



THE

Sarawak Gazette.

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Local and Personal.

ADVICE.

We are informed that unforeseen circumstances have caused His Highness the Rajah to postpone the visit to Port Moresby announced in our last issue. His Highness, who is due to reach Singapore by s.s. *Comet* on October 8th, now intends to arrive in Kuching by the *Fyver Breeze* on October 11th.

We offer our congratulations to Mr. H. M. Gilbert, Treasurer of Sarawak, on his promotion to the post of Financial Secretary, Staff Class A. Mr. E. Farrell, Government Secretary, becomes Chief Secretary, thereby reviving a title that has lain dormant since 1901.

Dr. W. Hutchison, having resigned his appointment as Chief Assistant Medical Officer, left Sarawak on August 7th, accompanied by Mrs. Hutchison. We wish both Dr. and Mrs. Hutchison all success and good fortune in the future.

The Sarawak Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1st, 1937.

Acknowledgments.

Mr. Ong See Chuan tender his best thanks to all relatives and friends for their letters of condolence, wreaths and attendance at the funeral of his beloved mother, the late Mrs. Ong Hui Hin.

Mr. Ho Thuan and Mahan Tawgh lay to tender their thanks to all friends and relatives who sent wreaths and letters of condolence during their recent bereavement and also those who attended their beloved and loving daughter's funeral on 17th August, 1937.

We hear from London that the marriage of Mr. A. Macpherson, which was announced for July 1936, did not take place.

Mr. Macpherson is due back from leave on November 22nd, and will be appointed Assistant Secretary (Secretariat) vice Mr. N. E. Hughes, who relieves Mr. J. O. Gilbert as District Officer, Bintulu. Mr. Gilbert proceeds on furlough on October 19th.

We deeply regret to record the death, which took place at the General Hospital on August 15th, of Mr. H. E. Davidson, Mr. Davidson, an old Harrovian, an ex-cavalry officer, and a nephew of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, came to the East shortly after the South African war and for a time served on Dahan Estate, Upper Sarawak. Later he held several planting appointments in Malaya, returning to Sarawak in 1924, when he settled down at Sungai Chini, Matang. Mr. Davidson (universally known as "George Washington,") was a man of great erudition who possessed an encyclopaedic knowledge of many subjects. He was a well-known character in Kuching, where he will be greatly missed.

The funeral, which took place the same afternoon, was attended by a large number of Europeans and Natives.

Two Service visitors to Kuching during the month were Major Vinson and Captain E. F. Benjamin, R.E., both of Fort Canning, Singapore, who passed through on their way back from the North.

We congratulate the Rev. Father A. Klock, Rector of the R. C. Mission, Samarai, on reaching the 40th anniversary of his arrival at the Mission. An account of the celebrations which marked this event will be found under Third Division News.

We welcome to Sarawak Dr. M. L. Byrnes, of the Malayan Medical Service, and Mrs. Byrnes, who arrived in Kuching on August 22nd. Doctors V. Thandipillai and Abdul Samat, of the same service, arrived on the same date, and have been posted to Kuching and Sibu respectively.

Another new arrival to whom we extend a welcome is Mr. H. Davidson, of the Chartered Bank, who arrived from Singapore on August 26th to take over from Mr. W. Philip, who sailed on furlough a few days later.

We are glad to hear that H.M.S. *Novell* ("The Packetboat") will resume surveying operations in Sarawak waters on Monday, September 13th, and will remain until October 26th, spending week-ends at Peding.

Mr. J. C. B. Fisher returned from furlough on August 3rd, and left the same day to relieve Mr. S. G. Harrow as Assistant District Officer, Sibu. Mr. Harrow has been appointed to act as District Officer, Sintang, and Mr. Dumas, who formerly filled that post, has gone to the Lower Brjang as Assistant District Officer. Mr. H. F. E. Jacks, who was formerly doing duty at Sarikei, has been transferred to Sintang.

Mr. K. H. Digby, who for some months has been attached to the Secretariat for special duty, has now been appointed Officer-in-Charge, Serian and Samarahan, vice Mr. E. H. Khan, who has relieved Mr. P. Scott as Acting District Officer, Miri. Mr. Scott sailed on home leave on August 27th.

Outstation visitors to Kuching during the month included Mr. J. B. Archer, Resident, Third Division, and Mr. D. E. Lascelles, District Officer, Kapit. The latter came down for medical treatment and was in the general hospital for some days, returning on the 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Bruns, the first of the outstation Race week visitors, arrived from Miri on August 25th.

Rajah bin Haji Udin, who passed away on August 27th, was a well-known character in Kuching. He was a syce as well as a jockey of keelson ability, and rode for His Highness the late Rajah and present Rajah. His first spinning mount was "Millroy" in 1892, and he was the most successful jockey in the Autumn Meeting of 1927 with three firsts and six seconds. Rajah was a brother of Jura-ee, who was Master of both H.H.S.V. Zaiden and H.H.M.Y. Maimans, and Sadin, sometime Tin Kampong of Samarahan, and a part owner with Mr. H. B. Crocker of *Salpe*, a famous racing boat which took prizes at many Sarawak Regattas.

SARAWAK RUBBER ESTATES, Limited.

Report of the Proceedings at the Twenty-fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the Company, 143-145, Pinchback Street, London, E.C. 4, on 12th July, 1927. Mr. John Kenneth Henderson (the Chairman of the Company) presiding.

Mr. G. A. Wigney, F.C.I.S., the Representative of the Secretariat (The Borneo Company, Limited), having read the notice convening the meeting and the Report of the Auditors, the Chairman said:

The Directors' Report and Accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed period, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

Due mainly to much improved prices for our commodity, the accounts under review show considerably improved results over those of recent years. The profit for the year after providing £1,200 for depreciation, amounted to £20,607. 5s. 6d. against £20,065. 15s. 6d. last year.

Including the amount of £2,271. 0s. 7d. brought forward, the credit at Profit and Loss Account was £12,324. 0s. 5d., from which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent. which with the 5 per cent. received last January, both less tax, will amount to £3,245.

We also propose to place £3,000, 15s. 3d. to Reserve for Taxation and £1,500 to a Reserve for Equalisation of Dividends—I shall have more to say about this latter sum in a moment.

An amount of £2,519, 11s. is thus left to be carried forward.

Turning to the Balance Sheet you will note that more detailed information regarding Estate Property Account has been given, as your Directors considered this would be of interest to Shareholders. It will be observed that additions to your property to 31st March last, which was valued in 1925 at £118,868 amount to £2,441, while amortisation and depreciation to date total £26,556. The balance of this account at £21,142 gives a constructive valuation of 694 per planted acre, even allowing for the fact that the earliest of our plantings are now 30 years old.

The financial position is strong. British Government Investments and cash amounting to all to £45,374, 12s. 7d.

In spite of a large increase in the number of tapping holidays, imposed by the Sarawak Government, as advised in the report, and although prohibition on export of all grades of scrap rubber continued throughout the year, the crop harvested amounted to 858,365 lbs., an increase of 2,744 lbs. on last year. Abatement of notational tapping, mentioned in my last address, contributed to this satisfactory result.

In regard to the vexed question of assessment, one of your Directors—Mr. Malcolm, visited Sarawak at the beginning of this year and went into the matter with Government officials, presenting our claim for a just and equitable allowance.

We are also much indebted to him for the thoroughness with which he entered into the various details with the Manager on the spot.

I am now able to inform you that the Government set up by the Government is going ahead with a scheme of assessment and hopes to have this in operation early in 1938. But until assessments to individual estates have been granted, the Government will continue to impose tapping holidays. During the first nine months of the current financial year four periods have so far been fixed totalling 105 days in all against 89 days for the same period last year. With the number of tapping holidays increasing and further advances in wage, much rise in costs in the current year appears inevitable.

Investigations by the Assessment Commission, we understand, have revealed that the total 1934 under rubber in Sarawak is far greater than was estimated when the International Restriction scheme was first considered, and the disappointing fact is that Sarawak's exportable allowance is decidedly lower than would have been the case had the been assessed on her true capacity. This state of affairs must almost certainly continue until the end of the present International regulation scheme at the end of 1938, and assessments made by the Sarawak Government to estates in its territory meantime will necessarily be on the low side. It is therefore anticipated that this Company may possibly have to pass through a somewhat lean period during 1938, and your Directors have deemed it prudent to create the reserve for equalisation of dividends already referred to, to cover that period.

It is hoped that a renewal of the Rubber Regulation Scheme will be agreed to in due course, and that Sarawak will then receive a much enhanced quota, commensurate with the country's productive capacity.

Our Visiting Agent recently reported favourably on the Estate, which is generally in good order throughout.

You will have seen from the details of the planned acreage given in the report, that much of our rubber is upwards of 30 years old, and as intimated to you last year, the Board have in hand the question of manuring with chemical fertilisers certain areas where it is considered this would have a beneficial effect, and the replanting of other areas in which any alternative treatment would be uneconomic. But this is a question which cannot be undertaken until the available supply of labour is considerably easier than at present.

Our Manager has just recently paid a visit to Sumatra and Malaya, during which he has made a study of the latest developments in connection with education, manuring and replanting, which will be of great assistance in dealing with these matters on our own estate, on up to date lines.

As regards labour, I am glad to say that our Manager has been able, in face of considerable difficulties, to retain a force which is just sufficient for present requirements, and we may consider ourselves fortunate in the circumstances.

With regard to the general outlook the statistical position of the industry is much improved and it continues to be maintained at the present level a sign in the price of Rubber appears more likely than a fall in which event the Company should be able to derive a fair profit during the present financial period.

In conclusion, I am sure you will agree that our best thanks are due to the staff on the Estate for the efficient service rendered by them during the year, and to our Agents at home and abroad for their constant care and attention at all times.

I will now propose:—"That the Report and Accounts as submitted be approved and adopted," and I will ask Mr. Malcolm to second the resolution. After that I shall be pleased to deal with any questions you may care to ask.

There being no questions, the Chairman put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman moved:—"That a final dividend be declared for the year ended 31st March, 1937, of 1 shilling less tax at 6s. in the £, payable on the 15th July, 1937, to Shareholders on the Register on 15th July 1937, making with the interim dividend of 3 per cent, paid on 30th January, 1937, 1 3/4 per cent, less tax, for the year."

This was seconded by Lieut. Colonel Harvey and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed, and Mr. Malcolm seconded the nomination of Lieut. Colonel J. Harvey, D.S.O., as a Director, and this was carried unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. E. Iain, seconded by Captain K. R. Clatterbuck, Messrs. Torquand, Young & Company were re-appointed Auditors at a remuneration of 40 guineas.

At the instigation of the Chairman, Mr. Malcolm gave a short account of his visit to the Estate, which, thanks to the excellent work of the Estate Manager, appeared to be in first-class condition.

He also referred to the scheme of assessment now being worked out in Sarawak. It was to be regretted that until the present Restriction period ended, the Company's production was likely to be seriously curtailed.

The proceedings then terminated.

RUBBER REGULATION.

Months	Basic Quota Tons.	Provisional Estimated Amount.		Nett Receipts under the scheme. Tons.	Excess +, or Deficiency - Tons.	Provisional Excess +, or Deficiency - Including carry-over from 1936 Tons.
		% of Basic Quota.	Tons.			
Carry over 1937			— 1907			+ 1907
January	1933	71	1369	4915	+ 2946	+ 4862
February	1933	71	1368	3515	+ 47	+ 3579
March	1933	71	1369	1415	- 544	+ 1555
April	1933	86	2138	2900	+ 862	+ 1952
May	1933	86	2138	712	- 1426	+ 955
June	1933	86	2138	1650	- 238	+ 1917
July	1933	86	2138	2147	+ 101	+ 2009
August	1933	86	2138			
September	1933	86	2138			
October	1933	86	2138			
November	1933	86	2138			
December	1933	86	2138			
	11538	84	* 10280			
July/July	14971	75.28	* 14309	11500	+ 1809	+ 2009

* Excluding the carry-over.

† Based on the revised estimates.

British North Borneo (Chartered)
Company.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

We print below extracts from the speeches of Major-General Sir Neill Macfie, K.C.B., M.C., and Sir Andrew Macfarlane, of the one-hundredth General Meeting of the shareholders of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company held at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, June 16th, 1937:—

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and Gentlemen, I now rise to move the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year 1936.

The outstanding feature, as I suppose I need hardly say, is our return to the list of dividend paying Companies with a modest distribution of 4 per cent. The last occasion upon which we paid a dividend was for the year 1928, when the distribution of 3d. a share, or 1½ per cent, only, was made. It is perhaps appropriate that we should resume the payment of a dividend today, because this is the hundredth Meeting of the Company.

I have been looking up our records and find that the first general Meeting of the Company was held on the 3rd October, 1891. Of the authorized Capital of two million pounds, just over £915,000 had at that date been taken up, of which £200,000 had been paid to the Provisional Association on account of Lands and Properties taken over from them. The Revenue Revenue for the first 18 months of our existence, that is to say, to the 31st December, 1891, was just over £11,000. For the year under review the Revenue Revenue was £261,582, and our total capital, including loan capital, is £2,040,193—so there has at least been some expansion. Looked at purely from the dividend paying point of view, I am proud the record of this Company is not exactly of the best, but the shareholders have at least the satisfaction of knowing that their money has converted one of the most backward countries of the world into an important producer of some of those raw materials which the world needs.

At the Meeting in respect of the year 1928 I indicated that the Board would not have recommended even that small dividend of 1½ per cent, had they not had reason to feel confident that they would be able to maintain, or even increase, the return in the coming years. All those hopes and ambitions were, as I need hardly remind you, rudely shattered by the world slump, and it is only now, after the lapse of 8 years, that we are in a position to offer you this small return for all your patience. Even to do this much we have had to take nearly £5,000 from the carry forward, but this we have felt justified in doing owing to the encouraging revenue returns for the first four months of the current year.

Apart from rubber, and I need not emphasize what an important item that is in our activities, practically all our other exports have improved, as the result of better world conditions. In explanation of the table on the last page of the Report, I magnanimously, drawing your attention to particular items, that rubber exported has gone up by over 4 million cubic feet and 17 per cent. In value, (Cape is fully well up): Dried latex has increased by nearly 20,000 dollars, whilst the figures for Cutch are the best we have had since 1928. All this is encouraging, but we have a long way to go yet before we are anywhere near the figures of our best years. Indeed, the total exports for the last year are considerably less in value than that of rubber alone in our best year, 1928. But at that time rubber averaged just under 3½ a pound—a price which under the present system of control is hardly likely to be realized. However, the points I really want to make clear now are, first, that improvement only began to make itself felt during the second half of the year under review, that there is plenty of scope for further improvement in this, and coming years, and that even with our returns much lower than it was in our peak years, we have a substantial surplus owing to economies which we have been able to make with the result that our expenditure has decreased from £336,763 in 1928, the last year for which we paid a dividend, to no more than £230,527 last year. During those eight years the cost of our comparable fixed charges has gone down by £20,000 a year, notwithstanding an increase of £9,000 in the Pension Fund.

With reduced debts, increased investments, and more cash at the Bank, the financial position of this Company is now thoroughly sound and, with more money in circulation, the population is more prosperous. For these reasons your Directors feel justified in making the recommendation as to the payment of a dividend which is now before you.

Nevertheless, while there are several—I may say many—hopeful features in our business-to-day, there is one disappointing item which I ought not to conceal from you. I have nothing encouraging to tell you about oil. Much money has been spent upon exploration, both on land and by photography from the air. Work in that direction is still going on, and will go on for some time longer. The quest will not be abandoned while any corner of the country remains to be tested, but so far it must be admitted that results have not come up to our hopes. I will not say more than that, for at the eleventh hour luck might turn. By this time next year we shall know perhaps the best and perhaps the worst. Anyhow, for the moment it certainly looks as though once more we had been thrown back upon our agricultural resources, and that being so, it is more than ever important that we should try to find some crops other than timber, rubber and copra. It is only necessary to glance down the list of exports on the last page of the Report and Accounts to realize what a very large part of our export trade is provided by these three items. Locally grown rubber is certainly replacing the imported article to some extent—it is a very good quality of rubber—but it is a long way from becoming an article of export. Tobacco is coming up again a little, and if the cost of production can be kept down, it should be raised still further, but it seems safe to say that it will never recover the place it once held as one of our valuable articles of export. There is, however, one crop which seems to hold out considerable promise for us in future, and that is hemp. *Mars' hemp* is a most valuable fibre, principally owing to its property of resisting the deteriorating effect of salt water in which it is superior to most of all the other fibres. For all forms of marine cordage *Mars' hemp* is supreme and *North Borneo* is the only part of the British Empire where it is produced in commercial quantities.

Turning now to the administrative, as against the financial, side of our affairs, the last twelve months have been one of exceptional activity largely owing to the inspiration and energy of our Governor, Mr. Jardine. I told you last week about the investigation which had then already been started into the causes of the decrease in the population among certain of our tribes. I pointed out that the 1891 census showed that, while the native population had increased in the ten years by only one per cent., among the Maruts there was a definite decrease of nearly 20 per cent. No Government having a proper sense of responsibility could disregard such a state of affairs as that, on such figures. It was, therefore, on Mr. Jardine's recommendation that we invited Dr. Shirore to come from East Africa, where he had great experience of very similar problems, to investigate and report upon the health of the tribes in North Borneo, particularly the Maruts and some of the hill Diakans. Dr. Shirore arrived in Jesselton on the 1st January, 1898, and after visiting Sandakan, where he had many interviews with Mr. Jardine (and Dr. Dingle, he proceeded to the Interior, accompanied by Mr. Woodley. Eighty-seven days were spent in actual travelling on foot and on horseback; many days and nights were spent in the

Kampungs and hundreds of patients were thoroughly examined. It is very satisfactory to know that even the most primitive of our natives showed no reluctance to undergo medical examination, a state of affairs which bears eloquent tribute to the confidence which Dr. Dingle and his staff have gained through patient and devoted work for many years.

As the result of his labours Dr. Shirore has provided us with a most exhaustive report which covers 120 pages of typed matter, and made his recommendations under their appropriate headings. Now it was not to be expected that Dr. Shirore would be able to put his finger upon any one definite and hitherto undiscovered cause of depopulation, for we have had our own medical officers working in these districts for many years. What he has been able to do is to devote his whole time to research in a way that no executive medical officer could do, and also to give us the benefit of his African experience. His recommendations which may be briefly described as a combination of improved research, better medical and maternity instruction, medical and agricultural training, are being very carefully considered by the Council and by the Governor-elect. We should, who I am glad to see here with us to-day. It is interesting, by the way, to see how much about Dr. Shirore, a medical man, lays upon agriculture. His recommendations involve some, but not a great deal, increased expenditure, and we must hope that in time they will give us the results we all desire and achieve the object for which this investigation was undertaken, namely, improving the living conditions for generations yet unborn.

Another very interesting development during the year has been the establishment of a native administration centre at Tingkor, which is in the interior and is close to Keningau. I should like to quote a few lines from the Governor's first report upon his new experiment:—"This centre," he says, "with its court house, school, chief's rest house, market stalls and dispensary will serve two chiefs and 2,500 natives. The buildings have been erected by the chiefs and people themselves without any cost to Government. . . . I am informed that the progress made since last May is remarkable. The native court is popular and the people are flocking to their chiefs for the settlement of their disputes individually."

I think you will agree that this experiment is an *ex-right* thing of great importance, and may have a very marked effect upon the future of our administration. It is, as you see, a further effort to place responsibility upon the shoulders of the native chiefs and follows quite logically upon the inauguration of the Native Chiefs' Advisory Council, which continues to grow in value and efficiency.

Mr. Andrew McPhee, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: In according the Motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts I welcome the opportunity that is thus given to me to give you a brief account of the most enjoyable trip which I made to the Territory just 18 months ago. I say it was a most enjoyable trip, and it was a very encouraging trip—and anything but an encouraging trip would have been exceedingly depressing.

May I start off what I have to say to you by telling you some of the general impressions which must strike anyone making his first visit to our Territory. First of all, may I say that I have unbounded faith in the future of our Territory, provided—and I hope this is not a serious qualification—that the world in due course reverses its present policy of restriction.

tion and goes in for a freer interchange of goods and services. In that case I am confident there must be in the long run a larger demand and an increasing standard of living, and more wealth—a growing demand for tropical products which we shall help to satisfy. When I say I am confident in the long run in regard to the matter, I do not mean I expect any development which would deserve the epithet of spectacular—and I think any development of that kind is to be deprecated, because a rapid expansion of that nature could only take place with the importation of a large amount of labour from elsewhere, which might radically alter the whole character of the country. And moreover, no labour under certain disadvantages can there. In the first place, we are further from markets than the great producing Territory of Malaya, and, in the second place, very likely as a result of that initial disadvantage, capital has been going over many years in much larger quantities to Malaya than to our Territory, and channels which have thus been carved out will continue to attract capital in perhaps disproportionate amounts until in the course of time the margin of advantage in diverting money to less developed territory becomes more obvious. On the other hand, we have certain very considerable and real advantages. We have a very fertile soil and we have virgin resources. The surface of the country as yet has not been scratched, and we have no waste to repair. Therefore, we have much more of a future than of a past. Our timber resources, for example, to take one instance, are already of great value, and will, careful administration that means that the best and jungle forest with 70 per cent. of what I call "valued trees" is cut and replaced in the next crop, generation by 70 per cent. of the forest having only 30 per cent. of valued timber. These resources, I believe, will become very much more valuable in the future.

Then we have a native population which, when properly handled, shows great skill in tropical agriculture.

Now may I come to the subject which I have no doubt is uppermost in your minds, namely, that of rubber restriction. As the President informed you last year, the restriction policy hit North Borneo and its Estates most severely. One of our objects was to lighten this problem on the spot with such assistance of the problem as I had acquired on the Company's representative on the Rubber Regulation Committee. By the time I reached the Territory about 11 months ago the signs of grievance, which had been very strong, had already somewhat diminished. It was not without significance, that when I met a representative body of planters on the West Coast the first and most important subject which they wanted to discuss with me was the supply of labour, and only secondly came the question of restriction itself. Even though the signs of grievance had diminished, I think it is desirable that I should say a few words to you about its nature. After Regulation had been adopted, it was discovered that the areas planted in 1925 to 1933, which was one of the factors determining the distribution of quotas amongst the Territories, had been under-estimated. Now if we make the assumption, which I am sure is not 100 per cent. justified, that no similar error had occurred in the case of any other Territory, we should have been entitled on the correct figures to somewhat between 1,500 and 2,000 tons per annum more. I am not aware that anyone was to be blamed for that error. The Government

the best information which it could obtain from the Government. The Government would probably have had rather fuller and more reliable figures if, in past years, we had had more money to spend on that kind of object. To this extent, therefore, it must be admitted that the feeling of grievance was justified; but speaking quite frankly, as I did when I was in the Territory, I think a large part of the grievance was due to misapprehension, and another large part was due to other circumstances which were of a purely temporary nature. It was then in the Territory that the territorial distribution, that is to say, the distribution between territories, should be based by so-called productive capacity and without regard to past performance during the periods of depression. Now leaving out of account altogether for a minute the difficulty of deciding what is productive capacity, without any qualification by price, it is seriously open to question whether going upon any such criterion would have made us any better off; in fact, it might have meant that our quotas would have been a great deal smaller and that of the Netherlands East Indies a great deal larger. But quite apart from that, very little reflection is needed to see that, where territories which produce 80 per cent. of the world's supply are agreed upon a figure of a territory which produces 1 per cent. of the supply can hardly expect to reduce those other territories to alter that formula in its interests—and as they could have decided to say was that Regulation on that basis was of less advantage to the Territory than no Regulation at all. One thing quite clear to me from my talk to the planters was that they thought quite emphatically that the maintenance of the Regulation was to their primary interest. The second element of grievance to which I refer was this. At the beginning of restriction the Regulation Authorities in Borneo thought it desirable to be a little more generous to the small planter than to the Estate. Now that necessarily meant that in the internal distribution of the quota allotted to the Territory the Estate came off second best in comparison with the small owner. Unfortunately this privilege to the small owner was given at a time when the Regulation Committee felt it necessary to make a drastic cut in the exportable amount, with the result that the cut in the Estates was severe. Now with the very much larger proportion which has been allowed by the Regulation Committee, with the very distinct rise in the price of the commodity, and with the disappearance of the special favour which was granted to the small planter, I think that the cause of grievance has practically disappeared. If the Regulation Scheme is extended, there is a hope—and, without a knowledge of all the facts which are at present being collected from the rubber producing territories, I should not like to put it higher than that—that it may be possible to get a somewhat larger proportional quota for British North Borneo in future years. I would just like to add this, that with the amount which we are at present allowed to produce I should personally regard the value of a larger proportional quota as mainly hereshaking a cushion in the event of its being necessary for the Rubber Regulation Committee to again make a drastic cut in exportable quantities.

Before I leave the subject of rubber, may I say that while I saw some Estates which had obviously suffered very badly during the depression, I saw others which to my unpractised eye compared very favourably with first-class Estates in Malaya. Thanks very largely to the work of Mr. Bateman, things are improving there. Our plantations are to

a much greater extent well carpeted with cover, and muzzling has been in progress for a very considerable period.

May I in conclusion refer most more to my general impressions and give you perhaps what is my plangent and most abiding thought, which is that of a population well structured and essentially happy, and of a beautiful country which is one of the few remaining in the world as yet unmarred by exploitation. (Applause.)

An Inaudible Message.

STORY OF A MOSLEM CONVERT.

"Triumphant Pilgrimage." By Owen Rutter.
(Harrop, 12s. 6d. net.)

By CHRISTOPHER STAIN.

In his introduction to "Arabia Deserta" T. E. Lawrence pointed out very truthfully that Englishmen whose lives are faced to the East resolve into two types: those who emphasize that they are English and unable and unwilling to be anything else; and those who go to the limit of another tendency—to become, as far as possible, of another race. The two types face their two dangers: the first can become a white body, the second a romantic idea.

"David Chale" was a young Sarawak when of the Sarawak administration. One day he was put in charge of a captured murderer whose offence was punishment was used enough to discover the man's nature. But the murderer made an impression, and the only words which passed his lips were "Alah! Allah—that is great." The impression which this made upon Chale opened the way in his heart for a profound conversion. Gradually he became converted to Islam and determined to make the Pilgrimage. To help him in this he contracted a loveless marriage with a Moslem. (This is not so shocking to Islam as it is, perhaps, to us.) With her he conceived an unbelievably great affection. His triumph largely because he was so fully incapable of disillusion. He made the whole pilgrimage, and at the end of it he was deeply in love with his wife. He went back to Sarawak with her, and then they both returned to England. Chale asked Owen Rutter to make a record of the journey, as the himself "can't write."

That is the story. The point of it is this: Chale is not a romantic idiot, neither is he a globe-trotter or an explorer. His conversion was passionately sincere. He believes that Islam is its purity is closer in advance of Western civilisation, more effective than Christianity. Only in Islam can he see salvation for Asia and for his beloved Malays in particular. The example of Asia revived by the Koran must purify the whole world and make the base preoccupations of Europe appear as ridiculously gross as they indeed are. He has set himself a stupendous task, and this book is intended as his statement of good faith. It is remarkably fair in all but that first purpose.

It is impossible, when reading this book, to laugh at its singular hero: but in its trusty, personalistic absence it falls so far below the hero's high purpose as to become quite laughable in itself. The reasons which moved Chale to Islam must have been very great and profound, but no reason is set down in this book which the slightest novelist could not have invented. The story differs along on the dearest clichés. "Spiritual cultivation is worse than physical, and is a species of mental torture insupportable

to a certain type of man." We are told that the tombs of Moslem saints "came to be worshipped just as shrines of the saints are worshipped in the Catholic Church." In a book with a serious, religious purpose that kind of ignorant and sloppy statement simply won't do. And Mr. Rutter is perpetually trying to heighten interest in Islam at the expense of Christianity by the use of cheap devices. Here is one: "Moslems believe that . . . little credit can be given to the copies [of the Pentateuch Psalms and Gospels] 'in the hands of the Jews and the Christians . . . There was known to be an ancient Arabic version of the Psalms . . . It was a fascinating speculation. . . It might be the most important . . . document in the world.' Or it might not."

The fault is not entirely Mr. Rutter's. Few men, not sharing Chale's conviction, would have done better. But the failure of the book, involving the failure of the hero, is really tragic, and I appeal to Chale to make the only way out. Write the book yourself. You say you "can't write"—well, then, your name will be forgotten in a fortnight. And, besides, if you with your determination simply can write, your book may take you several years—what matter? And drop this "Chale" nonsense. There are only two important reasons for your disguise—disguise is more important reasons for disguising it. You say people don't really care whether a half-baked character becomes a Moslem or a devil-slayer. You would agree with Joseph Conrad when he said that nothing is so "rotten" as adventure only for adventure's sake. Well, until you write your own tale we have too little of your "point of honour."

—(Daily Telegraph.)

Strange Collaboration.

An author's life, unless he happens to be in the first or second rank, is a hard one. If his books command a respectable sale, he is usually under contract with a firm of publishers to produce one, or more often three, books a year, and as a result he is often hard-pressed for inspiration. This accounts for the oddest novels and so much stuff that is frankly third rate; it accounts, also, for collaboration of the type responsible for *Triumphant Pilgrimage*. "I've got the material,—you write it," is the answer to an author, who is wandering which way to turn for a theme for that second annual volume as necessary to bring home the bacon. When he has heard the outlines of the story over a friendly hearthside, he decides that there may be something in it, and that provided he is not over scrupulous regarding veracity, the yarn frightened up here and there with those little extra touches the Great Reading Public demands will go over. And in a few weeks the G.R.P. is given a book such as *Triumphant Pilgrimage*, and the author's reputation—like the spit due to his collaborator—goes into for another six months.

Triumphant Pilgrimage is the story of "David Chale's" pilgrimage to Mecca, written and touched up by Mr. Owen Rutter. Why "David Chale," a former member of the Sarawak Civil Service, should use a pseudonym when his portrait figures as the book's frontispiece is a mystery, but since he has chosen to adopt this slender disguise to his identity, let us respect it.

Let us also make it clear at once that there is not the slightest doubt regarding the authenticity of David Chale's pilgrimage to Mecca. The first part of the book, however, deals with his life in

Sarawak, and contains so many misstatements and inaccuracies that although Mr. Rutter's account of his actual pilgrimage is no doubt substantially correct, his acceptance of these other inaccuracies, when the true facts could have been so easily verified, cannot but cast a shadow of doubt on some of the more dramatic incidents that occur later. There is, for instance, an account of brutal cruelty to a condemned prisoner followed by a revolting description of his execution in public; this should be contradicted here and now, since it is utterly impossible that such a thing could have happened in Sarawak where the whole prison system is notably lenient, and where executions are carried out with the utmost privacy and dispatch. Incidentally, it is this incident that is stated to have led to David Chale's conversion to Islam fifteen years later.

And now to the story. These, briefly, are the facts.

David Chale joined the Sarawak Civil Service in 1900 and proved an exceptionally capable officer, with an unusual grasp of native customs and languages and the native point of view. He resigned on the completion of his first term of service and joined the British American Tobacco Company, with which firm he worked for about two years. In 1907 he was permitted to rejoin the Sarawak Service, and filled various subordinate appointments in Kuching until the end of 1909, when he resigned again on being told that he would have to return to an exhibition in the normal course of duty. He left Sarawak and went to Australia, where, after considerable wanderings, he married an Australian lady possessed of considerable means. He returned with her to London, about immediately.

And now let us turn for a moment to Minnah, his Malay "wife," who shared his journey with him. In the first place, she is not a Muslim at all, being the child of a Dayak father and a Melanau mother; in the second, her true identity varies considerably from that of the high-souled young lady described by Mr. Rutter.

In about 1908 Minnah married a Malay gentleman by whom she had two children. The whole picture seemed of her forced marriage with a man she loathed, and her restlessness thereafter, (the truth notwithstanding). She was divorced by her husband for a very good reason, and subsequently associated with a number of other men.

In October, 1908, David Chale, who was on his way out to Australia to join his wife, decided to break his journey in order to pay a short visit to Kuching. He met Minnah, and suggested that she should accompany him to Singapore. His offer was accepted, and three days later he disposed of his air-mail ticket to Australia and announced as a bona fide job that he intended to take Minnah not only to Singapore, but to Mecca. There followed the talk at the Post House rather inaccurately described by Mr. Rutter (very-one present was already well aware of David Chale's intentions, of which he had made no secret,—indeed, as his boss said, he treated the whole thing as a highly amusing stunt,) and the next day he left with Minnah for Singapore, where his conversion to Islam followed.

We have no desire whatever to belittle the magnitude of David Chale's achievement in reaching Mecca, nor do we wish to cast doubts on the sincerity, now that he has made the pilgrimage, of his religious beliefs. We give the foregoing facts simply in an attitude to a vote of unpleasant recognition—but we not call it hypocrisy—that runs through Mr. Rutter's account of the events leading to his

conversion. There is an assumption of superiority on David Chale's part that is apt to be irritating to those who know the facts,—for instance, Mr. Rutter makes Chale say that he "shook the natives" in order to enter Islam, since, had he become a Muslim publicly while in Sarawak, "they (the Government authorities) would have booted him out." This statement, which is tantamount to a declaration that the Sarawak Government does not permit freedom of religious belief in its officers, is nonsense. It is also difficult to see how his conversion could have resulted in his dismissal when he had already left the Service five years before.

The truth is, of course, that David Chale's conversion was not due to any long premeditation, but was the result of a sudden impulse that had as its object the pilgrimage to Mecca and the sensation that this would create. If he had been at heart a Muslim, as he claims, for several years, then this fact was not known to his most intimate Muslim friends, nor was it in any degree evident in his speech or conduct. And if his conversion is indeed true, then it is difficult to see how he squares this with his marriage with a Christian woman after he left Sarawak.

David Chale's pilgrimage to Mecca is an undoubted achievement giving proof of character and determination, but both he and his collaborator should have been well advised not to try what was purely "an adventure for adventure's sake" with a light of unscrupulous hypocrisy, for to pervert what should be an uplifting spiritual experience to the ends of profit cannot but fit even the most evanescent reader with disgust. At David Chale's meeting with Mr. Rutter at Quagline's he emphasised the fact that he did not wish him to regard his pilgrimage as a "commercial stunt." It, as he said these words, a slight bulge was noticeable in the lower part of his jaw, it would not have been a piece of Quagline's excellent lobster, but merely David Chale's tongue firmly fixed in David Chale's cheek.

Sylvia Cinema.			
Principal Schedule of Programme.			
SEPTEMBER, 1937.			
Date.	Day.	Film Title.	
1st	Wednesday	Number By An	Entered
2nd & 3rd	Thursday & Friday	Cain And Abel	10m
4th & 5th	Saturday & Sunday	They Gave Him A Gun	10m
6th & 7th	Monday & Tuesday	10 Hours To Kill	10m
8th & 9th	Wednesday & Thursday	I Dream Too Much	10m
10th & 11th	Friday	David Brown	10m
12th & 13th	Saturday & Sunday	King Baby King	10m
14th & 15th	Monday & Tuesday	Minstrelsy	10m
16th	Wednesday	Parade	10m
17th & 18th	Thursday & Friday	Little Miss Nobody	10m
19th & 20th	Saturday & Sunday	Night Nurse	10m
21st	Monday	Management	10m
22nd & 23rd	Tuesday & Wednesday	Reverend for Children	10m
24th	Thursday	Once A Doctor	10m
25th & 26th	Friday & Saturday	Five Over England	10m
27th & 28th	Sunday & Monday	Shades Of Alton	10m
29th	Tuesday	Robin Hood	10m
30th & 31st	Wednesday & Thursday	Scenic Op.	10m

MATINEE.	
1st	Monday
2nd	Tuesday
3rd	Wednesday
4th & 5th	Thursday & Friday
6th & 7th	Saturday & Sunday
8th	Monday
Flamingo of The West It Had To Happen Hopalong Cassidy Madmen Are Flooding Rome To Light Speed Madmen	

Sarawak Library.

August, 1937.

The Gates Of The	...	W. E. Woodside	Pp 222s
Questions	...	Ronald Powell	Pp 207s
I Shook In The Morning	...	St. Van Thal	Il-y 14
The Royal Letter Box	...	Mark Bennett	Il-y 115s
Low Company	...	Stella Gilman	Pp 114s (4)
Bowling-Town	...	James Hutton	Pp 400 (4)
Goodbye Mr. Chips	...	"	" (4)
We Are Not Alone	...	"	" (4)
Knight Without Honour	...	"	" (4)
Parade	...	Liam O'Flaherty	Pp 145 (4)
The March Of Stars	...	Dennis Wheatley	Pp 187 (4)
They Found Atlantis	...	"	" (4)
The Marchers Of	...	Richard B. B.	Pp 135 (4)
Monty	...	William Benghead	Pp 350
Major Warburton	...	Clifford Knight	Pp 347s
The War Of The	...	Compton Mackenzie	Pp 1s (14)
Smash Crabs	...	John Groppe	Pp 287 (4)
The Best Wind Of Love	...	Leslie Randall	Il-y 14
Madison Castle	...	Leslie Golding	Pp 374 (4)
Persons Cases Of Sir	...	P. G. Woodhouse	Pp 38s (14)
Forward Spillings	...	Vaughan Williams	Il-y 14
The Dance From De	...	George Bellanger	Il-y 14
Lord Lonsworth And	...	John Groppe	Pp 287 (4)
Others	...	John Groppe	Pp 287 (4)
And So Victoria	...	John Groppe	Pp 287 (4)
Report Of The Kitchen	...	John Groppe	Pp 287 (4)
The Arabian Knight	...	John Groppe	Pp 287 (4)
Woman: Must Love	...	John Groppe	Pp 287 (4)
Gray Steel	...	John Groppe	Pp 287 (4)

First Division News.

2018.

The Tan Kampong of Bako, Haji Muhammad, has complained of the amount of work which he has in connection with moving of Government lands on Chinese and others in his district; he has been advised not to resign putting anything into his complaint.

Work on filling the shop sites at the 10th mile, Terison Road, was delayed owing to shortage of dog spikes for the rails laid down, and the Kampong made several visits there to try and clear up the delays. The work was well advanced by the end of the month.

A complaint was made in Kuching that an Arab immigrant was trying to get local Malays who intended going to Miran to put themselves in his hands, on the grounds that he could arrange for them to do the journey cheaply; he was informed that Malays proceeding to Miran had managed very well without his help in the past, and his application to extend his stay in Sarawak was not allowed.

On July 15th the Resident proceeded to Serian accompanied by the Chief Health Officer, Dr. E. M. Macpherson, and the Assistant Executive Engineer, Mr. T. A. Reid, stopping at 141 and 142 mile banners on the way to examine drainage and sanitary arrangements. The work of filling in the back of the Serian banner is proceeding very satisfactorily, and as a result of the regrading of the road at Serian and the removal of the hill at the end of the banner, it is anticipated that there will be room for another 4 or 5 shops.

On July 14th a case of attempted murder was reported in Kuching. The culprit was arrested on the 14th, but the case had not been heard by the end of the month.

Accompanied by Native Officer Abang Zambari, the District Officer, Kuching, left for Santubong by outboard motor at 4 p.m. on July 13th, arriving at 8 p.m. after constant trouble with dirty benzol. The following morning he inspected the new boundaries of the Trengganu Malay gardens, the survey of which has been completed. There is some demand for land for vegetable growing and it is hoped to lay out lots near Sungai Saban for this purpose. He also inspected sites for more kampong lots along the Sungai Mena.

The question of a proper banner was discussed with the local Chinese, all of whom welcome the idea and are prepared to build 'type IV' shophouses. The great attraction is, of course, the security of tenure offered by a 99 year lease. The proposition has been submitted to the Resident for approval.

The erosion at Bupal is very bad and there seems to be little possibility of finding a suitable banner site. The Kampong itself is cramped for room, being surrounded by Chinese coconut gardens.

An ill as important on the body of Tahan anak Kuching, a Land Dayak of Kampong Sengap, died, having been a rubber tapper, resulted in a village of people.

No serious crime was recorded in the Bas district during July.

The Bako Rubber Estates harvested 6,859 lbs. of dry rubber during the month. Rainfall at Bas was 5.58 inches, and at Bako 7.96 inches.

A number of Great African Swallows were observed in Bas and Bako during the month. It is understood that very few, if any, of these birds have been seen in Upper Sarawak up to now.

The Bako Young Company at Bas desires to extend their lease. As, however, the area contained in the private property of His Highness the Rajah, this application cannot be considered.

The activities of this mine cause considerable annoyance to the District Officer personally, in that the fact of increasing in taking place some two hundred yards from the banglow, and further extension would make the banglow impossible to live in.

The following table gives the individual output of gold from the various mines for June, 1937:—

	Oz.
The Bako Gold Mining Syndicate	108.000
Sydney Gold Mining Company	108.000
Bako Young Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	108.000
Kuching Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd.	108.000
Sydney Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	108.000
Sarawak Mining Syndicate, Ltd.	108.000
Tai Tan Gold Mining Syndicate	108.000
Three Yeh Mine (Dr. Wong)	108.000
San Gold Mining Syndicate	108.000
Wong Choo Gold Mining Syndicate	108.000
San Hin Gold Mining Syndicate	108.000
Solo Gold Mining Syndicate	108.000
San Ann Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	108.000
Kin Lee Gold Mining Syndicate	108.000
Kin Hong Gold Mining Company	108.000
Kuang Lee Gold Mining Syndicate	108.000
San Gold Mining Company	108.000
Han Kwan Mine (Dr. Wong)	108.000
Wong Lee Gold Mining Syndicate	108.000
Han Lee Gold Mining Company	108.000
Han Loo Gold Mining Company	108.000
San Loong Gold Mining Company	108.000

1,000,000

At this time, educational work is being carried on for the Dayaks and Chinese. New buildings are being erected at the school for Dayaks located at the thirty-seventh mile Samunggang Road. This school provides education for the head, the hand, and the heart, in its programme of field work as well as its usual book work. A portion of each school day is given to the use of the chapel and passing to assist in providing food for the students.

In addition to these educational efforts, medical work is being carried on in North Sarawak. At Tutoo, Dr. Morrow is making more than a thousand contacts annually to treat the sick and suffering. Recently, the hospital and mission launch have been valuable aids to the Doctor in providing help during the recent influenza and cholera epidemics.

Again we offer our gratitude to those who have helped in this good work and to our many friends.

Thanking you for your valuable space, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

The Sarawak Mission of Seventh day Adventists.
J. M. Newman, Director.

Football.

The names of football clubs wishing to enter for the Chinese Cup and the James Buchanan Cup must reach the Honorary Secretary on or before September 15th.

Cricket Match.

EUROPEANS XI v. NON-SCRIPTISTS.

At Padangra Grouard on 1st August, 1937. Play started 9 a.m., finished 11.30 a.m.

Europeans.

A. F. Baughan	..	b. F. Koh Pu	..	21
F. H. Ireland	..	b. Bapier	..	20
L. S. Hammond	..	b. Bapier	..	7
E. H. Digby	..	b. Bapier	..	28
F. A. Benson	..	b. Bapier	..	0
F. B. Kito	..	b. F. Koh Pu	..	0
R. B. Bapier	..	c. G. H. Dapier	..	0
G. T. Bates	..	b. Bapier	..	1
W. J. Chatter	..	not out	..	1
H. J. Edwards	..	c. L. Fox & F. Koh Pu	..	0
R. D. Hall	..	c. Mai Nor & F. Koh Pu	..	0
Kites	..		..	5
				95

Bowling Analysis.

		Over.	Runs.	Runs.	Wks.
F. Koh Pu	...	5	1	37	0
de Silva	...	5	1	27	0
L. Fox	...	4	0	14	0
Bapier	...	3	1	22	0

Non-Scriptists.

F. Koh Pu	..	b. Hammond	..	4
de Silva	..	c. Benson & Hammond	..	1
L. Fox	..	c. Benson & Hammond	..	0
R. Fox	..	b. Benson	..	1
A. G. Taylor	..	b. Hammond	..	1
J. Dapier	..	c. G. H. Dapier	..	1
Wong Sheng	..	c. Chatter & Kito	..	12
Mai Nor	..	not out	..	20
R. Graham	..	b. Kito	..	1
G. Limang	..	not out	..	1
G. de Silva	..	b. Benson	..	1
Kites	..		..	9
				44

Bowling Analysis.

	Over.	Wkts.	Runs.	Wkts.
Hammond	20	1	20	4
Benson	4.3	1	0	0
Dapier	2	0	1	1
Kito	1	1	12	1

Tennis.

KUCHING OPEN TOURNAMENT 1937.

The results are as follows:—

Men's Doubles.

First Round.—Ah Hien and Kito beat Benson and Cargill 6-0, 6-1. Kai Choon and Peng Teck beat Maxwell and Baughan 6-3, 6-2. Van Houten and Kito Sheng given walk over by Large and Edmond. Ah Hui and Kheng Hai beat Ah Nywe and Hap Ann 6-2, 6-1.

Quarter-Finals.—Hien and Kito and Ah Hui and Kheng Hai were "retired."

Semi-Finals.—Ah Hien and Kito beat Kai Choon and Peng Teck 6-1, 6-1. Ah Hui and Kheng Hai beat Van Houten and Kito Sheng 6-3, 7-5.

Final.—Ah Hien and Kito beat Ah Hui and Kheng Hai 6-4, 6-6, 6-4.

Men's Singles.

First Round.—Kito beat Cargill 6-3, 1-6, 6-2. Ah Nywe beat Batters 6-0, 6-2. Kheng Hai beat Edwards 6-4, 6-3. Van Houten beat Benson 6-0, 7-5. Teck Hoo beat Hap Ann 6-1, 6-4. Huen beat Baughan 6-3, 6-4. Ah Hien beat Kito Sheng 6-0, 6-1. Mansel a bye.

Note.—Teck Hoo, Ah Hien, Kheng Hai and Kito were "retired."

Second Round.—Kito beat Ah Nywe 6-4, 6-2. Kheng Hai beat Van Houten 6-0, 7-5. Teck Hoo beat Huen 6-1, 6-1. Ah Hien beat Mansel 6-1, 6-1.

Semi-Finals.—Kito beat Kheng Hai 6-4, 6-0. Kheng Hai retired. Ah Hien gave walk over to Teck Hoo.

Kuching Badminton Association.

The Kuching Badminton Association's Open Tournament, 1935, were concluded on Friday, 29th August, at the Malayan Malay School which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Association by the Secretary for Native Affairs. Several of the European community witnessed the finale of the "C" Doubles (Men) and Mixed Doubles, at the conclusion of which Mrs. Farnell kindly presented the prizes. Following a speech of thanks by Datu Amar, President of the Association, the party adjourned for refreshments.

The tournaments may be regarded as a complete success this season since entries amounted to 137

compared with 90 for 1933, and a noticeable improvement was observed in the standard of play all round. The introduction of grade "C" was necessary owing to the large number of entries from beginners.

The Association wishes to thank Datu Amar, Mr. H. M. Gilbert, Mr. F. L. Marshall and Messrs. Chiang Wah Onn, who kindly donated prizes.

Thanks are also due to Mr. Chin Hock Gien and members of the committee whose untiring efforts contributed so much towards making the tournaments a success.

RESULTS.

"A" MEN'S SINGLES.

Four Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Fourth Round.	Final.	Winner.
Chin Ngai Joon Woo Ah Choo	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-11, 11-8	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8 (Kong On Party)	Chin Teck Hoe 12-8, 12-11 (12-8) (Occasional Party)
Ang Ah Choo	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8	C. T. Hoo 12-8, 12-4 (Occasional Party)	
Low Hoo Chong Kook Chin Lee	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8		
Ang Sang Ching Tan Sang Suen	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8	T. S. Suen 12-8, 12-8		
Mathew Han Woo Hoo Ching	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. T. Hoo 12-8, 12-4 (Occasional Party)	Chin Teck Hoe 12-8, 12-11 (12-8) (Occasional Party)
Lim Ah Lai Choo Mah Khee	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8		
Chin Hoo Goo Johari	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8		
Choo Teck Hoe Mathew Chai	C. T. Hoo 12-8, 12-4	C. T. Hoo 12-8, 12-4	C. T. Hoo 12-8, 12-4		
Yoo Ching Choo	C. T. Hoo 12-8, 12-4	C. T. Hoo 12-8, 12-4	C. T. Hoo 12-8, 12-4	C. T. Hoo 12-8, 12-4 (Occasional Party)	Chin Teck Hoe 12-8, 12-11 (12-8) (Occasional Party)
Woo Hoo Lee C. Hoo Hoo	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8	C. N. Joon 12-8, 12-8		

"A" MEN'S DOUBLES.

First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Final.	Winner.
Sui Joon & Joon Woo Hoo Choo & Joon	S. Joon & Joon 12-11, 12-11	S. Joon & Joon 12-11, 12-11	S. Joon & Joon 12-11, 12-11 (Brothers Party)	Yoo Ching Choo & Tan Sang Suen 12-8, 12-11 (Kong On Party)
Yoo Ching Choo & Joon	S. Joon & Joon 12-11, 12-11	S. Joon & Joon 12-11, 12-11	S. Joon & Joon 12-11, 12-11	
Mathew Han Choo Hoo Choo & Joon	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11 (Kong On Party)	
Mathew Han Choo Hoo Choo & Joon	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11 (Kong On Party)	
Mathew Han Choo Hoo Choo & Joon	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11 (Kong On Party)	Yoo Ching Choo & Tan Sang Suen 12-8, 12-11 (Kong On Party)
Mathew Han Choo Hoo Choo & Joon	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	
Mathew Han Choo Hoo Choo & Joon	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	
Mathew Han Choo Hoo Choo & Joon	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	C. Chin & S. Suen 12-11, 12-11	

MEN'S SINGLES "B."

First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Semi-finals.	Final.	Winner.
	Ed. Voon Peng Seng	F. Hoag 7-10, 10-8, (5-8)	F. Hoag 10-11, 10-4	J. Chai 15-10, 15-4 (Berkshire Party)	Ong Poh Lim 11-13, 11-10 (Constantine Party)
	Kim Hwa Hain	K. Hwa 10-8, 10-4			
	Chattervery	T. A. Chai 10-7, 10-5			
Ab. Chay Chuan Hui	T. A. Chai 11-10, 10-4		J. Chai 10-8 (Retired)		
Pa'ia James Chai	J. Chai 10-8, 10-11 (3-0)	J. Chai 10-7, 10-4			
Long Geng Ang. Su'at	Ang. Su'at 10-2, 10-1				
Klong Hui Poh Lim	G. P. Lim 10-7, 10-10 (3-0)	G. P. Lim 10-1, 10-4			
Khok Koo Wah Joo	L. W. Joo 10-10, 10-5		G. P. Lim 10-9, 10-7		
Abg. Wahab Liam Teoh	T. L. Teoh 10-8, 10-4	R. R. Seng 10-7, 10-5		G. P. Lim 10-2, 9-10, 10-11 (Constantine Party)	
	Eng Seng				
Huan Yoo Pujang (10)	W. H. Yoo 10-8		W. H. Yoo 11-10 (3-0), 10-4		
Huan Teoh Ahong	Huan Teoh 10-8, 10-10				

MEN'S DOUBLES "B."

First Round.	Second Round.	Semi-finals.	Final.	Winner.
	Choon Goo & Peng Seng	G. P. Lim & T. A. Chai	G. P. Lim & T. A. Chai	Ong Poh Lim & Loo Ah Choo 10-11, 10-10 (3-0), 10-1 (Constantine Party)
	Poh Lim & Ah Choo	11-9, 11-10		
Khok Koo & Choon Lay	K. Koo & C. Lay 10-14, 10-5		11-8, 11-4 (Constantine Party)	
Kuchairi & Sallah		H. Sallah & A. Su'at		
Long Teoh & Wah Joo	F. Sallah & A. Su'at	10-11, (5-8), 11-10		Ong Poh Lim & Loo Ah Choo 10-11, 10-10 (3-0), 10-1 (Constantine Party)
Eng Sallah & Su'at	17-21, 21-11, 11-10			
Lai Sook & Poh Lim Ahong & Sallah	L. Sook & F. Lim 10-11, 10-8, 21-10	L. Sook & F. Lim 11-8, 11-10	L. Sook & F. Lim 21-12, 21-10 (Berkshire Party)	
	Ang. Sook & Kip Hoon			
	Ed. Voon & Pujang Chai	E. Voon & J. Chai 11-10, 11-10		
	Eng & Pujang			

MEN'S DOUBLES "C."

First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Fourth Round.	Final.	Winner.
	Calvert & Ah Jap Ah Chuan & H. Joon	C. & A. J. 11-10, 11-14	C. & A. J. 11-3, 11-2		
	Wahid & Miro Darl & Aoi (2nd)	D. & Aoi 11-7, 11-3			
Ah Hin & Thian Sang Feng Moh & Hoo Teng	Largo & Saloma P. Moh & H. Teng 10-6, 10-10	P. M. & H. T. 11-3, 11-1		P. M. & H. T. 11-11, 11-11 (Blue Gang Party)	
J. Martin & Haido Chater & Cargill	Chater & Cargill 11-6, 11-11	A. & C. 11-11, 11-11	P. M. & H. T. 11-3, 11-1		
Aoi (2nd) & Gani Gomes & V. Sany	Aoi (2nd) & Gani 11-9, 11-9				Feng Moh & Hoo Teng 11-10, 11-10 (Blue Gang Party)
D. Singh & Mahomed Seng Yock & Benorio	S. Yock & Benorio 11-8, 11-10	S. Y. & B. 11-10, 10-10 (9-8), 11-10			
Dahl & Hassan Dit & Hassan	Dit & Hassan 11-7, 11-7		H. T. & L. H. 10-10 (12-8), 11-10		
	Huat Tat & L. Hin Kop-ee & Lee	H. T. & L. H. 11-10		H. T. & L. H. 10-8, 10-10 (Hollywood Party)	
	Keen & Sakari Kimo & Benorio	Keen & S. 11-10, 11-11 11-10			
	Omar & Taphu Aly. Niamis & Aly. Marwah	O. & M. 11-8, 11-8	E. & M. 11-12, 11-7		

WINNERS DOUBLES "C."

First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Fourth Round.	Final.	Winner.
	Maling Law Hoo Teng	P. H. Teng 11-3, 11-3			
B. Benorio K. Cargill	B. Benorio 11-8, 11-3	K. & B. Ben. 11-10 (10-8)	K. F. Moh 10-10 (10-10), 11-11, 11-10		
Eko Peng Moh H. H. Calvert	E. P. Moh 11-8, 11-1			K. H. Tat 8-10, 11-10, 11-10 (10-10) (Hollywood Party)	
Ah Nin, Tan Law Thian Sang	T. A. Nin 11-8, 11-3	T. A. Nin 11-11, 11-8			
P. H. Hassan Sany	Sany 11-10 (10-8), 11-10		K. H. Tat 10-10 (10-10), 11-11		
Law Ah Koo Kook Hoo Tat	K. H. Tat 11-8, 11-10 (10-8)	K. H. Tat 11-8, 11-10			
Tan Ah Hin Hoo Sang Yock	T. A. Hin 11-8, 11-10				Kook Hoo Tat 10-11, 10-10 (Hollywood Party)
Choi Ah Jap Law Chuan Goo	L. C. Goo 11-8, 11-10	L. C. Goo 8-10, 11-10 (retired)			
W. J. Chater Seng Thian Sang	S. T. Sang 11-7, 11-4 (retired)		L. C. Goo 11-10		
Wong Kay Teng Ong Koo Thai	W. K. Teng 11-8, 11-3	K. H. Sang 10-10 (10-8), 11-11			
Choi Ah Bui Kook Hoo Sang	K. H. Sang 11-8, 11-10				
J. A. Benorio Tah	Tah 11-8, 11-3	Japan 11-10, 11-10, 11-10		Japan 11-8, 11-8 (Brothers Party)	
Japan Nob	Japan 10-10 (10-8), 11-10, 11-10		Japan 10-8, 11-10		
	Aoi Teng Ah Sui	T. A. Sui 11-10, 11-10, 11-8			

LADIES' SINGLES.

First Round.	Second Round.	Semi-final.	Final.	Winner.
	Miss Bai Han vs. Miss Kencana Chai +8	Sai Han 10-10 (8-0, 2-0) (2-0, 12-0)	Chai Han 11-0, 11-1 (February Party)	
Miss Phah Tan +1 Miss Goh Dai +0	Mrs. Kennedy +0 Goh Dai 11-0, 11-0	Goh Dai 11-0, 11-0		Miss Han 3-0 (5-0, 4-11) 11-0 (Arrow Party)
	Mrs. Wilson +0 Mrs. Pin Chan +0	Mrs. Pin Chan 12-0, 11-0		
	Miss Shuh Yin +1 Miss Hilda Han vs.	Miss Han 3-0 (2-0, 12-0)	Miss Han 11-0, 11-0 (Arrow Party)	

MIXED DOUBLES.

First Round.	Second Round.	Semi-final.	Final.	Winner.
	Mrs. Kennedy & P. L. Murrell +10 Miss Shuh Yin & Geng Ching vs.	Chai Han & Hong Ching 11-0, 12-10		
Miss H. Han & Matthew Han vs. Miss G. Han & Margan Chai vs.	Miss Goh Dai & Eng Lee vs. M. Han & M. Han 11-0, 10-10, 12-11	Miss Han & Matthew Han 12-11, 12-10	M. Han & M. Han 12-1, 11-11 (Arrow Party)	
	Miss Kencana Chai & Janette Chai +1 Miss Bai Han & Dah Goo vs.	Kencana Chai & Janette 12-0, 12-0	Shuh Yin Chai & Japen Chai 10-7, 10-7 (Arrow Party)	Miss Hilda Han & Matthew Han 11-10, 10-10 (Arrow Party)
	Mrs. Pin Chan & Meh Kanch vs. Mrs. Wilson & W. J. Chong +10	Mrs. Pin Chan & Meh Kanch 12-10, 10-10, 12-10		

VETERANS' SINGLES.

First Round.	Second Round.	Semi-final.	Final.	Winner.
	Calvert +0 Lim Ah Ben +0	M. M. Calvert 11-0, 10-0		
P. M. Kanden vs. Bess Han vs.	Chai Ah Jap +0 P. M. Kanden (Walk-over)	P. M. Kanden 6-10, 10-10, 10-10	P. M. Kanden 10-10, 10-0 10-0 (United Party)	
Wong vs. Fong Tai vs.	Fong Tai 11-0, 10-0 Andrew Han vs.	Andrew Han 10-0, 10-0		Andrew Han 10-0, 10-0 (Arrow Party)
	Choo Liah vs. Sofie +0	Choo Liah 10-10 (0-0, 10-0)	Andrew Han 10-10, 10-0 (Arrow Party)	

Club News.

Sarawak Club

Bowling Averages for July, 1907.

Name.	No. of Balls.	Average.
C. F. Hin	11	210.9
T. A. Reid	33	208
A. F. Baughan	26	191.6
R. H. Digby	61	179.7
W. J. Chisler	8	179.1
E. Caspell	95	168.8
E. N. Black	21	164.6
H. R. Garfield	9	162.3
F. L. Munnell	109	159.2
R. J. C. Sparrow	8	158
W. G. Tait	12	147
F. H. Pollard	8	140.4
D. McDonald	7	140.1
W. F. Dick	7	137
D. L. Roberts	35	136
R. W. H. Jacques	28	127.5
H. W. Large	15	126
H. J. Edwards	5	113
R. S. Sugar	31	108.3
C. Tuck	9	105.3
D. E. Calver	11	93
Mrs. J. L. Neukem	13	82.9
Mrs. A. W. Gibson	12	69.6
Mrs. A. F. Baughan	15	66.2
Mrs. C. Corbin	8	64.5
Mrs. L. R. Hume	3	75.5
Mrs. D. McDonald	4	85

Bowling Averages for August, 1907.

Name.	No. of Balls.	Average.
T. A. Reid	37	202.7
C. F. Hin	18	192
A. F. Baughan	26	184.7
R. H. Digby	19	181.4
E. Caspell	25	173.6
E. N. Black	19	172.5
G. T. Bates	7	161.7
F. L. Munnell	17	150.9
S. A. Middleton	5	133
J. L. Neukem	7	131.1
R. J. C. Sparrow	9	130.7
W. F. Dick	8	126.7
D. L. Roberts	29	127.7
R. W. H. Jacques	41	122.7
H. W. Large	4	122
F. H. Pollard	3	120.6
H. J. Edwards	10	116.4
R. D. Stewart	13	113
L. Calver	5	108.4
R. S. Sugar	25	101.9
J. Agate	5	92.4
Mrs. W. H. Kelley	13	110.6
Mrs. A. W. Gibson	14	100.3
Mrs. J. L. Neukem	17	91.6
Mrs. A. F. Baughan	20	90.6
Mrs. C. Corbin	11	80.9
Mrs. D. McDonald	4	59.4

BANDER BOWLS COMPETITION FOR JULY, 1907.

Name.	Scores.	W'cep.	Total.
R. W. H. Jacques' Winner	326	120	446
R. Caspell	365	85	450
H. J. Edwards	368	140	446
D. L. Roberts	351	140	431
H. S. Sugar	303	128	415
E. N. Black	317	85	413
W. F. Dick	359	123	472
R. H. Digby	367	78	450
T. A. Reid	377	29	406
A. F. Baughan	363	40	402
F. L. Munnell	379	116	384
F. H. Pollard	334	135	380
R. J. C. Sparrow	343	132	374
C. F. Hin	323	59	323

Second Division News.

July.

The President, Second Division, reports that a number of complications have arisen out of the proceedings by the District Officer, Saribas, of the *Araya*, from passengers of m.v. *Mim Chin Lee*, a boat not licensed to carry passengers.

A very serious view has to be taken of this matter, but it is not surprising that Chinese and other travellers go to any length of deception, such as taking samples to take them down river to board the *Araya*, disembarking at Penang or the brick factory, &c., considering the appalling shortage of passenger-carrying vessels.

In this instance passengers as well as the owner, *chindars* and crew were prosecuted and in one instance the persons concerned pleaded guilty of falsification of ship's articles. It later transpired that this was not the case, and those concerned are charged with perjury in addition to other offences. The cases have been referred to Kuching for further action.

Representatives of sixty-eight *dozes* of *Enabau* (Uluap, Uluap), who have started to prepare land for farming across the Netherlands Indies frontier without permission, were interviewed by the Resident. Telling by these people in Netherlands Indies territory has been strictly forbidden, and none will be allowed to farm there until, and unless, a proper arrangement has been made with the Dutch authorities. A pledge of 20 *hutties* a *doze* has been put in by *doze* concerned.

For the last month or so many *Dagah* houses near Sinarunggang have been busy with *bayang*.

It was decided that owing to the low position and liability to flooding of the old Sinarunggang football field a new one should be made. The site selected is to the inland side of the District Officer's house.

It was also decided that all teams wishing to enter for the annual competition should be let off entrance fees, provided these interested in these teams undertake to provide manual labour. The local Malays will also provide labour.

The whole field has been cleared and practically all of it has been stumped, *ditches* have been made and a large proportion of earth filling from the adjacent hill has been done.

It now looks as if the new field will be a great success and it is certain to be a vast improvement on the old field, which becomes a quagmire in a very short time after heavy rain.

Some Dayaks from Sabu, near Pulo Sebelu, reported that seven members of their house had collected what they thought were beetle skins from a rotten log in the jungle, but the fungus turned out to be some poisonous variety and six of them became very ill but soon recovered; one, however, died.

Towkay Kuah Kim Seng (who signed himself on as part of the crew of the M.S. Kim Chin Lee) tried to commit suicide on the afternoon of July 25th on the hull of one of the Betong tannars. Had it not been for the prompt attendance of the Doctor, he might have died. He was sent down to Kuching Hospital in the M.S. Yang Mast Neng in charge of the Doctor on the same night.

On July 10th Tan Ah Joo (a Betong pepper garden) attempted to commit suicide by drinking tuba. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the District Court.

St. Christopher Mission School, Debak, closed down officially at the beginning of the month owing to lack of attendance. All boys from that area will now attend as boarders at St. Augustine's School, Betong.

On July 5th the Right Rev. the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak left Betong for Kuching per M.C. Jutan.

On July 15th Father H. P. Brown arrived overland from Simanggang to replace Father P. H. Maycock who went on transfer to Kuching (via Simanggang) on the 17th.

On July 5th the body of Chinchen (nick name H. Haggan, near Rejang), was brought in to Sarikak, death having been caused by gunshot wounds. An inquest was held and a verdict of death by misadventure returned.

Deceased had been out shooting. He was coming home in the evening and it is presumed he slipped up on the path, which was slippery, causing his gun to explode. His death must have been almost instantaneous as the Dayaks in the forest hearing the gun go off went down at once to see what had been shot, and Chinchen had died before they found him lying on the path.

Four Dayaks from Batu Lintang were convicted of stealing wet rubber from neighbouring gardens and carrying it with a sword belonging to Haji Seeman, T.K. They were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Lanchang, a local celebrity in the Kalaka district reported that he had \$25.00 stolen while sleeping in the bazaar. A Dayak, who was suspected, was searched and most of the money, consisting of 21 notes, was found wrapped up in a cloth. The Dayak was convicted of theft and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Tulak Dayak living in the Boken was fined for practicing surgery. He cut open a tumour on a friend's knee, and a few days later the patient was brought to hospital with a septic leg.

[†] The Dayaks in the Kalaka district have started work clearing their farms. So far there have been no serious trouble disputes, but the season is still early.

The Rev. Father Sparrow, S.P.G., spent several days at the end of the month in Sarawak visiting Boken. Funds providing, he hopes to erect a permanent school building at Boken as the school is well started and numbers are increasing.

During July, Pangkulu Undan and his party of Dayaks returned from their visit to Singapore. The party appeared to have done themselves proud, one of their number having been taken up for a flight in an aeroplane.

The whole party went to Johore, where one of the party, because he persisted in wearing a coat, was an object of much amusement. He became so self conscious that in order to hide his awkwardness he had to conduct his sightseeing from a rickshaw.

Apart from his usual visit, the District Officer arrived at Engkilil on July 15th in connection with a suicide case. Pang Sui Mei, a young woman of 23 years old, killed herself by taking tuba. It is curious to note that deceased was dressed in her best clothing.

Third Division News.

July.

Boken are extracts from a report by the Resident, Third Division.—

"In the Resident's Court, sitting at Sibu, I dismissed a Sarikak appeal from the District Court and adjourned another Sarikak criminal case as the accused appeared to be feeble minded. Later on in the month I heard an appeal by three Hengham against their convictions by the Sibu District Court but their appeals were dismissed. In Sarikak I held a divorce case which was adjourned.

I left for Kuching on July 24th and for Melan on the 11th, returning to Sibu on 13th. The District at the Government servants and garrison at Melan appears to be bad, and I have reported the matter under separate cover. Nothing of importance was brought up, except the building problem at Kuching. The future of Melan is difficult to forecast and until it is decided whether to establish a headquarters of the District it is impossible to draw up any scheme. The absence of any shop at Melan and its loneliness has a bad effect on the garrison, and I think that eventually it may be desirable to make Kuching headquarters.

"On the 22nd I left for a tour of the Lower Rejang District visiting Sarikak, Selahang, Rejang, Belawai, Pulo, Dera and Muto. At Selahang the Island Trading Company, Ltd., complained of shortage of labour in spite of the fact that they had raised the price of bark from 20 to 24 cents a pikul.

"Rejang has lost much of its former glory and the bazaar is in a neglected state. The rise of Sarikak has quite eclipsed Rejang and few shops stop there nowadays.

"At Belawai and Pulo I visited the village schools. At the latter there were ten little girls, rather a surprise in a Melanese country.

"Dera bazaar is a dreadfully wretched one and it is only a matter of time before it must be rebuilt.

"At Mata I visited the Bawang School: a very creditable institution. More shops in the bazaar are needed and in time I think Mata will become a model station.

"I was much struck with the politeness and gentleness of Chinese in the Bawang (Mata) Districts after the rather numerous incidents of those in Sibu, Seriboi and Buntang. The Melanau, too, is generally a pleasant person with whom to converse and work. I returned to Kluang on 24th."

At Sibu, an inquest was held into the death of a Dayak woman named Jot anak Pehana who committed suicide by cutting her throat in the Hospital, Sibu, on 29th July. She was originally sent to hospital for observation as it was alleged she had previously attempted suicide by drinking tika. The inquest was adjourned in order that more witnesses might be called.

The tapping holiday was observed throughout the Third Division up to July 31st. There were five prosecutions for illegal tapping during the month and in all these cases convictions were obtained.

Export of smoked rubber sheet from Sibu during July totalled 9,725.50 pikuls.

The dry hot spell during July resulted in water shortage at Sibu. The quality of the water was good, however, due to the lack of any "leak" in the river. All plant has been overhauled and cleaned. Newborn new motors were installed, and twenty-one examined and repaired. M. L. Frey (Father) was stationed at Seriboi during the month dealing with the water shortage there.

M.H.M.T. Mahomed arrived at Sibu on July 25th with a party of assessors and staff, including Messrs. Macdonald, Ward and Davis, and proceeded to Lohat on the 26th. The Mahomed is acting as temporary headquarters for assessors in the Bawang Rajang, moving from place to place as required.

A wire from the District Officer, Oya, regarding an outbreak of cholera in his district was received on 25th, and the House Surgeon, Mr. T. J. Jennings, and Sanitary Inspector Lee Suen Hock, proceeded to Oya to confirm the report. Happily the report proved to be unfounded, and gastric influenza was diagnosed. The epidemic is still on hand.

The Travelling Dresser, Seriboi, Mr. Ben Sweet Phee, was away most of the month. From 25th to 27th inclusive he was employed in carrying out a medical survey of the health of the Dayaks under the control of Pongulu Nyaga. The result of this survey showed that the Dayaks were, on the whole, in good health, but that the birth rate was abnormally low and the proportion of children to adults was under two per head.

The health of the Lower Bawang district was not very satisfactory during the month, and the up-river areas, according to reports received, seem to be riddled with influenza.

From the 15th until the end of the month no rain fell at Seriboi, and the lack of water must have had an adverse effect upon the health of the community.

Mr. H. F. E. Jucka, Under, accompanied by Native Officer Abang Otton, toured Pongulu Nyaga's district from 23th to 27th inclusive. Every house in the district was visited, thirty-one in all, but there were no matters of any particular importance brought up.

Most of the houses on the Bawang Rajang are well and sturdy built, and the incense very well to do.

The issue of stencil and identity plates for the greater part of the Lower Bawang district was completed during the month. Two parties were sent out on the 5th, one to the Middle Jukan and the other to the Upper Jukan. The former party returned on the 29th but the latter were still away at the end of the month.

By the end of the month stencil register sheets covering 21,369 holdings had been sent to Kuching.

A preliminary enquiry was held in the Kapit District Court in connection with the suspected kidnapping of Hong Ah Chien, an escaped prisoner; there was sufficient evidence, however, to commit the accused for trial to the Resident's Court.

On July 26th the Native Officer, Sung, reported eight deaths at Rumbah Tukul and in the Beringang; the Kapit dresser has been sent to visit all houses in that locality.

On July 25th twelve Ubits arrived from Dutch territory to visit their relations in the Ulu Bala, Bering typical Ubits they had no helikets, and lodged from most of the Dayak houses on their way down the Balak.

Pongulu Tawangpong Kob has been charged by Rpt of Jengah Mandah, Oyo, with breach of agreement in connection with the marriage of Kob's daughter. As many of the witnesses appear to be rather afraid of Kob and are lying accordingly, progress is difficult, and at the end of the month the hearing stood adjourned for calling of further evidence. The case is arousing much interest among the local Dayaks in view of Kob's position. He also is a Dayak of good position.

Pongulu Sibai has purchased a small outboard engine, and after several days' training in Kapit, returned with it to the Melanau. He is the first local Dayak to purchase an outboard, and his venture has aroused some interest amongst the people.

Rattas has retained a fair price and a large quantity was shipped from Kapit during the month.

On July 25th the District Officer left for Sung and visited gardens in the lower Kantas and tributaries up to Nanga Tokait, visiting all the Dayak houses also in this area. Rumbah Otton in the Tahan had been deserted on account of deaths, and the people were in laughter about three hours walk up the Tahan.

On July 25th Mr. Goodfellow arrived to collect for the London Zoo. T. B. Janting of the Ulu Taw, Mijong, was sent for and on the 28th Mr. Goodfellow left Kapit with Janting for the Taw. The river is exceptionally low, and he will probably take over three days to reach Komak Janting. It is understood that Colin Bulwer's planaria, is the specimen most desired. 'This is the most difficult time of the year to collect birds such as ibis, and it is a pity expeditions were not made beforehand as to the best time for collection.

Taking sick During, the younger brother of Penghulu Japak, returned on July 17th, having accompanied Mr. N. E. Hughes to Long Kuning in Netherlands Indian territory.

On July 24th at Meluan Robber Inspector Chai Fio was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for an offence under section 161 of the Penal Code; prisoner gave notice of appeal.

In the Meluan district a small number of downy river Dayaks have already commenced preparing farms for next year's crop, but the majority of Dayaks will not commence clearing until next month.

Work is progressing well on the Government Experimental Padi Farm at Kanowit and it appears that quite a considerable area will be planted by this year.

The Acting Senior Agricultural Officer, Mr. E. Banks, paid a visit to Kanowit in connection with this project.

On the evening of the 8th Mr. Banks very kindly arranged a cinematographic performance at his Fort and presented to an audience of Dayaks, Dyaks and Chinese a most interesting programme of agricultural films. The performance was much appreciated.

A number of Dyak houses in the Kibintu and Kintab rivers were visited this month in connection with the rubber experiment and at the end of July primary treatment had almost been completed in these rivers.

A proposed trip to the Ngarah and Pila had been postponed as the District Officer was too busy on rubber affairs to spare time for native travelling; it is hoped to undertake this trip in August.

The majority of Iahak's Dayaks have now returned, and a number of houses have sprung up in the vicinity of Meluan Station, rather to the annoyance of the Government servants, who complain of a decrease of fish and game. Incidentally, these Dayaks themselves are not as pleased with the move as they had anticipated, for their arrival coincided with a serious outbreak of gastric influenza, many of the newly returned Dayaks succumbing to the epidemic.

The House, which has been unjustly ascribed to Meluan, has many extra work for Government as many of these Dayaks have abandoned the building sites selected by Government and scattered over the country. The District Officer has agreed to arrange to select, in certain cases, new building sites, but has made it clear that scattered dwelling huts cannot be tolerated, and must be abandoned immediately.

The epidemic of influenza, mentioned in the District Officer's June report, continues in the Meluan area and cases now have been reported in the Kintabai and also Kanowit.

The health of the Government servants at Meluan causes anxiety, and on July 25th the House Surgeon, Elio, and a Health Officer from Kuching visited Meluan to review the situation.

Owing to low water it was impossible to transport timber to Meluan and consequently the building programme was delayed.

Work has commenced on the addition of a verandah to the Police Barracks and timber has been ordered for the Native Officer's and Junior Service quarters. It is unlikely that the entire programme will be completed this year.

The bridge path from Juba to Meluan has been made and work has started on the path from Meluan to Meluan. It is hoped to make a path from Meluan to Tel and Ngarah next month. It should be pointed out that though these paths will be of administrative value, especially in the event of emergency, they will be little used by the Dayaks themselves, and consequently in a very short space of time will become overgrown unless adequate provision is made for their maintenance.

The Malay houses at Marga Kintabai and Apo are being dismantled as it is considered that they now serve no useful purpose.

On July 25th the Rev. Father Clark of the B.C. Mission, Kanowit, celebrated the 4th anniversary of his arrival at the Mission. The Resident, Third Division, accompanied by a party of Europeans from Kluas visited Kanowit to attend the celebrations. The programme included band sports, Dyak dancing and an exhibition of conjuring, and was brought to a close by a dinner at which there were present fifteen Europeans and many hundred Natives and Chinese.

A great deal of time was taken up in the Melak District Court in attempting to unravel the complications of a local criminal which had received some to opening last November, using a single saw, at Bodegas.

The criminal prosecution was for failing to register as a company, but during the hearing 22 promoters came forward with share scrip valued at £5,000, which the promoters admitted fully paid up, and all spent except for 71 cents.

An examination of the accounts and the assets of the company is also needed in connection of the promoters, one Tel Koo Hock, for breach of trust, and of his father for abetment. No revenue was forthcoming, and Tel Koo Hock admitted having converted a large amount of this money to his own use.

Assets which were called in estimated \$714.40 as spent legitimately, but the magistrates considered not more than four or five hundred at the most is the value of the assets.

Stater Lamberton, who is a fully qualified nursing sister, arrived at Melak during July to join the St. Anthony's Convent, and principally to take charge of the Convent female medical ward.

The Resident, Third Division, granted permission for a subscription to be raised among local people for this female ward, which fills a long-felt want. So far \$126 has been received, and \$100 in cash has been paid to the Mother Superior, Mother Alphonsina, who started the ward and who is shortly leaving for Kluas on transfer after nine years' work here among the Melanans.

On July 25th two Dayaks from the Oya border came down and reported that many of them were ill, and some had died from a disease which they described in detail from its inception until death, which occurred after five days or so. Every symptom which they described was that of cholera, although the Dayak word for this (from a distortion), which is said to be *peh-pet beteh*, they alleged they had never heard of. The District Officer, Oya, was informed, and the disease is said to be gastric influenza.

At the end of the month some Melak Dayaks in the Sabatang, quite near the above infected region, again reported identical symptoms, exactly those of cholera.

The Doctor left to investigate bearing medicines for treatment of those infected.

The Rev. Father O'Brien of the Roman Catholic Mission, Melak, was transferred to Bonting during the month, being relieved by the Rev. Father Delany.

On the night of July 7th/8th two houses at Sungai Kut, Dulat, were broken into and property to the value of \$250 was alleged to have been stolen. At 4 o'clock the following morning a youth named Wang bin Jamin was arrested at Kampong Dulat and charged with the theft. Part of the property alleged to have been stolen was found in his possession. At the subsequent preliminary enquiry sufficient evidence was forthcoming to warrant the commitment of Wang bin Jamin to the Resident's Court on charges under sections 380 and 437 of the Penal Code.

Large numbers of Dayaks appeared at Oya and Dulat from time to time during the month at purchase transactions.

Remains of the prisoners of the gallery, Kuching, Krayan, and Ipoh in the vicinity of Sungai Baku and Sungai Tamin were carried throughout the month.

On the 5th July Tuan Benuah Rumpai, who lives in Sungai Baku, admitted that a man named Ijak had been living in his house for the past eight months but denied that the man was the rebel of that name. Others, however, who have been shown a photograph of the rebel assert that it bears a close resemblance of the man mentioned by Tuan Benuah Rumpai. The latter has been ordered to bring Ijak to Dulat without delay so, whether it is a rebel or not, he is guilty of entering the District without a Dayak Pass.

Dayaks in the Oya area and its tributaries completed their harvesting during the month and information has been received that good crops were obtained in Sungai Baku and Sungai Tamin. Elsewhere crops have not been particularly successful.

On July 2nd Mr. G. Schindling, Assessor, arrived in the District to assess production of all rubber holdings outside the Interior Area. In this connection, it is interesting to note that when the Census was taken during 1935 only 1208 holdings were reported for the whole district, whereas figures now available show that, exclusive of the Interior Area, no fewer than 1625 holdings have been recorded by the Assessor. The Interior Area has not yet been completed but at the moment of writing particulars of 324 holdings have been taken.

In spite of notices advertising a scheme whereby alien may take up sage land, free of rent for eight years, in an area adjacent to Sungai Labuan, no applications have yet been received.

Mr. D. L. Leach, Assistant Superintendent of Lands and Surveys, Sibco, arrived in Dulat on the 22nd July to take levels with a view to ascertaining the tonnage of filling required to raise future sites of Government buildings above high tide level, and to assist in drawing up a site-plan of the station should it be decided to transform Dulat into the headquarters of the District.

It has been estimated that approximately 40,000 tons of earth will be required for the former purpose, while if any attempt is to be made to improve health conditions in the bazaar, a further amount of approximately 20,000 tons of earth will be required.

Island Club, Sibco.

POUNDS AVERAGE FOR JULY, 1937.

Name.	No. of Aids.	Total Score.	Average
K. W. McDermid	10	2163	216
G. E. Gossens	12	2613	218
G. A. Fowley	19	3248	171
D. Dunlop	20	4381	219
T. E. C. Hinchley	5	775	155
C. L. P. Sackin	7	1074	153
N. A. Lucas	14	2092	149
J. E. Archer	11	1585	144
W. O. A. McNeine	9	924	103
J. Irving	10	1164	116
A. McDermid	4	429	107
W. G. P. Ward	4	424	106
H. Corrie	7	684	98

POUNDS AVERAGE FOR AUGUST, 1937.

Name.	No. of Balls.	Total Score.	Average
C. E. Gossens	21	3630	173
G. A. Fowley	19	3258	172
W. L. P. Sackin	9	1490	165
D. Dunlop	17	2802	165
N. A. Lucas	7	992	142
J. E. Archer	13	1482	114
H. O. Fowley	10	1110	111
J. Irving	14	1511	108
T. G. Gossens	16	1720	108
A. McDermid	8	789	99
L. H. McDermid	6	595	99
Wm. W. L. P. Sackin	5	510	102

(July-August.)

BOWLS HASTINGS FOR JULY, 1937.

Name.	Score.	Wags.	Total.
W. L. P. Sackin (Winner)	260	20	480
D. Dunlop	250	60	417
G. A. Fowley	287	8	295
J. Irving	258	141	379
C. E. Gossens	244	80	344
J. E. Archer	222	124	326

Fourth Division News.

JOBS.

A somewhat serious fracas commenced at Lubok Nibong, Baram, as a result of which six Chinese were admitted to hospital with bad wounds. The quarrelling terms were closed temporarily, and ten offenders were each fined \$25 or one month's imprisonment, and pledged for six months.

Complaints from pepper planters at Niah, that their traders have been charging exorbitant retail prices and also excessive interest on cash advances, were investigated both by the District Officer, and Mr. A. W. D. Brooke. It would appear to be a dispute identical with the one at Engkulu some years ago. Attempts to arbitrate out of Court have been fruitless, and all available traders' account books and planters' pass-books have had to be forwarded to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Kuching, for translation and examination.

Mr. A. W. D. Brooke returned from a tour of the Niah and Sibuti districts on July 2nd.

He left Miri on the 10th after medical treatment, preparatory to making a tour, with the District Officer, Harau, of the Kelabit country. They left Harau on the 19th, but had to return owing to the sudden illness of Native Officer Guban on the way.

They left again on the 25th, taking Probationary Native Officer Wan Ali with them, and a Dresser.

A number of applications were received from Fuchow at Harau to export to China the remains of their deceased relatives and friends, but negotiations to sell their gardens fell through before any arrangements had actually taken place.

An artesian fresh water well, struck during S.O.L. boring operations in Luch Bay, has unfortunately not sufficient pressure to send it a flow to be carried to the top of neighbouring hillsides for tinjeng looking, where it was hoped experiments to terrace paddy planting could have been undertaken.

Irrigation, on a large scale of adjacent level valley land, however, could probably be undertaken by the Agricultural department if an officer could be spared to visit Miri. There are several square miles of inferior land which could no doubt be cultivated quite fertile in a comparatively short time.

On July 15th a Sibuti Dyak named Singgas was admitted to the S.O.L. General Hospital, Miri, suffering from gunshot wounds accidentally inflicted by another Dyak named Ganga. As usual in these cases, the victim had been mistaken for a pig. It is, of course, very easy to mistake one's enemy for a pig, and Ganga is now in custody awaiting trial. Singgas is not seriously hurt, however, and there is at present no reason to believe the shooting was anything but accidental.

During the month there was a considerable epidemic of influenza both in the old-Borneo and old-Tanah districts. In the old-Anap, the epidemic was very bad and there were many deaths reported.

Dr. E. T. Marrow of the Borneo-Fox Adventist Mission did excellent work in fighting this epidemic: his Mission hospital was full up with the worst cases; in many cases sickness turned into pneumonia due to the fact that as soon as the individual felt ill, he or she generally took a bath.

The Dresser was despatched twice to Tanah in order to assist Dr. Marrow and to take over extra medicines. At one period the Dyaks reported that after death the corpses turned black,—immediately people jumped to the conclusion that it was cholera, and all Dyaks at this stage left their houses.

The District Officer then ordered the segregation of the Anap river, and Dr. Marrow proceeded up river to investigate, but apparently the rumours were false. By the end of the month the epidemic had started to abate and now the matter is well in hand. The District Officer wishes to say that it was a great relief having Dr. Marrow on the spot, as the Bitala Dresser could not have been spared from Bitala for any length of time, due to sickness there. The work done by Dr. Marrow was greatly appreciated.

Dyaks in many houses in the Bitala District are very busy with their getting for their paddy-harvest; they all say that it is due to having to attend to their rubber gardens, but actually, in most cases, it is either due to laziness or sickness: it should be noted that they had no difficulty in finding time for lengthy arguments.

The work on the landing ground proceeded very satisfactorily during the month. This work consisted of the removal of all stumps, etc., in the selected strip. There was very little difficulty as regards obtaining labour, after the tapping holidays had ceased, as anticipated.

The Rev. G. V. Summers of the Methodist Mission, 1906, visited Bitala and Sebach on 26th to 15th July, in connection with his Mission's work amongst the Pagobas of Sebach.

The price of latex, for which there suddenly seems a terrible demand, continues to rise. At the beginning of August worth split stumps were obtainable at 2000 per ton, now they are obtainable at \$110; and although the remaining of a steeper price, but apparently cannot keep pace with the demand and it is practically impossible to obtain any stumps of any sort at the moment.

Mr. D. V. Murphy, Deputy Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, Miri, arrived at Limbang on a visit of inspection on July 29th, and left for Larut in M.L. Syria on the 29th.

On the 10th, a Mr. E. H. Mickelson of Melman, S.E.I., arrived from Labuan, his attention being to return home overland via the Bih country and Long Nering. Owing to various circumstances Mr. Mickelson eventually decided to return home by the sea to Cape, and left for Brunei on the 13th.

Government servants at Larut again enjoyed good health, but Kumpang people are still suffering from attacks of influenza and malaria; while the Muruts are ravaged as usual by their normal diseases.

In the Larut district all natives were busy clearing their farms, when they were not waiting for the Assessor to visit their rubber holdings. Clearing is nearly everywhere completed, while some of the Tagals in the Mengak have not only felled but also burned off. Down-river Muruts have been celebrating the completion of clearing in their usual drunken manner.

The Assessor had a tremendous time coping with Murut down-river gardens at Treman as, despite repeated instructions and explanations given to them, the Muruts seemed rather indifferent to the whole proceedings. The fact that they have planted various small plots some distance apart, which plots they designated all as new gardens, caused a certain confusion.

Mr. Wells arrived at Larut from B.N.B. to take over the management of Larut Estate from Mr. Thomson. The latter, together with Mrs. Thomson, is leaving for Europe on the 1st August, and, it is understood, does not intend returning to the East.

