malaya Tribune says:—

The method of slaughtering animals by Muslims for the purpose of food, as described by Sheikh Abdullah Maghribi, is in accordance with religious practice. No Muslim will question the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sproule because in the opinion of his lordship the method of slaughtering the fowl appeared to be "sheer cruelty." But his decision in this case has to be considered very closely by the Muslim leaders. It is very important that action should be taken by the Mohammedan Advisory Boards of Penang and Singapore in order that the practice hitherto followed by Muslims in this matter shall be permitted to be continued; otherwise they will have to follow their "curry again" or "curry daging kambing." This is a question for the "Ulemas" and religious bodies and the Mohammedan Advisory Boards to tackle. Before any action is taken, it will be necessary to obtain a full and correct report of the case. It is not known what steps the Penang Muslims have already taken or propose taking. In any case it will be better if the M.A.B., Penang, and the M.A.B., Singapore, jointly move in the matter.

Sports in Simanggang.
HELID IN HONOUR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA.
26TH SEPTEMBER, 1929.

There was a stirring mingling of East and West when on a perfectly glorious morning the guns of Fort Alice signalled the beginning of the day's festivities. The park-like grounds about the Fort— with its' picnic tables and white tent— have a quite western appearance. Add to this a tropical river with palm-lined banks, an eastern bazaar in the background, and the brightly coloured garments of a native holiday crowd, and the resulting picture is full of life and interest.

A portion of the grounds had been marked off and decorated with flags for the sports, and alongside this area a temporary grandstand erected. A numerous crowd assembled at an early hour, drawn from all parts of the surrounding country—and everyone was obviously in high spirits and prepared to make the most of the day.

The programme included all the usual events, jumping, racing, and so forth; the obstacle, wheelbarrow and sack races especially giving much amusement. There were no lack of entries, for such fobs are highly popular with the people, and Dyaks, Malays and Chinese competed with the utmost enthusiasm. The event to produce the most exciting finish was the pole jump. After the weeding out of unsuccessful competitors, this was sterner contested by two Dyak brothers. Eventually the elder won, clearing about 8 feet. Mr. L. K. Morse did duty as Judge, while Mr. Ditmas was Time-keeper.

After the Sports programme two semi-final football matches were played. Different Dyak villages provided the teams, and as each village made its own set of playing shirts— weird and wonderful was the production. It was during the second match that the rain came, and quite literally washed out the prize-giving. This had to be postponed till next day. Three dinners had been arranged for Dyaks, Malays and Chinese respectively, and these took place at times and in ways suited to the customs of the three groups.

The Chinese banquet took place in the large Courtroom at the Fort. The European staff attended this. It was a mysterious affair of some fourteen courses, but most excellently prepared. At the end of the meal the Rev. A. W. Stonton, in the absence of Father Irving who was at Bunching rose and proposed the toast of His Highness the Rajah. After various other speeches and compliments the party broke up.

The clerks and all who had a share in organizing the events of the day were to be congratulated on the admirable way everything was prepared and came through. (Our Simanggang Correspondent.)

Oil in Borneo.

Colinoral Report No. 1,449, dealing with the State of Borneo (Borneo), states that during 1928 the Borneo Petroleum Company's original well in the Belait district continued to supply fuel for all drilling operations, but although good shows of gas were obtained in other wells, oil was not obtained. The company, who hoped to be able to attend the sinking of a new rotary drill which was begun towards the end of the year. Results of prospecting by this company during the past five years in the Taitung and Belait districts show possibilities of oil being obtained in large quantities along the seashore eastwards from the Belait River. ([C.E. & T.)]
Dedication of New Church at Betong.

ORDINATION OF A DYAK.

THIRD CONFERENCE OF DYAK CHRISTIANS.

For the three days, October 15th—17th, Betong was the scene of a threefold Missionary activity. First, on October 16th, came the Consecration and Dedication of the new Church of the Augustine—a beautiful structure built by the Rev. W. Linton, occupying an imposing position on a hilltop, just beyond the limits of the new Bazaar. On the following day occurred a no less important event—the Ordination of a Sea Dyak to the Diaconate—making the fourth Dyak to be admitted to Holy Orders.

The third thing was the gathering of the Third Conference of Dyak Christians. Fifty-three delegates attended this—including the Bishop, two European and three Dyak Priests, and four Dyak Schoolmasters. These delegates represented thirty-seven centres of Christian influence and activity. They had met to discuss problems relating to the application of Christian principles to the peculiar condition of Dyak life. Many of them were members of the Second Conference held at Sabu in 1921, an eloquent testimony to the faith and loyalty of those concerned.

The three events recorded mark both an advance and a consolidation of the Churches’ position amongst the Dyak races. Beautiful buildings, a Native Ministry, a self-governing and self-supporting community of faithful Christians may appear, and indeed is, a far off ideal, but towards that distant goal the missionary Church is steadily moving.

The Churches’ work in this land is uphill—every step of the way—and the progress indicated by the recent happenings at Betong will not only give satisfaction to those friends both out here and at home, who take sympathetic and active interest in the work, but provide inspiration to those upon whom the main task falls—from the offiames lonely Priest, with his Native Catechists and Schoolmasters—to that newly baptised convert who is bravely trying to live a new life amidst surroundings of ancient heathenism.—[A.W.S.]

Plantation Pests.

The rubber tree has to meet many attacks. These include not only deer and pig and monkeys at different times, but occasionally an estate gets attacked by moles, as we have heard in the case of a Burmah property. Now another pest is reported, as we hear of a rubber cum coffee garden being attacked by mice, resulting in many of the side branches of the coffee trees being destroyed, which may seriously affect next year’s crop from this area. Instructions were given of St. Augustus green covers cleaned up. These were dealt with from three sides simultaneously, and the mice were driven back to the jungle.—[G.E. & T.]

Sale of Work at St. Mary’s School, Kuching.

On the 1st and 2nd of November the Annual Sale of Work was held at St. Mary’s School. There were nine stalls, including a new venture in the form of a Jumble Stall which occupied a room to itself, where Miss Oliver presided over a heterogeneous collection of goods, which did not lend itself to any place in the general sale rooms.

The other stalls and stallholders were as follows:—

Fancy Stall—Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Le Gros Clark; Ladies’ Clothing—Mrs. Champion, Mrs. Reynolds; School Needlework—Miss Joan and teachers; Book Stall—Mr. Kueh Choo Seng and Mr. Teck Hau; Children’s Clothing—Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. Edmets; Home-made Cakes and Sweets—Mrs. Pitt-Hardee; Gift Stall—Miss Kim En; Teas and Refreshments—Miss Tait and Mrs. Goodban; Hoopla—Miss Phyllis Scott and Mr. Gowing; Fish Pond—Mr. Lee Teck Huat. Members of the School Staff assisted at each stall.

The School Needlework Stall, which was nearly cleared, represented the sewing and embroidery done by the scholars in their needlework lessons during the school year. The Gift Stall was entirely contributed by the scholars, who gave quantities of signed goods, bottles of sweets and fancy articles, thus making an attractive stall of very saleable goods.

We should like here to express our thanks to all who so kindly gave to the cake stall, refreshments and jumble stall, and also to the ladies who gave personal help and to Messrs. Chong Kim Eng for aerated waters and The Diocesan Press who gave the Sale Bills.

The proceeds amounted to $1,393, a better result than last year, and a very pleasant surprise in this year when trade is not good. The whole of this sum is to be put to a Building Fund for a new hostel for the boarders of St. Mary’s, for the present boarding accommodation is insufficient and unsuitable. When the means are forthcoming and the hostel is built, the present building will be used entirely for school purposes.—[Contributed.]

Our correspondent has forgotten to mention that the lady responsible for the organization was Miss Andrews. The success of the sale and the excellence of the arrangements speak highly of the amount of hard work she has put into the affair.

The thanks, therefore, of all girls, past and present, of St. Mary’s School, are due to Miss Andrews.—Ed. S.G.]

Football News.

We are holding back this number for a day in order to include in it an account of the annual England vs. Scotland match on St. Andrews’ Day.

We also hope to give a short account of the St. Andrews’ Society Dinner, if our reporter, who has very kindly been invited, can stay the course.
**Kuching Cricket, November, 1929.**

**KUCHING FOOTBALL Club vs. NONSCRIBERS.**

*Played on the 10th November, 1929.*

**Innings of K.F.C.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moir</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGinn</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baughan</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffiths (C.S.)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barraclough</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extras: 11

---

**Innings of Nonscribes.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pereira</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mowe</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krian</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Soo Foo</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moir</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryant</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentens</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingard</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chetty</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anis</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hupang</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extras: 17

---

Carroll took 4 wickets for 26 runs, and Moir 3 for 10. P. Soo Foo got 3 for 7, and bowled quite well. The fielding of Pereira, Carroll and P. Soo Foo on the one side, and Moir and McGinn on the other, caused much dismay to those batsmen who go for short runs. Summers kept wicket well. Six of the 17 extras were no-balls and wides, and the wicket is abominable for good "keeping" even against slow bowlers.

---

**Played on the 12th November, 1929.**

**Innings of K.F.C.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moir</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGinn</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baughan</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffiths (C.S.)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barraclough</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chater</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenwick</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extras: 2

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**Innings of Mixed XI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Score</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mowe</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chetty</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pereira</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Soo Foo</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingard</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentens</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belang</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extra: 1

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**IMPORTANT MATCH ON BOXING DAY.**

There will be a game on Boxing Day, the 29th December, starting at 9.30 a.m., between Mr. Archer's XV and Mr. Fenwick's XV (Fifteen asside), no batsman allowed to stay if he has scored 10 runs, and every regular right arm bowler to bowl left arm and regular left arm to bowl right. Will Mr. Carroll please send names of his cricketers to Mr. Archer, if they wish to play in this match. The sides will be finally selected by Messrs. Moir and Barraclough under the respective Capitanies of Messrs. Archer and Fenwick.

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**Club News.**

**Sarawak Club.**

**Bowling Averages for October, 1929.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No. of Games</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. T. Bates</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>142.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Chater</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>135.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. A. Reid</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>131.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. F. Boul</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>131.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. P. Bair</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>124.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Murray-Scott</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>123.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. F. Baughan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>122.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. F. Birt</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>119.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed. Parnell</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>117.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. Hather</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>116.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Woodward</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>112.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. E. Edwards</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>111.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Summers</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>109.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. Forrest</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Gibson</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>97.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. L. T. Richardson</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>93.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Ed. S. G.**
BOWLING HANDICAP FOR OCTOBER, 1929.

Name. | Score | H'cap | Total.
--- | --- | --- | ---
A. L. T. Richardson (Winner) | 240 | 96 | 336
R. E. Edwards | 270 | 60 | 330
J. P. Baird | 294 | 34 | 328
G. T. Bates | 320 | 320 |
A. F. Baughan | 279 | 40 | 319
W. J. Clater | 287 | 12 | 299
F. F. Boulk | 286 | 11 | 297
B. Summers | 193 | 64 | 257
E. M. Woodward | 196 | 68 | 264

RESULT OF ECLIPSE COMPETITION.

T. A. Reid | 36 | 2 | 38
C. P. Lowe | 39 | 5 | 44
A. F. Baughan | 39 | 3 | 42
J. P. Baird | 41 | 5 | 46
A. M. Forrest | 47 | 7 | 54

In the play off Reid reduced his score by one making 33 against Lowe's 34.

In the other tie Baird knocked one off the first hole and it was not till the 9th that Baughan drew level. In the next round Baird reduced his card to 32 against Baughan's 34.

ECLIPSE COMPETITION.

Replay.

T. A. Reid... | Winner
C. P. Lowe... | Second
J. P. Baird... | Third

Island Club, Sibu.

BOWLING AVERAGES FOR OCTOBER, 1929.

Name. | Average
--- | ---
R. N. Baron | 138
P. Cogheild | 158
B. A. Trechman | 157
J. Hill | 151
W. F. Dick | 144
W. Lowry | 143
P. Quadekker | 142
D. C. Hadden | 134
C. D. Adams | 131
P. H. Flood-Page | 124
W. Clark | 122
W. B. Drummond | 110

BOWLING HANDICAP FOR OCTOBER, 1929.

Score. | H'cap. | Total.
--- | --- | ---
W. Lowry (Winner) | 331 | 30 | 361
W. B. Drummond | 249 | 96 | 345
R. N. Baron | 325 | Scratch | 325
B. A. Trechman | 320 | 2 | 322
C. D. Adams | 257 | 34 | 311
P. Quadekker | 273 | 32 | 305
J. J. Hill | 258 | 14 | 272

Sarawak Regatta.

Wednesday, 1st January, 1930.

(Entries close 18th December, 1929.)

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 oneailer may be carried in addition, but these must not use paddles. From Ulu Tanjong Patingan to Stone Wharf.

2nd Race, 8.30 a.m.—For boats with crews limited to eight men. 1st prize $. 2nd prize $. From Muara Sungai Sinjan to Stone Wharf.

3rd Race, 9 a.m.—SHIP'S GIGS.—1st prize $. 2nd prize $. Limited to four oars and one paddle. From Muara Sungai Sinjan 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 15 men. From Ulu Tanjong 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 oneailer may be carried in addition but these must not use paddles. From Ulu Tanjong Patingan to Stone Wharf.

6th Race, 10.30 a.m.—ARMY, POLICE AND STEAMERS.—Crews limited to 15 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, 1930. 1st prize $. 2nd prize $. From Tanjong 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 5, limited to 30 men. From Ulu Tanjong 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, 1929. Limited to crews of 12 men in each boat. 1st prize $. 2nd prize $. From Sungel Sinjan 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.
Extracts from Monthly Reports.

First Division.

KUCHING.

October, 1929.

The District Officer, Mr. J. B. Archer, reports:—

The Courts were remarkably free from serious criminal cases, but the number of civil claims continues to take up most of the Magistrates' time.

Sri, a Malay woman, was fined $100 for being in possession of a revolver and ammunition.

The Batu Rawa Chinese appear to disagree over the sale of pork and vegetables in the bazaar there and are always reporting each other for selling outside the market.

His Highness the Rajah was pleased to delegate to me the powers of a Resident's Court Magistrate within the limits of this Division.

LA. D. OFFICE.

October, 1929.

The Land Officer, Mr. B. Summers, reports:—

Mr. T. M. Griffiths was unfortunately detained in hospital during the month.

Many applications for land, by Chinese on the Dyak reserve, were rejected.

There were fewer applications for pepper planting than usual, but more applications for rubber planting than in the previous month.

SADONG.

October, 1929.

The District Officer, Mr. F. G. Carpenter, reports:—

The re-trial in the murder of Chee Quee Ting was opened on the 15th and concluded on the 16th, when Chung Hin was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment by the Resident's Court Magistrate, Mr. J. B. Archer. On the following day proceedings were taken in the Resident's Court against Jong Chit, Jong Chai, Leong Sek, Wai Hang and Low Lee Nge for fabricating false evidence, when the three former were sentenced to one year each and the two latter to three months. Jong Hok was released.

On the 8th it was reported from the Sea-Dyak border that an epidemic of sickness was playing havoc on the Lingga side, and that many had died. From the description it sounded as though the disease were cholera, and a wire reporting this possibility was immediately sent to Kuching. The Sadong district was not affected up to the end of the month.

On the 25th Mr. J. S. W. Bean, Director of Agriculture, accompanied by Mr. G. F. Dare, arrived in connection with the Government controlled coconut plantation. The former left for Sinnagarang after a stay of a few hours, and Mr. Dare proceeded to Sembangan and the Bugu lands on the 29th. It is reported that the garden is making progress in accordance with the expectations of the Agricultural Department.

His Highness the Rajah, accompanied by Mr. E. S. Holl, visited the station in H.H.S.Y. Maimuna, arriving on the 28th and leaving again on the 30th. His Highness interviewed the various Native Officers, Penghulu and Tua Kampong and later sat in Court, where crowds had gathered to seek a few words with His Highness.

His Highness walked out to Kampong Saging and later drove through all the kampong roads in a car.

On the 29th His Highness drove out to the Colliery where further interviews were granted; but unfortunately rain precluded a contemplated visit to the new Colliery bazaar.

Mr. J. B. Archer arrived in the role of Resident's Court Magistrate on the 14th and, after settling all outstanding matters, returned again to Kuching in S.L. Lucie on the 19th.

Two motor cars arrived for hiring purposes on the 22nd.
The Divisional Land Officer reports:—

Kanowit was visited by the Divisional Land Officer during the month, and various questions relating to the Rejang Plantations' Company's affairs discussed with Mr. Kird the Manager. It has been ascertained that Mr. Kird is not in a position to definitely accept the newly demarcated additional area as was previously understood. Information from the Company's Board of Directors in England will have to be obtained first, so that any further procedure in the matter of survey, listing of garden and fruit lands comprised in the area, etc., will be held in abeyance for the present.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, Oya and Dalat, reports:—

The telephone service between Dalat and Mukah has been in a very bad condition but mechanics from Kuching have effected repairs, replaced the boards in the Dalat and Oya Exchanges, and it is hoped that there will be less trouble in future.

203 koyans raw sago, jelutong 207 piculs and para rubber 140 piculs were shipped to Kuching.

The trade returns for the month and for comparison with those of the same period last year are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August, 1929</td>
<td>$19,230.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 1928</td>
<td>30,880.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

October, 1929.

The Resident, Mr. C. D. Adams, reports:—

A new site on which to remove the present power station was located at K. Nyabor and it is reported suitable by the Assistant Electrical Engineer.

His Highness the Rajah, the Private Secretary, and the Resident, Second Division, visited Kanowit, Kapit and Sarakei.

Datu Abang Haji Suhaibi, having been transferred to Bintulu, left by Aunby on the 29th instant.

SIBU

October, 1929.

The Acting District Officer, Sibu, reports:—

His Highness the Rajah, accompanied by Mr. Page-Turner, Resident, Second Division, and Mr. MacBryan, Private Secretary, visited the station on the 16th, proceeded to Kanowit and Kapit on the 16th and returned to Sibu on the 18th. His Highness addressed numerous Dyaks who had collected to meet him from all parts of the Rejang River at Sibu, Kapit and Kanowit, and encouraged them to pay more attention to their farming instead of wandering about the country as heretofore. His Highness ordered that in future no Dyaks would be allowed to leave their own districts except those who had been promised definite work by responsible people. His Highness and party returned to Kuching on the 19th in H.H.M.Y. Malangkong.

During His Highness' stay at Kanowit I was informed that there were 15,000 oil palm seedlings available for Kanowit at Engkifili, but it is doubtful whether these would be taken up even if some start has been made by the local people having success with the seedlings already planted out by the Rejang Plantations.

Wharves, etc.—Construction of new Government launch wharf proceeding satisfactorily. It is anticipated that this wharf will be completed in November. Tenders for the second instalment (a further 150' in length) have been invited. The experimental groin has successfully withstood the pressure due to recent flood tides and it appears to be having the effect desired.

The Divisional Land Officer reports:—

Binatang and Sarakei.—His Highness the Rajah visited the latter station during the month and received a deputation of Cantonese who complained that they were unable to obtain titles for pepper gardens in the vicinity of the Nyelong and Sarakei. One section of the gardens does not require for pepper land in this locality were dealt with during October—pegged and surveyed.

A further $10,000 was granted for the purchase of kampong lands—but at the close of the month negotiations had not been completed.

KAPIT

October, 1929.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, Kapit, reports:—

His Highness the Rajah, accompanied by the Resident, the Resident, Second Division, and Mr. MacBryan, paid a visit to Kapit, staying the night of the 17th. On the 18th His Highness addressed the Dyak Penghulu and Tunus on agriculture and ordered them to cease from their wandering habits. He left for Musah on 23rd, accompanied by Abang Abool. I arranged that Penghulu Mata should move to N. Mian (about two hours from N. Katibas) after harvest. This will facilitate matters considerably. I visited Musah, Bangkit and Katibas. The famine reports have been exaggerated. I was still away at the end of the month.

Rumah Igieng at Pala Wong had six doors destroyed by fire. The day after slight relief had been given to these Dyaks, Mauh of Mijong came down to report that his house of four doors had also been destroyed.

Awang Salih Kechul has bought an outboard motor 8—10 h.p. which he proposed to run regularly between Kapit and Belaga. This ought to prove of great benefit to Belaga.

The report is that in the Belaga and side streams everything is written in great quantities. The Menyong and Mirrai in the Belaga have promise of heavy crops, but it is early to predict another crop like this year.

LOWER REJANG

October, 1929.

The District Officer, Lower Rejang, reports:—

H.H.Y. Maimuna with His Highness the Rajah on board anchored off Rejang on the 14th and 19th. A local deputation went on board the Maimuna and asked to have their rubber gardens rent free until their trees are tappable. They were informed that their request could not be granted.

Tuanku Mohamat, Native Officer, arrived at Rejang on the 5th to take up his duties as Native Officer, Rejang.

The Divisional Medical Officer reports:—

During the month one case of smallpox was detected on board the s.s. Anjih at Rejang station. The case was that of a young Chinese girl and was isolated at Rejang. Thirty-nine passengers were detained in a brick house at Sibu under quarantine and the crew of s.s. Anjih were detained for a day. The ship was disinfected with formaline, crew and passengers were vaccinated and the ship then allowed to proceed.
The Divisional Land Officer reports:—

Kanowit was visited by the Divisional Land Officer during the month, and various questions relating to the Rejang Plantations Company’s affairs discussed with Mr. Fidd the Manager. It has been ascertained that Mr. Fidd is not in a position to definitely accept the newly demarcated additional area as was previously understood. Information from the Company’s Board of Directors in England will have to be obtained first, so that any further procedure in the matter of survey, listing of garden and fruit lands comprised in the area, etc., will be held in abeyance for the present.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, Oya and Dalat, reports:—

The telephone service between Dalat and Mnikah has been in a very bad condition but mechanics from Kuching have effected repairs, replaced the boards in the Dalat and Oya exchanges, and it is hoped that there will be less trouble in future.

203 kayans raw sugar, jelutong 207 piculs, and para rubber 140 piculs were shipped to Kuching. The trade returns for the month and for comparison with those of the same period last year are as follows:—

Exports. Imports.
August, 1929 ... $19,280.00 $11,694.
August, 1928 ... 20,683.85 14,250.

October, 1929.

The Resident, Mr. C. D. Adams, reports:—

A new site on which to remove the present power station was located at K. Nyabor and it is reported suitable by the Assistant Electrical Engineer.

His Highness the Rajah, the Private Secretary, and the Resident, Second Division, visited Kanowit, Kapit and Sarakei.

Datu Abang Haji Sulsili, having been transferred to Bintulu, left by Auby on the 29th instant.

SIBU.

October, 1929.

The Acting District Officer, Sibu, reports:—

His Highness the Rajah, accompanied by Mr. Page-Turner, Resident, Second Division, and Mr. MacBryan, Private Secretary, visited the station on the 15th, proceeded to Kanowit and Kapit on the 16th and returned to Sibu on the 18th. His Highness addressed numerous Dyaks who had collected to meet him from all parts of the Rejang River at Sibu, Kapit and Kanowit, and encouraged them to pay more attention to their farming instead of wandering about the country as heretofore. His Highness ordered that in future no Dyaks would be allowed to leave their own districts except those who had been promised definite work by responsible people. His Highness and party returned to Kuching on the 19th in H.H.M.Y. Maimuna.

During His Highness’ stay at Kanowit I was informed that there were 15,000 oil palm seedlings available for Kanowit at Engkilih, but it is doubtful whether these would be taken up until some start has been made by the local people having success with the seedlings already planted out by the Rejang Plantations.

Wah Mohamad, Native Officer, Baram, arrived to take up appointment as Native Officer, Rejang.

LOWER REJANG.

October, 1929.

The District Officer, Lower Rejang, reports:—

H.H.Y. Maimuna with His Highness the Rajah on board anchored off Rejang on the 14th and 19th. A local deputation went on board the Maimuna and asked to have their rubber gardens rent free until their trees are tappable. They were informed that their request could not be granted.

Tuncku Mohamat, Native Officer, arrived at Rejang on the 5th to take up his duties as Native Officer, Rejang.

Wharfes, etc.—Construction of new Government launch wharf proceeding satisfactorily. It is anticipated that this wharf will be completed in November. Ten houses on the second installment (a total of 150’ in length) have been completed and passenger and experimental grain has successfully withstood the pressure due to recent flood tides and it appears to be having the effect desired.

The Divisional Land Officer reports:—

Bintumang and Sarakei.—His Highness the Rajah visited the latter station during the month and received a deputation of Cantonese who complained that they were unable to obtain titles for pepper gardens in the silt of the Nyingon and Sarakei. Over two hundred applications for pepper land in this locality were dealt with during October—pegged and surveyed.

A further $10,000 was granted for the purchase of kampong lands—but at the close of the month negotiations had not been completed.

KAPIT.

October, 1929.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, Kapit, reports:—

His Highness the Rajah, accompanied by the Resident, the Resident, Second Division and Mr. MacBryan, paid a visit to Kapit, staying the night of the 17th. On the 18th His Highness addressed the Dyak Penghinus and Tuais on agriculture and ordered them to cease from their wandering habits.

I left for Musah on 20th, accompanied by Abang Aboi. I arranged that Penghulu Matu should move to N. Mian (about two hours from N. Katis) after harvest. This will facilitate matters considerably. I visited Musah, Bangkit and Katis. The famine reports have been exaggerated. I was still away at the end of the month.

Rumah Igieng at Pala Wong had six doors destroyed by fire. The day after slight relief had been given to these Dyaks, Mahu of Mjong came down to report that his house of four doors had also been destroyed.

Ayang Salleh Keelu has bought an outboard motor 8—10 h.p. which he proposed to run regularly between Kapit and Belaga. This ought to prove of great benefit to Belaga.

Tobacco in the Belaga and side streams engkaban has fruited in great quantities. The Meiyoung and Mirrai in the Balleh have promise of heavy crops, but it is early to predict another crop like this years.

The Divisional Medical Officer reports:—

During the month one case of smallpox was detected on board the s.s. Angky at Rejang station. The case was that of a young Chinese girl and she was placed in quarantine. Thirty-nine passengers were detained in a brick house at Sibu under quarantine and the crew of s.s. Angky were detained for a day. The ship was disinfected with formaline, crew and passengers were vaccinated and the ship then allowed to proceed.
The District Officer, Mukah and Oya, reports:—

General.—I returned from Race Week on the 2nd. The electric light plant was officially opened on the 2nd and the engine gave no trouble until the 27th when, owing to a hot bearing in the dynamo due to vibration, the engine had to be stopped.

On the 25th Cadet Officer Mr. Euan went to Oya to take over that district from Mr. Buck, who left for Kuching on the 30th via Sibn to take up his appointment as Assistant District Officer, Kuching.

The sum of $1,250 old copper was packed for shipment to Kuching but, owing to rough seas, the motor schooners have been unable to sail.

The Chinese traders cannot be induced to take supplies of new copper and I suspect they are trying to force a shortage in order to charge a discount to purchasers requiring change.

The Sarawak Oilfields, Limitee, have moved their drilling operations further up the Balingian river to Sungei Mana. Geological work is still proceeding in the ulu Sungei Bawan.

Owing to the motor schooners being weather-bound for so long we have run out of benzene and until a fresh supply arrives the launch will not be able to be used.

The price of sago being what it is this is still more or less at a standstill.

The trade returns are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>$25,724</td>
<td>$31,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>26,449</td>
<td>28,301</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OYA AND DALAT.

October, 1929.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, Oya and Dalat, reports:—

There is a tendency for people to move down from Oya, Kampung to the kulas, on account of water difficulties, and a squatters’ reserve has been made on the Mukah road opposite the mosque and demarcated into numbered lots, which should insure a proper lay-out at a future date.

145 koyans raw sago, 311 peals jelutong and 67 piculas gutta para were shipped to Kuching.

The trade returns for the month and for comparison with those of the same period last year are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September, 1929</td>
<td>$13,284</td>
<td>$ 8,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1928</td>
<td>21,016</td>
<td>17,819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fourth Division.

August, 1929.

The Resident, Mr. H. D. Aplin, reports:—

Since the opening up of the road to Kuala Baram and across the peninsula on the right bank of the Baram river, there have been numerous applications for land for the purpose of planting coconuts and also applications for sites for shops. These are being attended to.

Mr. P. A. B. McKerron, British Resident, Brunei, landed on 21st from the Singapore steamer and made the rest of the journey to Brunei by car.

During the month very heavy gales, accompanied by high tides, did great damage to the Residency garden, the land eroding for several feet. This point has been making for the last ten years, so it is hoped that this erosion is only temporary.

September, 1929.

It was reported that six people had been taken by crocodiles in the Baram during the last two months, and the District Officer is trying to obtain the services of a professional crocodile catcher.

It was also reported that engklabang is flowering very profusely in the ulu Baram.

His Highness has been pleased to appoint Tunaku Mahomat Native Officer at Rejang, and he left to take up this appointment towards the end of the month.

Building of ten new shops in Miri bazaar is proceeding quickly, and also a new meat market.

On some reclaimed land in the bazaar it is hoped to erect garages for the numerous taxis and buses that are now for hire.

MIRI.

August, 1929.

The District Officer, Mr. E. O. Bruce, reports:—

A consignment of 50 bags of guano were forwarded from Niah Caves, together with particulars requested by Director of Agriculture.

September, 1929.

The new Rangers Barracks, and water supply thereto, were completed, and will be ready for occupation as soon as electric lighting system has been installed.

BARAM.

August, 1929.

The Acting District Officer, Mr. F. H. Pollard, reports:—

The only case worthy of mention was one in which four Foorows were charged with infanticide. The case was adjourned pending examination of the exhumed remains.

Accompanied by Tunuku Mohamed, Native Officer, and M. Lazaro, the Professor Harrison Smith Fund dresser, I left Baram on 6th to attend the Punan Meetings and to collect the Kehabit tax.

We reached Long Kesh on 10th where only about thirty Punans were present bringing only gutta lechak. Trading was finished the same day enabling us to push on to Long Keliman for the night.

Next day we reached Long Akah where two nights were spent, trade being much brisker, a number of galiga being offered besides damar and rubber. At Long Pekin, between Long Akah and Lio Matu, we visited the new hot springs which have only been opened for a few months. Lio Matu was reached on 17th. Here we collected the Kehabit tax and gun licences and met the Punans who were present in considerable numbers. They had obtained three rhinoceroses since the last meeting and competition was keen. The Fort will be finished early next month.

September, 1929.

There being insufficient evidence to charge the Foorows mentioned in my last report with murder, Bak Lan (f.) and Ow Tay (f.) were sentenced to one year’s R.I. for concealing the birth of the former’s child and Ong Ong, Goh Kwa (f.) and Kim King were fined $10 each as accessories.

The trade returns are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$54,923.17</td>
<td>$53,443.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BINTULU.
August, 1929.

The Acting District Officer, Mr. H. E. Cutfield, reports:—

On the 1st the Auby arrived from the north with His Highness the Rajah on board on his return to Kuching. His Highness spent the night ashore and sailed with the Auby again the next morning. That evening Mr. Hoover of Sibu arrived per s.s. Sulung. Mr. Hoover is arranging a Mission and school in the Poocow Settlement at Sebahn. He reported most favourably on the Sebahn District and considers that the Foxow Settlement is most satisfactory. Mr. Hoover returned to Sibu on 6th.

On the 10th Father Jansen of the R. C. Mission arrived in the s.s. Margaret. He also intends starting a Mission and school at Sebahn and left a teacher here for that purpose.

September, 1929.

The prisoners were employed most of the month on repairs to kampong roads and ditches. This work has not been undertaken for some years and there is still much to be done.

The price of jelutong is $3.50 per pint. Of this commodity 270.02 piculs were exported. Two hundred and forty-two thousand and three hundred and thirty-two piculs of raw sago were also exported during the month.

The trade statistics for the month were as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Import</td>
<td>$34,273</td>
<td>$36,938.50</td>
<td>$39,039.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>54,244</td>
<td>32,288.62</td>
<td>54,386.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$88,517</td>
<td>$69,165.02</td>
<td>$113,875.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifth Division.

LIMBANG.
September, 1929.

The Resident, Mr. F. H. Kortright, reports:—

The arrival of the pepper planters from Upper Sarawak has already taken effect on the local people, and some 18 plots of land for planting pepper and coffee have been given out at Bukit Besil on the Berawan road.

Mr. Harnack, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, reports that his work is progressing satisfactorily and that during the month some 5,372 chains were measured up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>$10,517</td>
<td>$15,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coasting</td>
<td>6,730</td>
<td>7,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$17,610</td>
<td>$22,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LAWAS.
September, 1929.

The Assistant District Officer, Mr. R. L. Daubeney, reports:—

Agriculture.—The Lawas (Sarawak) Rubber Estates, Ltd., exported 26,364 lbs. of dry rubber during the month.

Trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lawas:</th>
<th></th>
<th>Coasting:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September, 1929</td>
<td>$25,469</td>
<td>$19,934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1928</td>
<td>1,918</td>
<td>2,598</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusun:</td>
<td>$2,597</td>
<td>$1,328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1929</td>
<td>1,918</td>
<td>2,598</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1928</td>
<td>3,776</td>
<td>2,328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kuching Market Price List.

30th November, 1929.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beef</th>
<th>per catty</th>
<th>40 Cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef with bones</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>30 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, meat only</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>30 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat with bones</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>30 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>30 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>30 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidneys</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>30 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>30 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bones</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>15 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>30 do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pork</th>
<th>per catty</th>
<th>70 Cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pork lean</td>
<td>with fat</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork lean</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>50 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig Brain</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>40 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>35 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>70 do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish</th>
<th>per catty</th>
<th>26 Cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prawn</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>26 do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prawns</th>
<th>per catty</th>
<th>26 Cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sardine</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>16 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>12 do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>per catty</th>
<th>26 Cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>70 Cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>70 Cents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eggs</th>
<th>per catty</th>
<th>26 Cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (Small)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>45 Cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (Large)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (Black)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>per catty</th>
<th>4 Cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brinjal</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calabash</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>25 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili (Green)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>8 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili (Dried)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>6 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do (Red)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>10 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowpea</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Beans</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>70 Cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>20 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger (Fresh)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangkong</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>3 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce (Chinese)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>25 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovak (Fresh)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beans</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemongrass (Small)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato (Bengal)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato (Sweet)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>25 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinas</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>10 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawi</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>10 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichua</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yams</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sundries</th>
<th>per catty</th>
<th>5 do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bread (Small)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1.70 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour (Wheat) (1st quality)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>11 do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>