



THE

Sarawak Gazette.

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The Sarawak Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 1st, 1931.

G. M. Adams

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MORE ABOUT EDUCATION.

Last month we printed in full a letter received from the Rev. M. Lenton commenting on our recent leading article on the subject of education for Natives. While we were very glad to give our correspondent this opportunity of stating the case of the M.P.S.—Mission Schools in the Second Division, we would remark here that our article dealt not with the particular district or sect, but with the State as a whole. Now, there are some of the Rev. Lenton's suggestions with which we cannot agree.

Firstly, he considers that a knowledge of Malay would not benefit the average Dyak. It might be true that Malay is not the lingua franca of certain portions of the Second Division—this could be said of many upriver districts—but at the same time it is the language of the Sarawak Courts, and the Official language of the State. Also, it is significant that all agricultural propaganda is published in Chinese and Javan, and not in English. We are assured by the Department of Agriculture that thorough investigation in the Second Division hardly revealed a single agriculturist who could make intelligent use of pamphlets on agriculture written in English! It was therefore decided to issue these pamphlets in Malay. Also, our correspondent states that a Kuching Malay would not understand the Malay spoken in the Second Division Kampongs; this we absolutely deny. Apart from slight differences of dialect and pronunciation, Sarawak Malay is the same throughout the State, and the written language is uniform wherever Malay is spoken.

Secondly, regarding "schools" when a scholar leaves school and fails to get clerical employment, it might surprise our correspondent to learn that our paragraph dealing with this question was copied almost word for word from an article on education

written by a famous S.P.G. priest and teacher. It would therefore appear that the remarks quoted have a certain amount of truth behind them.

Thirdly, we quite agree that character training is, or should be, the main object of any educational system. At the same time our correspondent states that the Dyak character lacks qualities such as ideas of team-work and perseverance. Surely this is not the case. In our opinion the Dyaks, who build successful houses, plant extensive rice-fields, and work largely for the common good, can be taken as an outstanding example of a race with a natural team-spirit. Their very life itself is a proof of this, and we suggest that Mission Schools, by breaking up old customs, unintentionally go far towards destroying this team-spirit and infusing the Dyak with ideas of selfish independence which are not in tune with his traditions. And we cannot think that the Dyak needs to be taught perseverance, since he is naturally thrifty and sober, and if he did not work hard continuously he would starve.

This matter of character training, however, is one of considerable delicacy, which unfortunately raises the whole question whether we are in any way justified in arbitrarily imposing the culture and standards of the West on an Eastern race. Personally, we are of the opinion that we are not. We have tried to do this in India, with the best of intentions but with disastrous results, and we hope fervently that no such attempt on a large scale will ever be made in Sarawak. So far the policy of the Rajah of Sarawak has fortunately protected the natives of the State from such an evil.

And again, what exactly is meant by the words "character-building"? We find that in all missionary cases the term is synonymous with the imposition on the mind of the particular ideas of the teacher, irrespective of the fact that the pupil may be fundamentally unfit to receive and absorb them. This attitude is a survival of that extravagantly wrong conviction which during the nineteenth century seemed to be inherent in the British race; namely, that we were the salt of the earth, and that our ideas and standards were the only ones worth a moment's consideration. In those days there may possibly have been some grounds for this extremely prevailing attitude, but in the light of present developments there is no excuse for it whatever. After all, who are we to state that our civilization is an example to the rest of humanity? Western civilization has hardly turned out such an unqualified benefit that it justifies our thrusting it bodily upon any native race. Surely it should not be our object not to spread western ideas among primitive peoples but to protect them as far as possible from outside influence, and to allow them to work out their own salvation uncontrolled by the spurious doctrines of what we are pleased ironically to term the "evangelists." And the worst way of spreading this contamination among natives is the teaching of English. Certainly English is desirable for those who wish to engage in commerce, and essential for those who are destined for clerical employment, but we cannot see that a knowledge of the English language is of any benefit whatever to the primitive races inhabiting the interior of this country.

Surely it is better to take the best of the native customs and traditions and concentrate on their development, rather than to teach primitive races alien ideas whose real principles, in many cases, they are hardly capable of grasping? There can be no doubt about their understanding their own customs, and it means that these afford a solid foundation for education and an admirable vehicle for character-building. This is the Educational policy now being pursued in the United States Malay States, where the natives have not yet been hopelessly de-nationalised by contact with Europeans.

Our correspondent also doubts the value of school gardens and asks what he could plant in them, were he to start them up. We suggest such crops as oil-palm, dwarf coconuts, coffee and palm, all of which the Dyaks could plant successfully if only they were taught proper methods of cultivation. In this connection we might add that school gardens have proved an unqualified success in the F.M.S., and ask those regarded as one of the most important items of vernacular education.

We must apologise to our readers for taking up so much space on this subject, but our vision is that the matter is one of large and ever-growing importance.

Local and Personal.

April.

The new clock has now been fixed in the tower of the Government Office in Kuching, and is working satisfactorily. This clock, which is of British manufacture, is electrically wound, and the makers guarantee that it will not gain or lose more than three seconds a week.

To those of us who were used to the vagaries of the old timepiece, this accuracy is rather frightening; but we understand that rumour to the effect that Government Officers would in future be required to "clock in" on arrival at their offices may be discounted.

On April 1st Mr. A. Humphreys arrived in Kuching on his return from furlough, and the next boat brought Mr. E. M. Woodward. Mr. Woodward is to be temporarily attached to the Secretariat.

Mr. Woodward informs us that when he left England snow was lying on the ground and chickens were arctic. "Oh, to be in England, now that Spring is here!"

On the 13th a squadron of three flying boats commanded by Squadron-Leader Lovock arrived at Peding, leaving for Brunei early on the 15th.

The flying boats circled over Kuching before landing, and their arrival was announced by our domestic staff "drowning dishes" with a glad cry of—"Ah! *datang taya taya taya!*" Since airplanes of all kinds are referred to by Malays either as *Kayaf* *silau* or *Kayaf* *terbang*, surely *datang taya taya* would have been correct; we referred the point to our leading Malay purists, who regretfully came to the conclusion that the inhabitants of Kuching do not know their own language. What a pity.

Early in the month Dr. B. Hertz, acting German Consul General, Singapore, paid a visit to Sarawak. Dr. Hertz visited Sibu, Kapit, Sarikei and Kuching, arriving at Kuching just in time for the public fish-baking which was held on April 4th.

Mr. S. G. Hanson has been appointed Office-in-Charge, Kuching, vice Mr. W. P. N. L. Dittus, who comes to Kuching for temporary duty in the Office of the Registrar, Supreme Court, and Official Assignee.

We must congratulate Mr. J. C. H. Barcroft on passing the Standard I Examination with honours, and Mr. F. L. Crossley for passing the Standard II Examination after only eleven months' service. Mr. Crossley lowers the record previously held by Mr. W. S. B. Buck.

Mr. T. Stirling Boyd, Chief Justice, and Mr. K. H. Gillen left on home leave by the *Kuching* on April 24th.

On the 14th Mr. M. L. Currie and Mr. R. W. Talbot left for home. Neither of these gentlemen will be returning to Sarawak, and we take this opportunity of wishing them both farewell and the best of luck in the future.

Mr. Currie, who was for several years an assistant on Dulian Estate, was one of our foremost Karomun jockeys, and Mr. Talbot is a fine all-round sportsman who will be difficult to replace. Both Mr. Currie and Mr. Talbot will be badly missed by the European community of Kuching.

Mr. R. J. S. Davies takes Mr. Talbot's place in the Chartered Bank.

On Saturday, April 10th, H.H.M.V. *Melrose* paid a short visit to Singapore carrying a valuable cargo of bullion and opium. On board were Mr. J. C. Swayne and Captain W. G. Gibson.

The *Melrose* returned to Kuching on the 17th, the passengers reporting a delightful trip, the sea being as smooth as glass.

It has been decided that in future examinations for Government Officers are to be held only once in each year. No further examinations, therefore, will be held until next spring.

Mention of examinations brings to our mind a story which it is possible that some of our readers may have forgotten. A small boy was being examined in poetry, the set piece being Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*. All went well until the lad got to this verse:—

"All in a hot and copper sky
The bloody sun at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand"—
where he broke down helplessly.

"Come on, my boy," said the examiner kindly. "Try to think of the next line."

Scarlet with confusion, the lad, wildly guessing, exploded into—"E—so did the bloody moon!"

In our last issue we were hauled over the coals for our ignorance of the correct nomenclature for certain dignitaries of the Church. We admitted our mistake and apologized for it, but it seems that we erred in good company; no less a publication than the *Strait Times* recently fell into the same pitfall as ourselves regarding the Bishop, and actually referred to Archbishop Champion—or rather, the Venerable Archbishop Champion—as "the Archbishop of Sarawak!"

What with "Venerables," "Right Reverends," "Very Reverends" and just plain "Reverends" it really is a little difficult.

We have been asked to state that applications for the use of the football fields and basketball courts at Puchangan should be addressed to the Clerk-in-Charge, Song Keng Hai Recreation Ground, and not to the Municipal Commissioner.

An account of the opening of this recreation ground appears in another column.

On the morning of April 22nd the *Fuchs* Bering Malay School at Sarangi Beldi was opened with an attendance of 75 pupils. It is expected that this number will shortly be increased, since 56 children submitted their names for entry.

On April 25th Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Le Suez, sailed for home on leave by the *Kuching*. With them went Mr. G. M. Allison, Chief Field Officer of the Agricultural Department, who goes home on retirement.

We understand that Mr. Allison has decided to settle somewhere in the South of France. He proposes provisionally to choose his residence "Palangan Villa," and wherever he eventually settles down, be it Nice, Menton, Cannes or Villefranche, he trusts that Sarawakians going home on leave will find time to get off the boat at Marseilles and pay him a visit.

Recently a journal no less eminent than the *Singapore Free Press* honoured us by reproducing as a leading article the account of Douglas Rinaldo's visit to Kuching which we printed in the last issue of the Gazette.

In a short preface note the Editor of the *Free Press* expressed regret that the article remained unpublished, since on turning to page 53 as instructed no trace of an ending could be found. Is it possible that our esteemed contemporary failed to notice that the last number of the Gazette appeared on April 1st?

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Hon. Mr. G. P. Bendrop, addressed the Council as follows:—

I am pleased to have this opportunity of making a statement on the financial position and the measures which a Government proposes to take in a position which is undoubtedly one of some difficulty.

The estimates of revenue for 1931 were 47½ lakhs. It is now calculated on the basis of the returns of revenue and trade for the last quarter of 1931, and the continuation and sharp decline in railway earnings, that the estimates will fall short of realisation by approximately 15 lakhs. Government and revenue, if a loan, will fall by about 2½ lakhs to reach the estimate, and, so far from exceeding the estimated surplus of 1½ lakhs of railway receipts, it is very questionable whether the Department will be able to finance itself without calling on the general revenue for assistance.

It is inevitable, moreover, that in harmony with the general depression the revenue yields from other sources will fall, and I do not anticipate that we should allow a lower rate than 2 lakhs on so that across. It will be seen, therefore, that the cuts in expenditure effected by the select committee in October last will be insufficient, and it will be unsafe to anticipate, having regard to the inevitable demand for wage-reducing measures, and also possibly a further fall in the values and quantities of dutiable commodities. I say it would be unsafe to anticipate that the end of the financial year a surplus would total 4,000,000.

WIDESPREAD DEPRESSION.

As you are aware, that deficit is due to my heavy and unforeseen expenditure on extra services on the part of the Government. This is due to the widespread and deep trade and industrial depression. It is not known when that depression will end, nor is there any general estimate of the end in prospect. Our difficulty, therefore, is not merely a financial one; it is also, and I would say essentially, an economic one. It is not a difficulty which can be met by mere financial expedients. It is a difficulty which demands for its solution that the public and Governmental—expenditure should be brought into adjustment with the changed economic conditions.

How seriously the economic position of this country has been affected is very clearly illustrated in the export and import returns for 1930 and 1931. In 1930 the exports were 47,000,000 and the imports 42,000,000, giving us a favourable trade balance of 5,000,000. In 1931 exports fell to 42,000,000 and imports to 47,000,000, so that the surplus had fallen to 5,000,000. It is anticipated that for the current year exports may not exceed 47,000,000.

These figures show how gravely the purchasing power and taxable capacity of this country has been impaired and point unambiguously to the fact that the measures to meet the situation must be primarily by reduction of expenditure.

INCREASES IN TAXATION.

It is inevitable, however, that the revenue must be expanded and we cannot avoid having recourse to it in I can use to some increases in taxation. Now, the measures which I have stated are those which are immediately practicable and I do not anticipate that any combined effort will do more than reduce the deficit by 15 lakhs. Clearly serious cannot be allowed to slip at this point. Further drastic reductions in expenditure must be effected if we are to keep, as we should keep, a balanced budget at the lowest possible minimum.

REDUCTION OF ALLOWANCES.

It is with this object in view that Government decided subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to reduce all temporary allowances on salaries by fifty per cent. Reductions will also be made in acting allowances, travelling and transport allowances and payments for extra work. It was proposed that there should be an abeyance of the present liberal leave regulations, but for this the concurrence of the Colony is necessary and that concurrence has not been obtained.

It is further to be recognised that in a time of this kind we must be prepared to sacrifice to some extent our high standards of maintenance and efficiency. It is proposed that there should be a ten per cent cut in the Public Works Department and other Government expenditure. Other proposals relating to the basis on the year's services are under consideration. It is proposed that work on certain special services may be transferred and other work of a capital and non-recurring nature may be transferred to less permanent services.

GROWING IMPROVEMENT.

It will be seen from what I have said that we are not faced merely by a financial emergency or some liability of a definite amount which can be met from surplus funds in our resource sheet. We are faced by a general condition of growing impoverishment. The scope of public and private expenditure must be reduced to fall into harmony with the realities of the existing economic conditions. Government is organising to that end and I hope it will be agreed that the measures we are proposing to take have been measured on sound lines. (Applause.—strain Budget.)



Salary Cuts.

HOW SEAM MAY SAVE HALF A MILLION FIGALS.

The Finance Ministry of Finance has formulated its suggestions regarding salary reductions and these are now in circulation among the different departments in the Ministry.

The Ministry of Finance, says the Borneo Times, suggests that those drawing salaries under the following schedule may find themselves able to agree to a reduction as follows:—

| From | To | PER CENT. |
|-------|---------|-----------|
| 400 | 350 | 5 |
| 500 | 450 | 6 |
| 700 | 650 | 7 |
| 1,000 | 950 | 8 |
| 1,500 | 1400 | 9 |
| 2,000 | upwards | 10 |

One estimate, it is understood, is that universal approval of the proposition might ease the financial situation to the extent of half a million dollars a year. The budget estimate is Ten. 45,000—Straits Budget.

[This suggested reduction in the salaries of Sarawak officials is significant in view of the fact that the Government of the Netherlands East Indies has decided to make a straight cut of 25 per cent in the salaries of all Government employees from July 1st next.

If reductions in salaries have got to come, however, it seems to us that it would be much fairer to make these reductions on a sliding scale, as the Netherland Government propose to do. A cut of 25 would not be felt by a senior official, but it might create serious hardship among junior and members of the clerical staff and subordinate services.—Ed.]

Trade of Sarawak.

There is to be found nowhere in the world a more peaceful and law-abiding population than the 500,000 or so of various races who live in Sarawak, on the north-west coast of Borneo. This is not to be wondered at, for the territory, some 50,000 square miles in extent, is administered under the white Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, K.C.M.G., solely for the benefit of the people, and thus, allowing in the steady development of the country's resources, have prospered accordingly. The latest Administration Report to hand, that of 1928, shows that despite the general trade depression, trade was again satisfactory. The value of foreign imports was \$2,720,517, an increase of \$1,328,428, while foreign exports totalled \$61,311,561, an increase of \$8,783,779. The total foreign trade, excluding transit, came to \$68,038,118, showing an increase of \$10,112,500 over 1928, and the balance of trade in exports over imports was \$40,594,044. Agricul- turally, Sarawak has avoided the mistake of placing all its eggs in one basket. Although rubber is an important product, the State policy has always been to encourage as large a variety of crops as possible, thus palm, oil palm, cocoa nuts, raphis, coffee, betelnut, tea and pepper are all very successfully cultivated. Pepper, an industry of very considerable importance, benefited from the high prices in the year under review. Another very valuable asset of Sarawak is its petroleum, and the Government works a coal mine. Sarawak is singularly fortunate in having resources to fall back upon; nevertheless, in view of the possibility of lean years and expenditures which in the past has been out of proportion to the revenues, the Rajah's recent advocacy of a campaign of rigid economy is very sound.—*Union Express & Telegraph.*

Mr. Punch Discovers Sarawak.

ONE NIGHT OF CLOCKS.

Our Captain Bayonet's brother, a young Major in the Buffs, arrived in our Mess the other day on a short visit. He was not attached to us or anything like that; he was simply on his way leave from his battalion out East and had looked in to see his brother for a day or so—in spite of Bayonet's attempts to make him stay at a hotel in Hongkong, where he (Bayonet, not his brother) would find it much cheaper. Bayonet's brother, however, said he didn't mind roughing it in barracks especially among such a lot of jolly good fellows, and you will understand his appreciation as when I explain that we made a point of offering him drinks on every possible occasion subsequently having them put down to Bayonet as a surprise for him at the end of the month.

To return for our hospitality Bayonet's brother told us several amusing tales of previous hospitality he had experienced when out East, and particularly in the hinterland of Sarawak, where he had once been sent on a special job. The special job ("rather explanation of which, my dear Watson, would at once plunge all Sarawak into war") involved his visiting various tribal villages; and visiting the villages implied staying a night or so as the guest of the local Headman, who used always to meet him at the edge of the jungle-clearing and escort him proudly to his house.

Now a Headman's house in the hinterland of Sarawak is, so Bayonet's brother explained, a big house. In fact it is an ox-village. For a tribal village is merely one long corridor lined on either side with rooms, the whole raised on poles above the ground and occupied by the community. When it can be comfortably filled by the Headman, his wives, children, relations and hangers-on, he tends calls it his house, bids the villagers not to build another, and proceeds to demonstrate his new house with inevitable signs of his impractical wealth. The trouble is that wealth in the Sarawak hinterland is not measured by money. Money, the natives say, is useless in the jungle, so its place is taken by numerous pottery jars, though the fact that these jars are useless in the jungle has not yet occurred to them. But if it is pointed out that money is at any rate more portable, they smile knowingly, and say, "That's just the trouble, it is." Hence, you see, the pottery jars, which have been handed down for generations with written prayers, and are now worth about four or five hundred dollars each. To possess as many as ten is to be rich, to possess more is to be a veritable Harem-Al-Makhremah, and numerous are spending money on something the more showy to prove it.

Now at one village where Bayonet's brother spent the night the Headman, by name Uting, had solved this problem of what to do with his surplus cash by the purchase of clocks. Not particularly expensive clocks—indeed quantity not quality was his goal—and doubtless he had got a reduction for buying them by the dozen, a course that would never have occurred to any of us in the Mess. Four clocks had got right into

his system. On every pillar, on every doorstep, in every available position in his large house shone eight-day clocks, hanging like bunches of grapes in a vine, greeted Raymond's brother's startled gaze. Not an altogether foolish choice either, for the numerous given was certainly one of astonishing opulence. Even the usual Dutch house decorations looked staid before such a display; and the usual Dutch house decorations, if seen, were faintly suspected in some like form on a vase-table, each containing the dried head of a quoniam rising with whom by the most costly one was at peace.

During the display of these pieces, Raymond's brother referred to, in all circumstances—wealth, ladies' drawbacks. He could hardly have been, will think about the same feeling of the clocks which, since they were religiously wound every eight days, always had something in hand and were full of energy. In addition his host had conducted himself by his arrival—given them an extra and conventional word in his honor! Any concerned form of conversation of course was completely out of the question, because the conviction of their recent walking to Lating, and as each clock will registered the hour according to the original when of its manufacturer. No sooner had he than Raymond's brother began a remark that one of the younger clocks would strike five with a thrill and something "supper-time, being quite open." Recovering from this, his own would not be assumed by an 84th of a second which would solemnly clear the throat and pronounce "One o'clock" in a dry tone. "It is 2:00:00-00-00-00-00-00." A later dinner after a set of four o'clock would say "Two o'clock" and so on it, followed by small day clocks, nine o'clock, eight o'clocks, eleven o'clock with lighted voices and high French dainties, and a half-witted third o'clock which after a certain and with much deliberation struck a quarter and then sounded the alarm. In between all these statements there was a constant string of queries, hints and three-quarters here of the more aristocratic chronometers which had it in them. So it is easy to imagine what a swartly impression Lating's residence gave to his visitor.

By the time dinner was over, Raymond's brother felt that it didn't do anything for very long was. So, reaching his host on the subject of Raymond's subject, he tried to touch him by the idea of time and the making of it from above. Lating was quite surprised and delighted to hear that others were as well as ornamental. He answered, it seemed, that he had always considered time was something more in three than a tick and a strike. His opinion of Raymond's brother's watch, which as to then he had considered a good thing without a more expensive about a quarter, considerably on learning that it alone had the correct time.

Nothing passed an apt point, and as his gift clock was fetched and solemnly set to the right hour as given by his guest's wrist watch, the two being subsequently compared every ten minutes, though the host's rather childish pleasure in feeling that his own clock was winning, had to be dashed by manipulation of the real one. It was unanimously agreed that of the whole collection only the gift clock should show the correct time. The others were to be left to their own expansion of individuality, for Lating felt as all like the idea of the poverty-defeating silver that was a difference full looking people on his house, while Raymond's brother was wearing the night and had somewhat red that the house, being only built on with, would probably not give in a time if every clock of his host's set collected simultaneously had a General Strike at midnight.

After passing a restless night, due largely to excess of clock, Raymond's brother breakfasted his business and went on his way, leaving his late host with the cold time on his gift clock and a working knowledge of temperatures in general. Unfortunately the working knowledge of temperatures was hardly so deep-rooted as he had thought, for two days later, in another village, he received a breathless message from Lating.

The message was to the effect that the gift clock had stopped. Would the White Man (who in the clearance of his mind undertaken all clock) please write down on a paper the correct hour by his wrist clock on the spot, and send the messenger back with it, so that the gift clock might be once more set to the Right Time.

We were all well-pleased with this story that we asked Raymond's brother to make a few days longer and tell us some more of justice which was carried about unobtrusively, the one discreet being, I repeat to say, our Captain Raymond.

A.A.

With acknowledgments to French.

Journalism 160 Years Ago.

In those days, when, with cables and wireless telegrams, there is no lack of material which to fill newspapers, it is interesting to read of the pioneer time of a hundred years ago. Even then, with primitive printing, newspaper men managed to put out their sailing tales all the difficulties of work in the East. In an account of "Journalism in the Dutch East Indies" by Mr. H. H. van Peulen to read of the Dutch administration and the career of the Dutch Government Gazette which had a few minutes of starting events with which to begin its number. For example:

"In connection with the accounts of the European War, Napoleon's final march to Moscow, his withdrawal to Eka and finally the coup de grace at Waterloo we find related in almost detail. . . . But there were no correspondents in those days, and the Dutch Indian and European newspapers printed only *gossip*." On May 9, 1865, for instance, there had been two columns news for ten months, which in the number of May 1, 1868, the last news dated being the middle of the previous September. One day news was brought by a Texel to English and there in the (news) an another instance it happened from the island of Timor, where there brought by an Australian pearl fisher."

The *Journal* of news for months in a time great news had its advantages. At least the editor was spared inquiries from excited White men and neighbors as to who had won the Rugby match!—Straits Times.

The D.E.I.

POPULATION NOW ABOUT 60,000,000.

Amsterdam, Mar. 19.

Holland has voted France as the second Colonial Power of the world.

According to the census of 1929, just published, the population of the Dutch East Indies is now 60,000,000. The population of the French Colonies does not exceed 20,000,000.—Kester.

New P. and O. Co. Steamers. COALS AND CARTAGE FOR STRAITS LINE.

Some further details are now available of the two new steamers building for the P. and O. Company's London-Singapore service, which are to be named Corfa and Carthage. They will have a gross tonnage of 54,500 tons; length 420 feet; beam 71 feet. Their machinery will consist of two turbines driven by Yarrow water-tube boilers with a working pressure of 400 lb. in the steam duct. The latest type of almost vertical deck machinery will be fitted and each ship will have a cargo capacity of about 8,500 tons measurement including 1,500 tons of coalstow space. It is probable that their upper works will be painted white, the hull and funnels wearing the black paint customary to P. and O. vessels.

Accommodation will be provided for 124 first-class passengers and 200 second class. The saloon in the first saloon will consist of 45 single-birth and 45 two-birth-cabins. There will be also two two-birth cabins-decks and four single-birth berthing-cabins. The second saloon will comprise 44 two-birth-cabins, 14 three-birth and 16 four-birth.

The public rooms in both first and second saloons will be on a generous scale. In the first saloon there will be a separate lounge at the forward end of the lower promenade deck with two smaller cocktail lounges; a luxuriously designed illuminated smoking room and, also, a bar, a piano and well-furnished mess-table. Versatile chairs will be provided on the port and starboard sides of the lounge, all these available table-top chairs being of plate glass system and raised through sliding deck doors. The dining space on the lower promenade deck will be fitted with portable glass-covered tables where conditions may make this arrangement desirable. A children's nursery will be provided on the lower deck. The forward or bow end of the second class saloon of the following public rooms will be available as promenade or sports deck for 1st class passengers.

The second saloon accommodation will include a large and comfortably furnished smoking room, a spacious lounge or mess room, together with a children's nursery. In the second class also two promenade decks will be provided, and there will be a swimming bath for the use of both first and second class passengers.

The first of the ships to be completed will be the Corfa which is expected to be ready for sea in September next. The Carthage will be commissioned for service in November.—*Strait Times*.

Our readers will no doubt be gratified to learn that the new P. and O. vessels are to be put on the Singapore-Singapore route before the end of the present year. It is possible that many of them will increase—hard about time too!—Ed.

Why Widow is Preferred.

Knowing that we are one of the same generation's nation living on our equally largely world, each one has its own exposure to many an executive and luxurious young beautiful girl is really no more for a new venture to matrimony.

Nothing is so true, young girls often wonder why they are so often left and widows are taken. They need not wonder.

A widow means a better wife than a young girl, for many important reasons. The widow takes a man as his true companion and his true husband, she knows more or less what to expect from the rest. The widow also usually has a "household" which is not a new venture to matrimony, does not require much in the way of help?

The inexperienced young wife, not only has many more, she has the wrong way in probably to "love" her husband. The wrong way again is to resist husband's things they said before they were

married; to give them bad news as soon as they get home from the field work or office, to point out all mistakes or shortcomings before husband's supper; and to ignore their production, thereby treading on their pet nerves; and above all, to order them about.

The right way is certainly the widow's way. The widow usually takes care of her second adventure's possible body pains and habits and all-symptoms. She chooses the right moment for her right moment, not time—for the honeymoon; that is, when he is well fed, rested and comfortable; and then she makes him feel that his good and noble when, in answer to her appeal to his love.

A man who has married a widow knows that, although he cannot be certain that he has got physical security, he is at any rate not gambling on an outside chance—as is often the case with an inexperienced young wife. He knows that a widow is easier to get on with, is usually more considerate and helpful. No man wants to have to live up to the standard of a super-being indefinitely. It is as much as he can get to be human—human enough.

But probably the most important reason of all why a man, although probably preferring blooded, carefree, and cheerful, a widow—whatever her color—is that her young wife will have to learn how to cook a better meal, how to get full value for money, and how to buy the best in the cheapest market.

Widows, it is generally admitted, are excellent performers in making equipment for furnishing the rest of the world, and generally give out at all costs, after the pleasure seeking attitude has retired some time into the background, especially in the night.

A PROGRESSIVE WOMAN.

This very welcome article has reached an honest and fair contributor who prefers to remain anonymous, and who hopes that his remarks on the subject of matrimony may be of interest to our readers. He has not supposed that his hopes will be fulfilled, and we look forward anxiously to reading further articles from his pen.—Ed.]

Proverbs of Boh-Doh.

WHEREIN BOH-DOH DISCOVERETH
UPON WOMEN.

1. There shall be two kinds of women, thy brother and the wife shall become thy wife.

2. The girl of a generation hath between, and who shall be thy wife?

3. He who with the worldly wisdom of his mother-faith the world with blighted weapons, for wisdom-growth from age to age. Even as the mother's body supercedeth the father's, so doth the wisdom of new generations overtake the old.

4. Many times mayest thou fall in love, but ever only shall thou wed, and the last may not be true in thine affection.

5. For a bright eye and a true noble may yet receive thee, and thy case be told unto Lord Merid.

6. But to freedom thou shalt not attain; for alimony shall be thy chain.

7. Even as women be wise or simple, so also are they good, bad, or merely middling. But address none as "my good woman" lest thou please her not.

8. The husband mayest gain with a jewel, the wedding with diamonds, but the price of the jewel is alimony (that is, yes, their engagement rings set with diamonds).

9. But whether or not a woman be had dependeth upon the degree of goodness of the man who shall be her husband.

10. Charity covereth many sins, but no woman seek it for dress material.

11. Every woman desireth a husband, and with many words shall she beguile him. She shall say him with delight and comfort him with cocktails, until she attain unto her heart's desire.

- 13. Yet shall it be dust and ashes in her mouth, for can the average man be worthy of the average woman?
- 14. But women shall succeed to passion, many years may soften hatred, they shall discourse platitudes with grandchildren; and thoroughly shall they love their sons.
- 15. And wrought diligently for ages and found a kingdom, then mayest well reverse the process.
- 16. By slow degrees must thou approach, even from "yours truly" to "very sincerely." But beyond that is a leap in the dark, thou shalt strike the lurch on a woman's yes or nay.
- 17. But this thing, if it's not our way, and a kiss is a text without any engagements.
- 18. For like purpose also were made double relations.
- 19. In due course thou shalt be given a silver comb and, thy friends shall drink champagne.
- 20. With circumspection shall thou use thy clubs, and "short nights" shall thou avoid.
- 21. For the waiters for thee, even in Patience upon a moment.
- 22. If she loatheth thee with many words, appear her not again, for every woman is unchangeable.
- 23. Above all make not the soft answer which excitteth wrath.
- 24. Prone not other women except comparatively, are not thy means, but good?
- 25. If thou hast a post (which is more than probable), assure not that she hath seen Doctor Faustus the wise woman backward her feets and scullereth not her estate.
- 26. No woman is considered as a husband's inferior to prove her conscience.
- 27. Many men have I known promising a very to-become naive-happiness, to other men.
- 28. One cheer a doll for his wife, and as it should she wear. In the grace of beauty laid her his affection also.
- 29. My son, choose not after this manner.
- 30. Seek neither the play-perfect woman, nor a sheet, but perfection even shorter, and a wife, ought shall thou of purpose. But seek rather one who is very good not very kind, neither very wise nor very kind, in short—do equal with thyself.
- 31. For she may be found, and happy is he who findeth her. —HAYES.

Press News.

EXTRACTS FROM TELEGRAMS.

KANNU.—Chairs from both sides of House of Commons greeted announcement that Mr. Charles Chaplin had accepted appointment as Viceroy of India. From a general consensus of feeling on subjects which is true from all party lines and will undoubtedly have good effect on situation in India. Speaking in House of Lords Mr. Charles Chaplin stated definitely that he would accept. "I shall claim of honor but, buggy, bowler, cane, etc., in his official uniform. "I consider that this does not only fitting costume for New Delhi assembly," said Chaplin, "and I shall be glad I was to make its adoption by members convenient. This step should greatly enhance dignity of proceedings in chamber which are at present marred by very inappropriate ostentation."

RAJAH LILIAN.—Elizabethan Katharine has printed complete describing miscellaneous new palace built by Indians for Indian maintenance. Five palace buildings has been constructed "shady Nook" and miscellaneous on statement to press representatives with a sole purpose of prison was unimagination of map for lesson which would show up by raising Holy Land. Arch builders here and yet named magnificent one is believed to be in course of preparation. (Continued)

4 DD TO KANNU.—Mr Charles Chaplin has now announced that he will not take office as Viceroy of India. "My new film will require all my energies before I am in Rome," he is reported to have said, "and what of Hollywood is of greater importance to the world than India." Mr. Chaplin left for South

England in special plane chartered by 14 European R.A.F. machines. From Southampton Navy submarine rushed him to Gibraltar, where he will embark for New York to great liner Bremen which he has chartered for voyage. He will be accompanied by two battalions of infantry and band of Brigade of Guards has been lent for duration of journey. It is thought that on completion of his own film Chaplin will be offered Presidency of United States if this post has not meanwhile been filled by Al Lupton, with whom negotiations are now proceeding at White House.

Viceroy MacDonell to statement to Daily Herald said "From my heart I regret Charles Chaplin's decision, but in spite of this, deep down in my heart I feel sure that we will find a way out somehow. Chaplin had a warm appeal to hearts of Indian people."

MacDonell then collapsed on floor of house. His complaint was diagnosed as heart disease and he was promptly hospitalized. Press reports MacDonell's present condition is serious.

LONDON.—University of India has now been offered by Mrs. E. Hughes.

KANNU.—Maurice has issued a decree forbidding export of opium and will increase on grounds that consumption of opium has had effect on health of inhabitants of Young Federal League. Some degree of prohibition of opium "may" to describe an Indian nation a criminal offense punishable by death. Opium industry will be equally reduced.

KANNU.—Mr. N. E. Hughes has refused Viceroyship which has been offered to Colonel Barker.

VIENNA.—In American Chamber today dispute again to show, discussion leading to an copy of sheet throwing. Under cover of this hundred-sheet notes were pushed over blacked rollers ripped open and notes torn bodily off members' backs. Dr. Schwabacher had both eyes torn off and Deputy Zink had his left eye which was subsequently discovered under speaker's chair. When order was eventually restored so less than seventeen sets of false teeth were found scattered on floor of Chamber.

Origin of dispute is at present unknown but it is supposed that certain vague remarks of Deputy Swabacher regarding main provision of Swabacher's platform gave offence to members who consulted with agents of Switzerland and other opposition parties. Swabacher has dissolved Chamber and adjourned meetings until his death eye teeth.

KANNU.—Great interest has been aroused by appeal case now pending in Supreme Court. This began in June when held last June in which Charles of Belgium was sentenced to ten years B.I. In using a Swiss member of Sarawak Civil Service to lead the system. Grounds of appeal was that Civil Service of the land up a tree in public Gardens reading copy of Caldwell's Rural Atlas and giving result last following notes, therefore prescription on part of members otherwise that he was fit food for snakes was honest mistake of fact, and since man can speak and be proved conviction of Charles on grounds of responsibility was in fact illegal and could not be upheld.

Proceedings occupied ten days and Court which was equipped with loudspeakers and film apparatus, microphones, megaphones, note-formats, beer, cigars and Turkish baths, was crowded. On conclusion of hearing, appeal was allowed. Pronouncement of Court's decision was signal for wild outbreak of cheering which would be heard as far as Batu Kawa. Charles on release was conveyed to his home by head of Sarawak Rangers and procession seven miles long which had to clear its way through dense cheering crowds blocking the road.

Lord Rutherford has called approval of verdict which his Lordship states drives home once again the folly of former false policy and adherence to outward display of free trade. The memorable decision and his Lordship's drama are more and into rolls of Baldwin's leadership.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.—General consternation has been caused by an announcement that the four apes which escaped from London Zoo three weeks ago had been discovered on Treasury Bench in House of Commons where they had been sitting for some days. Consternation is intensified by fact that these apes transacted important public business during this period and Attorney General is now being consulted as to legality of otherwise of measures which were passed owing to inclusion of apes in Government lobby.

LETTER.—It has now been ascertained that apes were introduced to House of Commons by Mr. George Bernard Shaw who states that he considered them eminently suited to take part in discussion of measures then before the House. Statement of Prime Minister MacDonald that he mistook apes for leading members of Cabinet is generally doubted and conservative organs take this as one more instance of Labour Leader's political dishonesty. Prime Minister has appointed joint select committee to consider possible extension of franchise to animals within the Empire.

BERLIN.—In Reichstag to-day seven members of National Socialist party were shot dead by conservatives who had secured machine gun on top of the bank benches. Nazis retaliated by raising houses of numerous conservatives and burning them alive. President of Reich has intimated disapproval of this branch of anarchy which infringes all accepted rules of debate.

BUFFY.—Colonel Barker headed and University of India which has now been offered to "Huge" Moran.

LONDON.—"Bugs" Moran has refused Viceroyalty of India on grounds of insufficient remuneration. "There's bigger money in the boots rather than in leaving a bunch of Nigs," quipped Moran, "as it's the booting game for us here. Nig on this 'apey King stuff." Secretary of State for India busy on receiving cabled refusal grumbled great irritation stamping his feet and shouting—"What suppose take the damned job?" After lengthy conversation with Prime Minister MacDonald Moran has decided to offer Viceroyalty to Miss Hattie Cragg, Europe's Beauty Queen for 1910. Miss Cragg would being crowned Miss Europe was employed as junior stenographer in office of Jugoslavian national King.

NEW DELHI.—All-India Synod today solemnly applauded appointment of Miss Chatterjee, passing a resolution fervently congratulating Secretary for India Bureau in his choice. Speakers included Rev. Chatterjee Jnanashilpi, B.A. (Agric), B.D., Very Rev. S. Purnani, B.A., D.D.; Right Rev. N. N. Vaidyanathan, D. Litt. (Mahabharat), D.D., F.R.S.; Very Rev. K. Ram Das, B.A., D.D.; Rev. (Miss) Kangan, B.L.D., B.A. (Madras), D.D.; Miss. Rev. V. Venkatesu, B.A., D. Phil. (Poona), D.C.; Rev. Radhacharan, B.A. (Kholapur), D.D.; Rev. Y. Thangavelu, B.A. (Madras), D.D.; Rev. N. Krishnaswamy, B.A., D.D.; Very Rev. Archdeacon Srinivasan, B.A. (Nagapattinam), Ph.D., D.D.; Rev. M. Suddasa, B.A.; Right Rev. E. Srinivasan, B.A., D.D., B.A., D.D.; Very Rev. N. Pankajaram, B.A., D.D.; Rev. M. Ramaswami B.A. (Chandernagore), D.D.; Rev. D. Chatterjee, B.A., D.D.; Rev. P. Tirupathi, B.A., Ph.D. (Bombay), D.D.; Most Rev. N. Nambiar, B.A., B.A., D.D.

TAHO.—Daggers, short swords, scimitars, daggers, tom-plains, poignards, penknives, electric light fittings, bar-bells, steel-vests, benches of legs, chairs, table-lamps and typewriters caused a lively session of the Diet yesterday, where delegates freely exchanged blows and hounded each other with the above-named articles. Bombardment which was well-sustained and accurate concluded fruitful argument between members of extreme and centre of both wing. Baron Holynski centre-forward for Right wing party scored a goal by scattering Mr. Papan with heavy typewriter, but Deputy Ostine landed score by stabbing Right wing's goal-keeper to death and beating Deputy Nuzida with scimitar.

Proceedings terminated in disorder.—(KAYMAN).

OLD SARAWAK.

From the Sarawak Gazette 60 Years Ago.

THE SARAWAK GAZETTE

No. 14. Friday, 26th April, 1911. [Price 1/6.]

ITEMS.

Rumours are based of an unquiet state of things on the upper part of the Bopang river. The Kadayan Dyaks, whose long series of outrages led to the expedition of some last in which a temporary settlement was effected on the bridge, are reported to be again disturbing their neighbours. It is not known for certain what effect it is to be attached to such reports, but the movements of these Dyaks will be closely made the subject of strict investigation. In the event of any confirmed disturbance at the head of the Bopang River and Bopang river may be expected to be the point of attack. In any case, the Dyaks there will be able to render a good account of the attack. The present season of the year, following immediately upon the post-harvest, is generally the favorite time with the Dyaks for any extraordinary movements they may be contemplating. The men are now able to assemble in the long houses from their temporary haunts on their hill-tops, for any aggressive movements, and, their crop being safely housed, they have less to fear from the deprivation of others if they feel themselves attacked in turn. We trust the report we allude to may not be confirmed; or at least that nothing serious enough to call for extreme measures is likely to happen.

The pirates who lately plundered the British Schooner "St. Singapore" have been captured at Malacca. Two of them have captured 12 pigs' transportation; one, 1 year, the remaining of prisoners 18 months each longer. It seems rather like a return of old times when Admiral Kappel had to chase them, who vigorously, in fear of long prisons with 50 men in their custody with the object of securing expatriated slaves. Now, however, the numerous gunboats ought to be able to render a good account of these pirates.

The Marquis of Salisbury has called attention in the House of Lords to the fact that English influence abroad is now somewhat waning, and desired that England should regain her position. Lord Granville protested against this as an exaggeration, and was attacked at length by a number of the ultra attacks of the foreign press.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The ground is being prepared for the foundation of the new Court House and other Offices at Sarawak; building operations will very shortly be commenced. The edifice will stand nearly on the corner of the vacant space behind the present Government Office, facing the stone wharf; some 100 feet will be left for the grass plot and ornamental grounds, between the portion of the edifice and the roadway. The building will be a handsome one with brick pillars supporting the verandah and a broad flight of steps leading to the portico. It will probably be finished in 12 or 14 months time.

A R.A.F. Flying Boat arrived from Singapore on the 29th, having for British post dep. Squadron Leader Leitch was in command.

After repaying subscriptions towards the proposed new Mosque, \$17,200 remains to put the old building in a good state of repair. It is feared this will not be sufficient.

Mr. Mason, Chief Officer, was transferred to Lombang. Owing to pressure of work I was not able to visit the installation.

The examinations for Government Officers were held from 15th to 21st.

District Office

March, 1901.

The Acting District Officer, Mr. W. S. B. Duck, reports—

District Court.—Twenty-six cases were heard, two of which were criminal and twenty-four civil. Of the two criminal cases, all resulted in convictions. A total amount of \$150 was paid in fines and fees collected \$45.00.

The civil claims involved amounts totaling \$5,065.91 for which fees collected amounted to \$202.25.

Magistrate's Court.—One hundred and sixteen cases were heard, thirteen of which were criminal and 103 civil. Of the fifteen criminal cases, all resulted in convictions.

Police Court.—Thirty-four summary cases were brought before the Court. All resulted in convictions. A total amount of \$450 was paid in fines. In addition 144 judgment summons cases were dealt with during the month.

Judicial.—Civil claims are becoming increasingly difficult to deal with, the law being ready for some three weeks ahead. Orders made by the Court in judgment summons cases are for the 30-day period, since creditors are unable to meet readily and debtors plead inability to pay when it can be shown that they are well to do. In this case, perhaps I should like to suggest that a remedy might be instituted for the extension of time on a Court's Order. A very considerable portion of the entrepreneur's time is spent in settling the accounts of lands in civil claims and making abstracts therefrom. In a case of attempted suicide by a Chinese woman the Court granted the Rajah of the Sarawak Hojages, who rescued the woman from drowning, and ordered a reward of \$20 to be paid to him.

Coroner's Inquest.—The bodies of two children were found during the month and inquest held, death being due to natural causes in each case.

An inquest was also held into the death of Rajah Thun Lok who was killed on the 26th of a duel between himself and a boy in Bako (Bako), a variety of accidental death was entered.

Land Office

March, 1901.

The Land Officer, Mr. T. M. Griffiths, reports:—
Free Land.—For the present no more Free Land Titles will be issued.

Quit Rent.—Owing to the difficult conditions prevailing at the present time the period of paying quit rent has been extended from the 31st March to the 31st September, without demand by Government. Also this the owners will be subject to the usual exchange and regulations.

Shop Lots.—All the cases regarding investigation at the moment, as to the ownership and boundaries of alienated areas of house properties are now completed, making a total number of twelve blocks of shop-lots.

Swampy Land.—Very few of the areas of planted land situated in the swampy land Land Office have obtained the requisite approval, which have been allowed. When the cases of planted areas apply for their titles, all procedures are at hand and titles can be issued immediately.

Mr. A. K. Brown reports that during the month the sections of the land reserves were cut from the 22nd mile to the 24th mile, there being no gardens in this area, either Dyak or Chinese.

An application has been made by the Orang Kaya of Kabit on behalf of his homopop for permission to plant padi within the Land Reserve at 26th mile. As there does not appear to be any other suitable land for these people, permission has been granted for them to take one crop from this place, but it has been pointed out that they must evacuate the land when this is done.

General.—Mr. A. K. Brown was taken ill on the 14th and has been in his house at Kuching since then.

Brown Sarawak and LONDON.

March, 1901.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. F. Murray-Smith reports—

General.—Her Highness the Ratu was in Sarawak from 14th to 18th March.

Mr. Clarkson, from Cayton, together with Mr. Gary, Agricultural Department, arrived at Lunayan 14th March. I accompanied them to Simatan for the 15th, whence Mr. Clarkson proceeded to Simatang Pidin as collector to find suitable land for replanting. He returned to Simatan on the 17th, and set off for Kuching on the following day.

The Superintendant of Lands was in Sarawak on 28th March, returning to Kuching the same day.

Courts.—There were no cases of importance, though a Land Dyak was accidentally shot and slightly wounded early in the month.

Prison.—There was a great improvement in health. A number and four prisoners were detailed to accompany the military column on their march during the period of the latter's sojourn. This work will be partly completed consistently by prison labour. Prisoners averaged 44.71 men.

Medical and Health.—Health generally was good. The sanitary details were given one month's notice expiring on 31st March. The doctor accompanied me to Lunayan the 15th, returning on the 16th.

P. H. S.—Males were good at all times. A few large deer were captured, and the levy is now when they are available for use more liberally. There is a considerable improvement also, in the condition of the stock in the district.

Gold Mining.—70.37 ounces of auriferous gold were obtained by the Bui-Gid Mining Company for the month of February, 1901.

Lands.—I proceeded to this station on 10th March. There were only a very few cases up for survey. The various vine plots and well kept, and the laying of good boundaries, the police quarters and the jail compound, had been completed.

Mr. Mason was not present on my arrival, but left for Kuching to wait for the Government Commissioner on the 26th day.

On the same day Mr. Evers arrived in the p.m. P. M., accompanied by Mr. Clarkson. They left for Simatan on the following morning, and I took this opportunity of visiting that station, though I had not intended to do so this time, and also Telok Ansoning.

I returned to Sarawak on the 15th, having left Simatan on the previous day.

Sarawak.

March, 1901.

The Officer-in-Charge, Mr. J. J. Hill, reports—
Coal—The Court work has been below the average during the month and most of the cases were of a trivial nature.

Medical—At the General Hospital three patients were admitted, two were discharged, leaving one remaining at the end of the month.

At the Dispensary fifty-eight patients made attendance for treatment, seventeen S.A.R. injections were given during the month of which two were for primary pains, five for secondary pains, and five tertiary pains, and four for more.

The income to date amounts to \$21.55 and expenses including salaries and sundries \$192.82.

On the 25th instant Doctor Angus L. Haggis arrived to relieve Doctor Edward Donaghy, who proceeded to Kuching by S.S. De Sailing on the 25th instant.

Land—On the 1st instant the Superintendent of Lands, Mr. G. S. Griffiths, arrived from Kuching. The land office routine was explained and it was found that work was very much behindhand. He returned on the 4th instant by the steamed boat via Serau.

Agribusiness—Mr. G. St. P. De la Motte visited the station on the 25th. Failure of the Colonial Experimental Garden was proceeded against in the District Court for his failure to carry out the terms of his agreement, and was ordered to pay compensation amounting to \$32.50.

The Hage padi harvest was visited on the 27th and harvesting was in progress. The crop would appear to be all that could be desired.

Prison—The health of the prisoners has shown a great improvement.

The prison gang, averaging 113, was employed on the upkeep of the station. It was, however, found impossible to remove, through lack of prisoners, the main clearing road, which is in a bad state of repair. Although repeated requests have been made to the prison authorities, Kuching, only eleven prisoners have been received here during the last eight months.

General—On the 3rd instant, a bar destroyed the whole of the Dyak Kumpang at Ten. It appears that the fire spread so rapidly that nothing was saved.

On the 5th the Manager, Sulong Colliery, Mr. J. W. Haxton and Mr. S. W. Harris left for Kuching by the S.S. *De Sailing*. They both returned on the 11th instant.

On the 11th instant I left for Kuching by the S.S. *De Sailing* to attend the Government Representative, I returned by steamed boat on the 25th instant.

During the month an abnormal amount of rainfall has been recorded, as all 21.44 inches. On the 1st 4.74 inches of rain was recorded which would appear to be the highest rainfall recorded at Sulong during the last three years.

Trade and Customs—Comparative trade returns are as follows—

| | | Imports. | Exports. |
|---------|------|----------|----------|
| March, | 1900 | \$8,794 | \$17,255 |
| " | 1901 | 24,361 | 21,243 |
| " | 1901 | 32,620 | 7,478 |
| To-date | 1900 | 15,819 | 19,993 |
| " | 1901 | 33,014 | 32,459 |
| " | 1901 | 38,553 | 32,849 |

During the month sixteen vessels entered and fifteen cleared the port.

Sulong Collieries Report.

March, 1901.

Extracts from the Sulong Collieries Report for March, 1901, by Mr. J. W. Haxton, Manager:—

The output, output, total consumption, and coal stock figures for the month were as follows:—

| | | |
|-------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1,531 | Output in wheel | 4,093.11 tons |
| " | Blacksmith's | " |
| " | Mine | 993.00 " |
| " | No. 2 Mine | 1,013.00 " |
| " | No. 3 Mine | 145.00 " |
| | Total | 7,058.11 " |

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|------------|
| 20,221 | March output in wheel | 1,479.00 " |
| " | March boiler consumption in tons | 501.00 " |
| | Total | 9,740.00 " |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | March ship | " |
| | mine | 147.10 tons |
| | March boiler consumption of coal | 501.10 " |
| | | 844.00 " |

Balance of stock at end of month 1,795.00 "

Fish here by the S.S. *De Sailing* on the 5th for Kuching, to discuss various matters in connection with the department, and returned by the same vessel on the 10th. Mr. S. W. Harris accompanied me on this trip for a few days previous to consult the doctor.

The stocktaking of general stores on 31st December, 1900, has been completed. Owing to the stock-book errors discovered about a month for the first quarter of this year were again checked, and stock quantities, and values were brought up-to-date.

The rainfall for the month was 25.19 inches.

From the Kuching Courts.

In Kuching on 24th April fifty-one vagrants were arrested for sleeping in the Carpenter Street Wayside.

Fifteen of those arrested were charged under the new Vagrancy Ordinance and some of these gave some very impressive excuses to account for their presence in the wayside.

One gentleman stated that although he had a house of his own he preferred to sleep in the wayside because it was free and cool there, and his house was rather crowded, there being in all five families in the wayside he only had fifty bed-rooms, and more nothing!

Another Chinese said that the colour scheme of the wayside suited his eyes, a tribute to the interior decorations; while a third, who already had ten previous convictions for theft and vagrancy, stated that he was forced to sleep in the wayside because his landlady locked him out of his lodgings in Tabuan Road! Four chap!

Last January a Chinese named Lai Lai Lee was sentenced to three months' R.I. for stealing a bicycle, his owner being brought about by a constable on duty. He was carrying the bicycle, which had a locked wheel, through the wayside, when he was stopped by a Malay whose suspicions had been aroused by the unusual mode of

procedure) after all, a bicycle is designed primarily to carry its owner, not to be ridden. The Malay, on examining the machine, recognized it as his own brother's, and after that all Mr. Lai Lai Lee's explanations how it came to be in his possession fell a trifle flat. Nor did these explanations convince the Magistrate, who decided that the cycle-carrier had better hold his hands in jail for a while.

On his release early this month, Mr. Lai Lai Lee at once proceeded to "fill" another cycle from outside the Chief Secretary's office and ride off to leave it. Unfortunately, though, he cannot be taken the simple precaution of removing the owner's name-card from the tooling, and, having been caught by a smart constable, he was duly arrested. When he came before the Court to tell the Magistrate all about his joy-ride it transpired that the cycle in question belonged to a cousin of the man whose bicycle he had stolen (three months before).

We hear that Mr. Lai Lai Lee, who will not be seen about in society for nine months or so, will never make a master criminal.

Two other cases of interest came before the Courts. In one, an ex-Hanger was convicted of storing away on board the working, in the other, a Land Trunk was arrested for manufacturing a gun, which he managed to do by using latex wood, some wire and a length of steel tubing. This was the first conviction under the new Fire Arms Order.

Cambridge Local Examination, 1900.

Forty-six Candidates presented themselves for Examination as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Preliminary | 44 |
| Junior | 4 |
| Senior Certificate | 1 |
| | 49 |

Of these twenty-five Preliminary Candidates and one Junior Candidate satisfied the Examiners.

As Mary's School did especially well, some Candidates entered for the Examinations. One being ill could not attend, and of the remaining thirteen three have passed. It is difficult to appreciate the effort required on the part of the Teachers to obtain such results.

Opening of the Song Kheng Hai Recreation Ground.

This ground, which is situated behind the houses on the north side of Padungan Road, was opened on Saturday 12th April by the Acting Resident, First Division. As the name implies, the scheme originated with the presentation of land to the Government by the Song Kheng Hai for the purpose of a public recreation ground. The lack of such a place has been a great handicap on the development of games and sports in Kuching, and the opportunity was taken of attending the sale so as to provide sufficient space where recreation of all kinds could be pursued. The grounds are well provided for with swings, racing horses, slides and other things for which we can find no names, and the plant here is, I am told, the finest place in Kuching.

Two football fields are provided, one for adults and the other for boys, the bigger one having quite a useful stand from which games can be watched in any kind of weather to comfort. It is a little unfortunate that the pitches are not and will almost at times the sun shines direct on one goal, but there was not sufficient length for a full-sized pitch to be got with any other layout.

Three basketball courts have been constructed, two of which are open for play at the modest charge of four cents per game; the other one can be booked for the whole afternoon for \$1 by application to the Clerk-in-Charge, Song Kheng Hai Recreation Ground. The charge for the use of the football fields is \$1 per game and anyone wishing to use the stand may do so—in a price.

The Acting Resident, First Division, on declaring the grounds open, complimented Mr. Song Kheng Hai for his public spirit in making the grounds possible and stated that it was hoped in the near future to add a motor track and other appliances for the progressive games. He then asked Mrs. Hoid to "kick the first ball." After this preliminary was skilfully performed a very good game of football was witnessed between teams comprising the pick of the Kuching and Chinese players. The teams were evenly matched and it was a well-contested game throughout, ending in a draw of one goal each. Both teams played a sound game but the shooting of the forwards could have been a bit more accurate. The honour of scoring the first goal on the new pitch fell to John Gish, and Father de Vos scored the second.—J.F.R.

Kuching Amateur Association Football League.

Seven Clubs have entered teams for this League, viz. The Local and Sarawak Sports Club, The Sarawak Rangers F.C., The Sarawak Hoops F.C., The Malacca, Health and Stone F.C., The Forestry, Trade, Customs and Shipping F.C., The Sarawak Police F.C. and the Kuching Football Club.

The Dutch, Malacca, Malacca, Indian Tea, Malacca, Amoy and Hongkong have kindly offered to provide an odd day's casual competition in connection with the League.

It is hoped to start the matches on Saturday, May 12th and a professional referee has it to be found below.

Again, however, it is feared, will be experienced in obtaining tickets, and any gentleman of any enterprise who is prepared to referee occasional matches is requested to send his name along to the League Secretary, Mr. W. H. Kiley, as early as possible.

| Date | Match (Home Team First) | Ground |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| May 12th | K.F.C. v. TTC & S.F.C. | — K.F.C. |
| | Rangers v. Police | — Rangers |
| 13th | Police v. TTC & S.F.C. | — K.F.C. |
| | Hoops v. L & S.F.C. | — Padungan |
| 14th | K.F.C. v. Police | — K.F.C. |
| | L & S.F.C. v. Rangers | — Padungan |
| 15th | M.H. & S.F.C. v. TTC & S.F.C. | — Padungan |
| | Police v. Rangers | — K.F.C. |
| 16th | K.F.C. v. M.H. & S.F.C. | — K.F.C. |
| | Rangers v. Hoops | — Rangers |
| 17th | L & S.F.C. v. TTC & S.F.C. | — Padungan |

| Date | Match (Home Team First) | Ground |
|----------|--|--------|
| May 22d | K.F.C. v. L.A.S.F.C. — K.F.C. | |
| | T.T.C.&R.F.C. v. Raupon — Raupon | |
| | M.H.A.S.F.C. v. Boveri — Padangan | |
| June 2nd | L.A.S.F.C. v. Police — K.F.C. | |
| | T.T.C.&R.F.C. v. M.H.A.S.F.C. — Padangan | |
| 6th | K.F.C. v. Boveri — K.F.C. | |
| | Raupon v. M.H.A.S.F.C. — Raupon | |
| 10th | Raupon v. L.A.S.F.C. — Padangan | |
| | Police v. K.F.C. — Raupon | |
| 13th | Police v. M.H.A.S.F.C. — K.F.C. | |
| | Boveri v. T.T.C.&R.F.C. — Padangan | |
| 16th | Boveri v. Police — K.F.C. | |
| | L.A.S.F.C. v. M.H.A.S.F.C. — Padangan | |
| 22nd | T.T.C.&R.F.C. v. K.F.C. — K.F.C. | |
| | M.H.A.S.F.C. v. Raupon — Padangan | |
| 25th | Police v. K.F.C. — K.F.C. | |
| | Raupon v. T.T.C.&R.F.C. — Raupon | |
| 28th | M.H.A.S.F.C. v. Police — K.F.C. | |
| | | |
| July 4th | M.H.A.S.F.C. v. K.F.C. — K.F.C. | |
| | T.T.C.&R.F.C. v. Boveri — Padangan | |
| 7th | Police v. Boveri — K.F.C. | |
| | | |
| 10th | L.A.S.F.C. v. K.F.C. — K.F.C. | |
| | Boveri v. Raupon — Raupon | |
| 16th | T.T.C.&R.F.C. v. Police — K.F.C. | |
| | M.H.A.S.F.C. v. L.A.S.F.C. — Padangan | |
| 19th | Boveri v. K.F.C. — K.F.C. | |
| | Raupon v. L.A.S.F.C. — Padangan | |
| 25th | K.F.C. v. Raupon — K.F.C. | |
| | Boveri v. M.H.A.S.F.C. — Padangan | |
| 28th | Police v. L.A.S.F.C. — K.F.C. | |
| | | |

Kuching Football Association.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

Rules 11 to 15.

11. The League Committee shall consist of seven members of the Council together with two delegates from each Club entering the League Competition.

12. No Club shall nominate more than one delegate to the League Committee (irrespective of the number of its members) in any Football League.

13. The Secretary for the Association shall be the Secretary for the League and shall not be included in the two Council representatives on the League Committee.

14. The League Committee shall be in charge of the League Competitions and shall appoint referees and other officials for the conduct of League Matches.

DISCIPLINARY BOARD.

15. A Disciplinary Board shall be appointed by the Council at its first meeting after the Annual General Meeting, and shall consist of a Chairman and two other members who shall be elected by the Council.

16. The duties of the Disciplinary Board shall be to investigate and adjudicate upon reports on players sent off the field and to deal with the players in accordance with the procedure of the English Football Association.

17. The decision of the Disciplinary Board shall be subject to appeal by the player or referee affected to the Council, who may reduce, amend or increase any suspension or punishment.

18. Reports from referees to the Disciplinary Board must be in the hands of the Secretary Kuching Football Association within 48 hours of the match, and the Secretary shall call a meeting of the Disciplinary Board within 48 hours after receiving such report.

19. Any player sent off the field is automatically under suspension until his case is investigated.

20. With the exception of the Referee's reports upon players for misconduct on the field or field grounds after a match, all disciplinary action shall be vested in the Council, who shall adjudicate on reports or complaints against players or Clubs.

AFFILIATED CLUBS AND PLAYERS.

21. No Club, or player may take part in any competition under the auspices of the Kuching Football Association unless he or they are registered with the Association except under special circumstances which may arise and which shall be determined by the Council in connection with competitions which were in existence before the formation of the Association.

TROPHIES, CUPS AND MEDALS.

22. All Trophies competed for in competitions under the auspices of the Association are to be the property of the Association and cannot be won outright.

23. The Association may, however, present trophies to winners should it wish to do so.

COMPLAINTS, PROTESTS AND APPEALS.

24. Any complaint, protest or appeal by a Club or player shall be sent to the Secretary Kuching Football Association within 48 hours (Sundays not included) and must be accompanied with a fee of \$100.

25. The fee may be forfeited to the Association in the event of the protest or appeal not being sustained or the complaint considered to be unreasonable.

26. All such complaints, protests or appeals shall be sent in duplicate.

REFEREES.

27. No person shall officiate as a Referee in any capacity (even under the sanction or jurisdiction of the Association) who is not on the official list of the Association except by special permission of the Association.

28. All Clubs, Leagues, and other Combinations of Clubs under the sanction or jurisdiction of the Association may appoint Referees to their own matches provided the appointments are from the official list.

29. If from unforeseen circumstances a Referee on the official list is unable to act, Clubs or combinations may agree on some other person at the emergency.

30. All candidates shall be examined as to their suitability for the duty. Such examination shall be oral.

31. No candidate under the age of 21, shall be eligible for examination.

32. In all cases in which players are dismissed from the field or cautioned the Referee must, when the game is being played under the jurisdiction of the Association, according to Rule number 28 report to the Association.

33. Lineemen who observe incidents on the field of play likely to bring the game into disrepute, must, if such incidents have not come under the notice of the Referee, immediately report them to him.

Sarawak Union Open Championship Tennis Tournament, 1900.

DOUBLES.

Prize presented by Mr. Woo Kiang Ching —

| 1st round. | 2nd round. | 3rd round. | Semi-final. | Final. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Kim Looing & C. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 2. Harry and Kim Hin vs | Kim Looing & Kim Hin 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 3. Scott Lee & C. Kim Hin vs | Kim Looing & Kim Hin 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 4. H. Pappat & L. A. Adams vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | Kim Looing & Kim Hin 1-1, 2-1, 2-1 | |
| 5. Ah Bee & C. Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 6. L. Kim & Matthews vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 7. Harry and Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 8. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 9. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 10. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 11. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 12. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 13. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 14. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 15. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 16. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 17. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 18. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 19. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |
| 20. Kim Looing & Kim Hin vs | Kim Hin & Ah Bee 2-1, 2-1 | | | |

SINGLES.

Prize presented by Mr. Lim Sang Kee —

| 1st round. | 2nd round. | 3rd round. | Semi-final. | Final. |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. Harry vs | | | | |
| 2. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 3. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 4. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 5. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 6. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 7. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 8. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 9. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 10. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 11. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 12. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 13. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 14. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 15. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 16. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 17. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 18. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 19. Kim Hin vs | | | | |
| 20. Kim Hin vs | | | | |

Turf Notes.

Mr. F. M. Adams has taken over the duties of Honorary Secretary from Mr. F. A. W. Page-Turner as from 1st May.

The next meeting of the Sarawak Turf Club will be held on 29th and 30th September instead of 24th and 25th June as previously suggested.

We give below the re-classification of ponies:—

| Division I. | Division II. | Division III. |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Flying Fox | White Knight | Beaver |
| Kismet | Arch | Nugget |
| Aksi | Shooting Star | Jarvis |
| Ali | Tulman | Harpoon |
| Happy Boy | Water Polo | Sultan |
| Oh Man River | Workman | Saracen II |
| Harak | Apa Kena | Grada |
| Kim Mah | September | Slit |
| Adham | Preparah | Trina Kamb |
| Popontapah | Utang | Ghail |
| | Wendley | |
| | Mudhan | |

Club News.

Sarawak Club

BOWLING AVERAGES FOR MARCH, 1901

| Name. | No. of Games. | Average. |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| T. A. Reid | 17 | 162.4 |
| W. J. Chater | 12 | 162.1 |
| N. A. Middleman | 7 | 159.7 |
| P. M. Adams | 14 | 154.9 |
| C. D. Adams | 7 | 152.4 |
| W. H. Kelley | 13 | 151.4 |
| G. T. Bates | 5 | 147.7 |
| J. C. Swaghe | 7 | 143.4 |
| W. L. P. Scotton | 14 | 141.4 |
| H. W. Falson | 14 | 130 |
| R. W. Chater | 11 | 123.3 |
| C. F. Sien | 17 | 122.4 |
| K. K. Parker | 16 | 119.3 |
| F. L. Mansel | 16 | 117.6 |
| F. A. W. Page-Turner | 14 | 102.4 |
| F. A. Money | 10 | 101.4 |
| P. Harber | 3 | 89.4 |
| D. L. Leach | 6 | 88.4 |

BOWLING AVERAGES FOR APRIL, 1901.

| Name | No. of Games. | Average. |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| W. H. Kelley | 7 | 179.1 |
| H. W. Falson | 5 | 168.3 |
| G. T. Bates | 12 | 163.4 |
| W. J. Chater | 3 | 160 |
| P. M. Adams | 13 | 158.4 |
| N. A. Middleman | 7 | 147.8 |
| G. F. Sien | 13 | 145 |
| W. L. P. Scotton | 13 | 140.8 |
| J. C. Swaghe | 7 | 139.7 |
| R. W. Chater | 10 | 135 |
| H. J. S. Davies | 11 | 133.4 |
| F. A. W. Page-Turner | 13 | 131.3 |

Bowling Statistics for April, 1931.

| Name | Score | Wings | Crans |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| B. W. Telford (Winner) | 267 | 15 | 263 |
| G. T. Bates | 228 | 7 | 262 |
| S. A. Middleton | 221 | 1 | 252 |
| W. L. P. Nathan | 210 | 13 | 233 |
| C. E. Hart | 211 | 17 | 208 |
| K. W. Challen | 205 | 20 | 275 |
| T. A. Keel | 202 | Scr. | 240 |
| F. Harding | 185 | 19 | 245 |
| F. A. W. Page-Turner | 181 | 48 | 245 |
| J. C. Smythe | 125 | 18 | 243 |

Second Division News.

February, 1931.

Extracts from the Second Divisional Reports for February, 1931, by Mr. J. R. Arden, Resident.—

I returned from local haunts in the Third Division on the 2nd. The Officers-in-Charge of the various Stations reported that there were no signs of the Kramas Dyak gangs, who are treated by Government. In this connection I have sent for Penghulu Rana for an explanation of his conduct in the matter. Penghulu Rana will be called later.

Mr. H. M. Goodall, Agricultural Field Officer, Second Division, paid several visits to Seremang and visited the various Districts. Late in the month Mr. J. S. W. Ross, Director of Agriculture, visited the Division, mainly with the view of comparing the State-aided pepper gardens in the District. Reports show that these gardens are not in an entirely satisfactory condition.

Mr. J. C. H. Burchell visited the District on the 5th, returning on the 15th. Full and amplifying reports there are given. Since Dyaks are constantly asking for permission to move to the Fourth Division, particularly Niah and Sibur, and there have been applications by Bating & Dyaks to move to the First Division. Penghulu Ranaing refused on grounds at the end of the month and it replaced by Kelong. Penghulu Ranaing has been a faithful and loyal Chief and was particularly popular amongst European Officers. He is giving up his position owing to failing eyesight and general old age.

Dr. W. Hutchinson, Principal Assistant Medical Officer, accompanied by Mrs. Hutchinson, arrived in Seremang on the 11th and returned on the 25th.

Demp, Native Officer, was transferred to Selipon via Pangasinan Area, Native Officer, reported to Seremang; and Abang Nanan, Native Officer, replaced Abang Tainp at Kapitah respectively.

In the Resident's Court much time was spent on a Civil appeal case from Debing, and there are a number of other Civil appeals pending. In a case from Kapitah the fine imposed on a Chinese for illicit distilling of arrack was increased.

On the 25th I received urgent despatches from Laboh Area that Mr. W. H. E. Salsbery, Assistant Resident of Seremang, Mr. J. E. L. Duggenmister, Acting Controller of Seremang, and Mrs. Salsbery, were proceeding to Laboh Area on route for Seremang, and were expected to arrive at the Seremang place on the 25th. I left Seremang on the 24th and on the next day, accompanied by Mr. W. F. N. L. Dittmar, Acting Assistant District Officer of Kapitah, proceeded to Laboh Area, arriving there that evening. Here I learnt that the Dutch could not arrive until the 27th. On the 26th Mr. Dittmar and I walked to the frontier; our road is quite good except for two bad swamps which require the construction of proper log bridges and a haul-out.

On the 27th the Dutch Officials and Mrs. Salsbery arrived, accompanied by two Malay Officers, eight Dyak Chiefs, two Police, thirty-four coolies, and various others, having done the last stage of their journey from Bading in two hours.

The next day we left for Kapitah, which we reached in good time and where we were at the end of the month.

Another small party of Dyaks was sent by Johnson to the Colonial Survey Station there. After long negotiations the Seremang Sawmill Company has at last managed to settle its complicated affairs and has now re-opened under a new owner.

A shooting case was reported from Seremang, a Dyak having been shot dead by another whilst hunting deer with a parang. The animal is in custody, and at present details point to a case of gross negligence, mainly and no suspicion of murder.

Mr. H. N. Bacon, Assistant Superintendent of Seremang, arrived at Langa towards the end of the month and proceeded to Subanah in order to start a survey of the proposed coal concession there.

SEREMANG.

Extracts from the report of the Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. D. C. Hoffman:—

There were three criminal charges in the District Court, the legal possession of opium, resulting in two convictions and one charge dismissed. Civil claims amounting to \$488.05.

In the Magistrate's Court, there were five criminal charges, four resulting in fines, and the remaining one being adjourned. Civil claims amounting to \$294.12.

On the evening of the 1st a couple of Dyaks by three were brought into hospital by the Captain China, Sulu. One was unconscious with bad head wounds, and the dresser was doubtful whether he would recover. As soon as he became conscious a statement was taken, unconsciously as it turned out, for he is almost well again. They had been embroiled in a serious fight just the side of the Long Road on the Sulu road. The case has been adjourned until they are both discharged from hospital.

Along Sulu, Native Officer, Langa, reported the capture of a 1921 model on the 12th. It was apparently immediately recognized by several of the inhabitants who declared that it had taken a man in the jungle last year and, on being opened up, hanging bones were found.

On the 12th two Merant Chinese, father and son, were badly injured just inside Pulau Tiga. They were recovering from being fishing in a sailing boat when they were caught by a sudden storm and sunk by the waves. Luckily for them another boat was near at hand and able to pick them up.

SEREMANG.

Extracts from the report of the Acting Assistant District Officer, Kapitah, Mr. W. F. N. L. Dittmar:—

On Friday 24 I left by boat for Laboh Area. I was accompanied by four police who were being transferred. One night was spent on the way, as the river was high owing to heavy rain.

At Laboh Area I checked the books and the cash, and saw to the transfer of the police. The old white equipment, and other stores and implements, have all been replaced by Kapitah machines and the new equipment. All the police in this District have now got the new uniforms and equipment.

On the 26 I walked to the N.E.I. Frontier, and put up a frontier post opposite to the one put up some years ago by the Dutch. On the 26, at 10 a.m., I left by boat for the Ulu, accompanied by Abang Mahan and one policeman.

The Dyaks in the neighbourhood of Saaga Dyak and further down river very much wish to remove to the large jungle of the undisturbed country above P. Mujan; they say that all the land is finished where they are now. The land certainly has been stripped of trees for rubber. Another thing the Dyaks talked was for a small Kriby to be made at Kaya Mee-yang or Dyak to save themselves the trouble of having to go to Lohok Ayer.

There were three appeals to the Resident's Court, one from the District Court, and two from the Magistrate's Court.

SARAWAK.

Extracts from the report of the Acting District Officer, Mr. R. L. Dooling:—

By special sanction the unemployed gang of 11 men was given further work on the station roads, maintaining the new road extension half way down the township. Towards the end of the month work was transferred to the enlargement of the road leading from Bakiy Lempang. Owing to the shifting mud and heavy rains at Pasa, minor repairs had to be carried out to the wheel track.

The estimations were visited from 26th to 12th instant, various outstanding matters and cases being settled.

Rice harvesting has commenced in some places and the crops, although bad to partly, appears to be above the average as a whole.

Over one-third Malay Kampung have planted a second crop, using the quick-growing species of padi obtained from Saling, which is ready for harvesting by the time it is necessary to clear clearing for planting the Padi Tera.

KARAK.

Extracts from the report of the Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. L. K. Moran:—

The Chinese coolies who were granted relief work by the Government were given two days' notice of the Res. Some of them state they have made no official notice of themselves with their employers for work. It was hoped that the contractor for the upkeep of the Kriban road would employ some of them. He, however, has only taken on one, as he is to work employing the coolies who worked for him during 1900. The land under appeal to which they have been laid, as shown under original award from Kuching.

The Kriban and Lohok Dyaks closed the appeal process to District during the month, and many took this opportunity to pay in their taxes. All were informed that their taxes must be paid before 31st March, 1901. The Acting District Officer, Mr. Moran, informs me that the Dyak people were greatly alarmed by a rumour that the revenue the District had been raised by some tax or tribute payment.—The originators of this rumour could not, of course, be found.

On the 23rd a wire was received from Sarawak stating that Jabo, Dyak, had been shot dead by Duing, Dyak of Krangan Pulan, Anoh, Duing having shot him with a gun and cartridges. I returned to Sarawak on the 24th to find that the Native Officer had conducted an inquiry at Krangan Pulan and that Duing had been arrested. A further inquiry was held in the District Court and the minutes forwarded to the Resident's Court, Seremang.

Great difficulty has been experienced in the upkeep of the road and grounds round the station, the prices going being barely sufficient to keep the grass cut, to say nothing of mowing and repair work. Unless the last year or so the grounds have increased in size by some seven acres, the greater part of which surrounds the Office's Dispensary.

The work room in the old Post Quarters has been turned into a Court room, with the east end of the building is now used by the Assistant District Officer and Native Officer. The wall between the work bedroom and the dining room was removed by the prisoners to enlarge the Court room. Otherwise no structural alterations have been made.

The Malagas and Dyaks of the Kriban and Anoh have begun to harvest their padi. I was glad to say that the crop is exceptionally good this year.

March, 1901.

In continuation of my last month's report the Dutch Government Officials and their party left Kuching with the Acting Assistant District Officer of English and myself on the 1st. A short stop was made at the Agricultural Department experimental garden at Lohok Tebing, where Mr. G. M. Goodrich, Agricultural Field Officer, Seremang, showed us round his estate. The Assistant District Officer of Sarawak appeared to be most interested in the work and expressed surprise at some of the excellent results that have been obtained. We arrived about noon at Seremang where a police guard of honour was in waiting. After inspecting the guard the Assistant District Officer accompanied me to the Residency.

The first day's informal meeting was held in the Resident's Office to discuss various matters connected with the Sarawak and Dutch Governments. Seremang was represented by the Acting District Officer of Seremang and English, two Native Officers, Pengulu Happa and myself.

The Dyaks were the Assistant Resident of Seremang, the Acting Controller of Seremang, two Native Officers and two Dyak Chiefs.

The Dutch Officials and party left Seremang on the 3rd, stopped the night at English, reached Lohok Ayer on the 4th, and were over the frontier the following day.

On the afternoon of the 3rd I was compelled to proceed to Kuching by rail due to a cold and was under medical treatment until the 17th when I returned to the Keppel. At the end of the month I was still unable to work, but managed to attend office each day in a heavily constructed sedan chair.

Mr. R. L. Dooling, Acting District Officer of Sarawak, arrived in Seremang on the 11th to take charge temporarily and stayed there until the 19th. Mr. W. E. S. T. Evans, Acting Assistant District Officer, English, was on temporary duty at Seremang from the 15th to 26th.

Messrs. Morie, Hodder and Barrow were absent from their inquiries from the 13th until the 23rd in order to sit for their examination.

During the month Abang Lutip, Native Officer, took a party of three Dyak men down to Kuching in order to see His Highness the Rajah about the road dues. Pengulu Kuan, Dui, went down to Kuching to see His Highness about this and other matters.

Pengulu Baha arrived during my absence in Kuching and will be available again later. Pengulu Kaban, the new Bahang di Chief, was banded his ship, but he appears to be frightened of the late Pengulu's return.

On the 12th the first part of the new Seremang Office was raised amidst some celebration.

In the Resident's Court, T. J. Kan Khoo, late Court Writer of Lohok Ayer, was convicted of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A Civil appeal from the Seremang Magistrate's Court was heard and dismissed. A criminal appeal from the English District Court was adjourned for further evidence and several witnesses were cited for calling to attend Court.

Mr. F. A. W. Dago-Purus visited Samarang and English during the month and was welcomed by many of his friends.

Along Malasud retired from the position of Native Officer at Bida at the end of the month. He will be replaced by Along Lapp, but as the miserable Along Topolis is acting.

SIMANGGANG.

Extracts from the report of the Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. D. C. Hadden:—

On the 10th it was reported by Wan Lam of Kumpang Lomauk, that his brother Wan Joo, aged 16, had retired a small Malay girl, the daughter of Kiam, Kumpang Lomauk, from Samarang. She was apparently carrying from the boat as it is held by her feet, just after the tide had receded, and being unable to quit the boat, crashed over the side by the mouth of the Sungai Simanggang. She would never certainly have been drowned if the boatmen had not been in a boat nearby. Wan Joo died in and pulled her out. Unfortunately there was no physician, and the question of a reward is still under consideration.

At 5 a.m. on the 15th, after a short ceremony, the first post of the New Office was opened. Despite the early hour there was quite a good attendance, and a good deal of interest was the presence of the grandsons of four of those people who helped to raise the first post of Fort Alice, and those of the late. Dato' Abang Haji Abdulrahman, the grandson of Abang Ali of Saribas, Pua; Abang Saeng, Native Officer, the grandson of Abang Saeng Pongwan Api, Native Officer, the grandson of Tangkul Masah; and Taling, Resident's Office Clerk, the grandson of Dato' Raja Pongwan, Native Officer of Saribas.

During the last time of the Malays here have given out after the harvest to pay their annual tax for the year.

EXCERPTS.

Extracts from the report of the Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. W. P. S. L. Deane:—

It was reported that on the 25th a Chinese of the name, a barber named Jong Nyong, had been drowned when a boat containing timber floats had capsized while crossing the river from the delta side end of the boat. Jong Nyong survived, but the others could swim a little and managed to save themselves. The body was reported about ten miles down river on the 26th.

On Saturday 25th clerk Ronald left by boat for Luchuan, to take over the duties of Chief Water Surveyor placed Lee Koon, who was appointed, and is now in Samarang.

On the afternoon of the 26th I walked over from English to the Lomauk, about an hour and a half's walk. The preparation in this district are poor. I returned by boat from the Jelak Kerauk, Lomauk.

SARIBAN.

Extracts from the report of the Acting District Officer, Mr. S. L. Deane:—

The subdivisions were visited from 15th to 21st when various outstanding matters were noted.

Mr. Oswald, Agricultural Field Officer, passed through this area on his way to the Kruas. He has started a small survey area for coffee seedlings to be distributed to those who wish to plant.

The pulli trap appears to be quite fair in places, but some have started considerable damage to some parts.

SARIBAN.

Extracts from the report of the Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. L. S. Moore:—

Inspector-General Chase visited the Head of the Kruas, Pua, Kaba, Kruas and Suluak rivers from the 15th to the 18th instant. The reported numerous instances regarding the Pua-Kaba Area, but generally speaking there was nothing of interest in his report.

Very little compensation has been paid, the Malays having been granted an extension of time in which to pay, but I very much doubt if they can do so. Other taxes, however, appear to be coming in very well.

The pauperish fishermen of Kuluang do not appear to have had a good season; this is not strange as it would have helped them to pay their taxes. The prospects for the jumpet fishing to now being not good.

Meating and Ma, the two Nya Mohomedans who made no small bluffs regarding their rights to collect the fish tax, had been, and again making a number of assertions. I have spoken to the Dato' Abdul Wahid regarding this matter as I believe they intend to sue for the fish.

Musings from Simanggang.

How hot under the collar people are getting over this school correspondence in the Gazette!

First of all the Editor puts his foot down by saying it is a foot too high into it by filling up an empty column with something which he apparently takes seriously.

That, of course, is a great mistake. Why not follow the method of a gewissen Editor who used to take a pencil and the Editorial Secretary in volume printed two years after our victorious troops had got it across King Coffin of Korea, about the same time that the silver spring barrel was so popular with the Indians; opening the innocent reader, he used to shut his eye and prick. The word on which the pencil alighted forged the title for the article.

Note, incidentally, it is true, the first prick was not serious, even even in these days of Army Reports, War Records, Life Guards and other matters a barbarian could not reach by the point of a pin, the suddenly perhaps, since first must be put under the clove of subjects. When there- upon the first prick changed on something really too hot to touch by the reader, a second prick was allowed, here again, if it alighted on some word the Editor could not quell a third and last prick was permitted. This, however, was final, and must or not mean, split wrong or split right, the word had to go, being some of the extraordinary articles which that sporting Editor turned out.

Luckily he had a certain knack of cutting the sympathy of most of his lady readers, who gradually or pretended to understand, the rather pseudo erudite phrases and the positively unadorned rubbish which month by month appeared in the pages of the Gazette.

However, having apparently picked an education, the Editor then proceeded to criticize the Mission Schools (nothing of the sort,—and the article says—No). This naturally started the ball rolling, and unless he is careful his Editor will be regarded by the correspondents of the periodicals, while of course all the "Old Boys" and other Bonifolians will contribute.

It is curious how the mention of "English" has the effect of a red rag to a bull on some persons. Teach the little Malay boys Malay they say; teach the little Dyak boys Dyak, and so on, just as the same way that you and I were taught English in our school days. What is the result? I have made four spelling mistakes already in this article (where?—Ah) and the only rule of grammar remaining unbroken is the split infinitive.

I suppose the Editor regards the quality of the English taught in the local schools in much the same light as the disappointed parents who, after giving their son a most expensive education including French, found to their wretched chagrin that the wretched lad was unable to call a cab when they journeyed to Paris.

Sometimes, however, little boys understand English just a shade too well. You remember the story of the padre at Makah who was presented with a brace of snipe by the district officer. "What shall I do with these, Sir?" asked the cook, hastening to his master's wall. "Do with them!" said the padre jocularly. "What the devil do you suppose?"—why, give them to the cat, of course! Supper time arrived. The padre hurried home after a pair of bamboo-pole bridges at the doctor's house, full of all sorts of things including the thought of the dainty dish awaiting him. Imagine, therefore, his rage when up came the same old stuff, rice and dead hen! "Where are the snipe?" bawled the expectant ecstasies. "Why, where should they be?" replied the cook,—"probably in the cat's stomach, which they entered some hours ago!"

The number of poons in Sarawagging had decreased by 50% lately, a lamentable fact in view of the new species of big game which has been added to the Sarawak chase. I think, of course, the Coast African Snail. Hundreds of its devastating attacks have been coming through, and keen sportsmen are now ranging the hills on the lookout for this savage beast.

Opinions differ. Some carry a bag of shot guns, some a revolver, whilst one even goes so far as to carry an air gun. The practice of arming oneself with merely a catapult is, in my opinion, foolhardy.

The general opinion is, however, that all firearms should be barred and that poachers should be properly hunted by ordnance riflemen, tripe bands, or, at a pinch a well-n paid bush-potter of my first couple of garbage trowsers, three couples of post-official posties and six other bands which can be picked up cheaply at the Municipal Clubhouse.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Third Division News.

March, 1901.

Extracts from the Third Division Reports for March, 1901, by Mr. G. D. Adams, Resident.

Court.—Three criminal cases were heard. **General.**—The Resident, Mr. G. D. Adams, returned from Kuching on 4th inst.

His Highness the Rajah visited the station on 5th and left again on 6th on a visit to Kapit. On the 14th His Highness interviewed representatives of the Malay, Dyak and Chinese communities. His Highness was pleased to appoint T.K. Ujan of Bawang Assan to be Penghulu Dalan and Penghulu Nyalambing of Bawa to be Penghulu. His Highness called on 18th, accompanied by Mr. G. D. Adams, who is proceeding on some leave.

Mr. Kelley of the Police Department arrived on the 15th to conduct inquiries into the activities of the Ghose His Society in a large number of people had been arrested by the end of the month.

The District Officer, Makah and Oya, Mr. E. G. Bruce, arrived on 21st to discuss various matters in connection with the Coast and left again on 24th.

1190.

The District Officer, Mr. E. V. Andriani, reports:—

I took over from Mr. W. F. Doh on the 26th inst.

General.—Some thirty Chinese, mostly Puchehns, were recruited on charges of being members of an unlawful society.

Several cases involving manufacture of arrack in outlying districts were brought up, at the instance of the Arrack Farmer, and fines were imposed. With the growth of palm planting by Puchehns it will be increasingly difficult to detect them.

Mr. Douglas, sitting in the District Court, inflicted a fine of \$200 on three months' imprisonment on Wang the Young, Principal of the Kwang School, for obstructing water works 417.

Administration.—Along Haji Haper, Native Officer, accompanied by Penghulu Dalan and Penghulu Nyalambing, visited the Dyaks in the Bawang Lanes.

Along Jambak, Probationary Native Officer, went round the highland district with the Penghulu, visited Penghulu Dalan, Sibang, Sapan, Mungay. He reported that the Dyaks in these areas are breaking up irregular houses and are determined to obey their laws. Instructions were issued to the Penghulu to take steps to stop this.

Education.—The Director of Education held a meeting of schoolmasters in the Court House and told them the system he wanted them to work on, and discussed other matters affecting schools.

The Inspector of Schools, Tanaka Haji Ali, visited and inspected schools at Sarasin, Pucheh and Bawang Assan. Schoolmasters were appointed to the first two places and the schools started.

Police.—A detective squad was inaugurated. Trials took place on several occasions in connection with the suspected formation of a secret society. A weekly parade of N.C.O.'s under the Sergeant-Major was started. Mr. Kelley, A.S.P., Kuching, arrived from Kuching on the 23rd and was still here at the end of month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

General.—I visited Balingian on the 26th, returning on the 28th after attending to all matters outstanding.

Mr. Temple White, of the Sarawak Outfitters, landed yesterday about noon from up river on the 24th.

Much has been said of decreasing cost of coal in Sarawagging, but the main cause is the pump action, the shallow draft tugs used was completed by the Governmental tug power from an old American tugboat. When fully loaded with about 1,000 tons, it draws less than 10 ft water.

I landed again for the week end on the 25th, and Makah and Oya on the 26th.

On the 27th a cyclone passed over the district about 9 a.m. blowing eastward.

Monthly rental registered at Makah Fort was £118 10s 6d.

On the 28th two open boats, containing a dozen Chinese from S.N.S. called in at Makah en route to Pulau Bawang (Dutch Territory).

Court.—A criminal number of cases was dealt with. Minor criminal charges Chinese were being heard, arising from disputes between coolies for whom no exact labour there is not collected demand.

An involved robbery case was adjourned pending the opinion of a higher Court.

Public Works.—No new work has been undertaken.

Police and Prisons.—New uniforms were issued to all police, and although shorts and gaiters are an improvement on puttees, I do not consider that the whole material is preferable to the old on which the waist of old and puttees were quite tolerable. The question of the utility of unbuttoned boots in outstations is doubtful.

Land and Agriculture.—The despatching of exchange lands was completed, and fifteen new applications were received.

Trade and Agriculture.—A certain amount of shipments was traded, but much remains up river in the hope of a more reasonable market value.

On the whole trade is very slack compared with several times.

Pain is available in certain areas at about three pence per dollar.

Education.—The annual roll of pupils at Government Day School is 114. The daily average attendance 93.

OTA.

Mr. E. H. Egan, Acting Assistant District Officer, reports:—

General.—The Assistant Commissioner of Forests returned from Mukah in the 12th, and together we proceeded to the village Nanyah on the 13th where a forest reserve is being made. After putting up the Nanyah for two hours, we walked through the reserve which was just over one mile long and which had been made last December. Good standing was evident, there being no abundance of planting and close one month. Leaving the Forest Ranger with his notes to supervise the reserve through the Forest Officer, we returned to Muzia Nanyah on the 14th. We proceeded to Kanga Pany in the 15th, where a forest reserve is being made in the Bush, which appears to be of good quality, no-where else. Then, the Forest Ranger returning three days later, reporting the reserve finished.

The people of Kempong Bakong and Tiga were allowed to start working plants again on 14th, as they disliked the present system, but on understanding that failure to report any plants worked would render them liable to a fine to be paid.

Deputations from nearly all the Kempongs were received requesting an extension of time for payment of taxation etc. This request has been allowed as the London tax is just finished and as yet the local taxes are not able to go to sea regularly.

The Dyaks will have finished harvesting by the end of next month, but if the rain keeps steady some will be delayed. Both the quality and the quantity of these crops are well up to average.

Ducks was raised three during the month and Malacca and the Out came out.

Land.—Many rubber occupations being more advanced for the work on Oya. Hardly any work has been submitted, but the garden crops have been allowed by the Divisional Land Office to pay off monthly instalments.

SARAKI, BINTANG AND BELANG.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. J. G. Gilbert, reports:—

General.—On the 1st returned from Singapore per a.s. Sany, Mr. B. G. Atkinson proceeding to Kapit by the same boat.

On the 10th His Highness the Rajah visited Sarak and Bintang and was represented by the various commissioners, who all called for taxation rolls. His Highness was pleased to allow extension of time for payment of all taxes.

Mr. Gwynne, Registrar, was taken to Sarak having a headache's Green Case.

P. H. D. Lopez.—At Bintang the Jaba Bridge was completed; this crosses the Jaba river which is 1 1/2 miles long. No new districts have been made except for maintenance.

KAPIT.

The Court Writer, Law Ah Kai, reports:—

Courts.—There was practically no Court work during the month.

Young Chik Sam (Pachow) was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment under section 202 I.P.C.

Dairy Farm.—The herd numbered 62 head at the end of the month. Three new calves were born during the month.

Song.—Song was visited on the 12th.

General.—The principal event of the month was the visit to the station of His Highness the Rajah on the 12th. His Highness, who was accompanied by the Resident, Third Division, Mr. C. D. Adams, spent the day at the station of the 12th at Kapit and the next morning set in Court, where several matters were brought to his notice. After walking round the station His Highness left for Sibu in the P. H. D. Lopez. As the Dyak Progressives and the principal Kapay Chiefs came down to meet His Highness.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. B. G. Atkinson, left Kapit for Sibu on the 13th.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, accompanied by the District Medical Officer, Dr. A. D. Hutchison, left Kapit for Sibu on the 20th and was still away at the end of the month.

Acting Assistant Native Officer, visited the Pah, Wang and Belang on the 21st to 23th.

A party of 40 Lays Dyaks came down from Binta, Terengganu to trade and returned again.

Visitors to the station during the month included Dr. A. D. Hutchison, Mr. W. H. Avery, Mr. G. H. Day, Dr. H. Harte, German Consul-General, Singapore.

Island Club, Sibu.

BOWLING AVERAGES FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

| Name. | Average. |
|-----------------|----------|
| F. E. Crowley | 136 |
| C. W. Adams | 132 |
| K. H. Harte | 125 |
| D. G. Gwynne | 125 |
| F. Gwynne | 120 |
| W. F. Day | 118 |
| T. C. Adams | 121 |
| G. H. Day | 121 |
| D. G. Gwynne | 121 |
| C. E. Parry | 120 |
| B. G. Gwynne | 119 |
| D. A. Hutchison | 118 |
| F. Harte | 117 |
| J. D. Sterling | 110 |
| W. E. Clark | 95 |

BOWLING HANDBOOK FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

| Name. | Score. | Opp. | Total. |
|---------------|--------|------|--------|
| C. E. Parry | 200 | 30 | 230 |
| F. Gwynne | 168 | 34 | 202 |
| W. F. Day | 175 | 28 | 203 |
| F. E. Crowley | 202 | 30 | 232 |
| B. G. Gwynne | 245 | 30 | 275 |
| D. G. Gwynne | 215 | 30 | 245 |
| F. Gwynne | 200 | 34 | 234 |

ROWING AVERAGES FOR MARCH, 1901.

| Name. | Average. |
|-------------------|----------|
| F. L. Crossley | 148 |
| W. H. Kellor | 131 |
| W. F. Dick | 123 |
| Fr. Qualchier | 125 |
| Dr. A. Hutchinson | 122 |
| I. S. Hammond | 120 |
| C. R. Pearce | 118 |
| D. G. C. McGinn | 117 |
| F. Colbold | 115 |
| B. J. C. Sparrow | 113 |
| C. D. Adams | 113 |
| E. V. Andrews | 108 |
| W. L. Clark | 100 |

Drawings for Classes "A" and "B"

(MILES DOUBLES. (FIRST ROUND).

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Kong Yu Teo and A. M. Timp | Teo Kai Seng and Teo Kai Gook. |
| Kho Hong Loong and L. Dea Soan | Ngai Ah Thiam and Ahng Jauh. |
| J. Cheng Eng and C. Ong Tabin | E. Webb and Harboe bin Bakar. |
| Wan Druan and Sraj | Shin Joon and Shin Jit. |
| Edgar Kerpis and Ung Ah Joon | Ong Guan Tee and Harboe. |
| Chng Gook Poo and Koo Tainng | J. McKenna and O. K. Nuan. |

M. Sarsani and Loong Choo (bye).

Rowing Races for March, 1901.

| Name | Score. | Opp. | Total |
|------------------|--------|------|-------|
| W. F. Dick | 312 | 39 | 351 |
| B. J. C. Sparrow | 255 | 65 | 320 |
| F. Colbold | 247 | 69 | 316 |
| E. V. Andrews | 227 | 78 | 305 |
| Fr. Qualchier | 245 | 49 | 294 |
| C. R. Pearce | 218 | 56 | 274 |
| W. H. Kellor | 203 | 30 | 233 |

SIBU RECREATION CLUB

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, AND STATEMENT

OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1900.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Committee have pleasure to submit to you their report and accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1900.

Management.—The Office Bearer for the year were as follows:—

President.—E. D. Adams, Esq., Resident Third Division; Vice-President.—W. F. Dick, Esq., District Officer; Hon. Secretary.—J. McKenna, Esq.; Hon. Treasurer.—Wong Loong Choo, Esq.; Chairman of Committee.—Edgar de Rozario, Esq.; Committee Members.—Messrs. E. A. Webb, Khoo Chong Hong, Ahng Mohamed Tring bin Ahng Mohamed Koth, Low Koo Joo, Wan Abdulah, Ahng bin Triffin Hamid, John Siong, Wong Kim Gye.

Membership.—The total number of Members at the close of the Club year was 24 Resident Members, and 5 Absent Members.

Tennis Courts.—The two new tennis courts situated at Island Road were opened by the Resident, C. D. Adams, Esq., on 10th December, 1900. It is gratifying to note that these courts are well patronized by members.

A circular has been sent round to members regarding a tennis tournament. So far the entries for both classes are encouraging and the tournament will start early after the Hari Raya.

Finance.—The Debit and Credit Accounts show an increase of Income over Expenditure of \$120.02.

The Sibu Recreation Club.

1901 TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Drawings for Open Championship.

E. A. Webb vs. Kong Yu Teo, Khoo Hong Loong (bye), Teo Kai Seng (bye), M. Sarsani (bye), Edgar de Rozario (bye), Ngai Ah Thiam (bye), J. McKenna (bye), Ong Guan Tee (bye).

Drawings for Class "A" (HANDICAP).

Kong Yu Teo (-30) vs. Ong Guan Tee (-20), J. McKenna (0) (bye), Ngai Ah Thiam (-20) (bye), E. A. Webb (-20) (bye), E. Rozario (-20) (bye), Chng Pook Hoo (-10) (bye), Teo Kai Seng (-30) (bye), K. Hong Loong (-30) (bye).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

| EXPENDITURE. | | INCOME. | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Stationery and Printing | — — \$ 22.00 | Subscriptions | — — — \$ 221.00 |
| Printing of Tennis Courts | — — — 10.00 | Entrance Fees | — — — 14.00 |
| Miscellaneous | — — — 2.00 | Monthly Night: Sale of cinema tickets | \$ 775.15 |
| Water | — — — 25.00 | Less cost of Hall, etc. | 42.00 |
| Special Expenditures— | | | 136.65 |
| Cost of construction of New Tennis Courts | — — — \$1,500.00 | Donations: Government | — — — \$1,200.00 |
| Cost of wire netting, nets, etc. | — — — 100.00 | Messrs. Brown Co., Ltd. | 100.00 |
| Cost of refreshments, etc., during the opening ceremony | 100.14 | Messrs. Sarawak Steamship Co., Ltd. | 100.00 |
| Less Subscriptions | 25.00 | Dr. C. O. Gange | 4.00 |
| | 41.14 | | 1,500.00 |
| | 1,668.14 | Interest on Deposits | — — — 12.71 |
| Profit for the year transferred to Accumulated Fund | 79.00 | | 12.71 |
| | \$2,000.00 | | \$2,000.00 |

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

| LIABILITIES. | | ASSETS. | |
|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Accumulated Fund: Balance transferred from old Club | — — \$200.00 | Balance Outstanding | — — \$ 20.00 |
| Profit for year | — — 79.00 | Less January subscriptions paid in advance | — — 2.00 |
| | 279.00 | | 18.00 |
| | \$279.00 | Club Resources— | |
| | | In Post Office Savings Bank | \$222.50 |
| | | In hands of Honorary Treasurer | 25.00 |
| | | | 247.50 |
| | | | \$279.00 |

For the Tennis Recreation Club,
WONG LEONG CHEE,
 Honorary Treasurer.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account with the Books and Vouchers of the Tennis Recreation Club and I hereby certify that they are correct.

KHOO CHONG HENG,
 Honorary Auditor.

Sing, 27th January, 1931.

Fourth Division News.

March, 1931.

Extracts from the Fourth Division Reports for March, 1931, by Mr. H. B. Aglio, Resident—

In the Resident's Courts Civil and Criminal there were no cases of outstanding importance. The total amount of claims in the Civil Court amounted to \$2,825.65.

At the beginning of the month I was still away at Puchok, when I visited Sabaun and walked through the Puchok Conservancy by the new road which the Puchokers have just completed. Several Puchokers put in applications to be allowed to sell timber timber to Government at a cheap rate. Unfortunately the Government already have large stocks of the timber and I could not take advantage of their offer.

The District Officer reports that these people have applied to be allowed to burn out slumps in the Puchok Conservancy by means of the timber they have worked.

Except for the question of water rates on other matters of importance were brought to my notice.

The majority of the people were busy on their harvest and planting activities. I gather that here and at Sabaun that the yield to be a large amount expected as the people will not bother to collect it owing to the low price. Fortunately there are reports of a good paddy harvest in most areas.

I returned to Miri by the s.s. Margaret on 28th. Electric light was installed in the hospitals on Tanjung Lelaung for the first time on the 11th.

The generating set was a somewhat one hour working and up-to-date it has proved most successful. I have to thank the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, for the assistance in putting the plant in order and starting it.

Yong Koo, contractor, proposes to carry his road over Tanjung Lelaung and along the coast towards Sabaun. Quite a large colony of natives is springing up at Luch, who are taking up land for the purpose of planting coconuts. There are also quite a number of Chinese vegetable gardens. It is surprising how quickly this part of the district has opened up since a road capable of taking motor traffic has been put through over Tanjung Lelaung.

Some years ago, owing to the cooperation in the Malay language, it was suggested that Malaya wanting to build should govern river, and the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited,

allocated a site beyond the golf links on the Peninsula for the proposed and divided the land into lots were there. Nobody would take up the land, until about eight months ago the lots were wanted over, when when all the lots have been completed. All have planted some kind of foodstuff on their pieces of land.

At a meeting of Municipal Board it was decided that Kumpang China would come under the control of this Board as from 1st of April, and a satisfactory arrangement was agreed upon with the Sarawak Officials, limited, as to compensation to plot holders in the solitary event of the Company requiring this land as a future date for drilling purposes.

The matter of collecting quit rent on rubber gardens and doing away with five three-acre lots was put before the District Officers and Native Officers. Both have and Sarawak agreed to the suggestion, but at Ninety opinions were divided, and some thought it a pity to do away with the public land, and asked for a temporary reduction during the depression.

In 1901 there are very few lands for which occupation tickets have been granted as free. In this division the public income are not popular, and I consider that at Sarawak it is very probably the Natives who object as they hate paying for anything.

The Mail Steamer launches again brought up the question of better roads the necessity of lifting and setting bridges down. They were informed that I would not consider their request.

For some reasons or rather there have been several applications lately to be allowed to look for "links" - some were and I had to claim ownership. They are now at Niah and those belonging to the Federal Land Tables are registered.

On the 15th the German Cruiser *Stosch* arrived at Miri to anchor. She arrived at 12 Noon, and departed at midnight for Lutong. Official calls were exchanged between the Officer Commanding, Captain Weyherer, and myself, and arrangements were made for some of the Officers and a formal visit to occur when.

Sumat.

February, 1901.

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

Crime.—What might have developed into a serious riot occurred in the houses on the night of 2nd February a quarrel. As a result two men were fined under section 100 and one man was imprisoned for assaulting the police.

Traveling.—The Resident visited the District from 12th to 15th. On 12th I accompanied the Resident to Belaga where he left for Miri. I returned from Belaga on 15th, on 20th I left for the Tabin and the Barau to meet Purnas and collect tax. War Tabin left for the Tjago the same day.

Prisoners.—The prisoners, arranged twenty-five men, were employed on the usual upkeep of the estate.

Agriculture.—The paddy harvest is above the average, being especially good in the Tjago.

Peracca.

March, 1901.

The Acting District Officer, Mr. A. Stephenson, reports:—

Crime.—Fines amounting to \$180.00 were imposed during the month.

Prisoners.—The gang was employed on roads and the public grounds. There were seven prisoners at the end of the month. Harms was good.

Rainwater.—The water is good and a vegetable garden started.

Native.—Tax is coming in well, though there may be difficulty with the upper people. Akaps are fetching Akaps one to per head of cow. Their only hope this in the present price of wild pig fat (\$4 per fat). Signs are very plentiful.

Traveling.—I left for Tabin on 18th, met the local chiefs that night and proceeded up the Tjago on the following day.

Considering that better roads the housing is disapproved. An effort will be made to improve this. I reached Tjago on the 21st day at 9 p.m. and proceeded to Barau and Miri. I was out away at the end of the month.

General.—The Resident visited Sebak and inspected the recreation road and returned to Miri on the 4th.

A party of Sarawak River Adventurers have been prospecting here, and intend to request leave to build a Mission near Pundak.

Mail.—The mail for the month amounted to 7400 letters.

Miri.

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

Crime.—Liquor was heavier than usual, 5000 bottles being issued of which 27 were in the Criminal and 200 in the Civil Courts.

Two night-schools were provided near by the District Officer.

There were two governor's requests.

Health.—The department carried out its usual routine inspection as a result of which fourteen people were appointed for medical attention.

There were two requests for children were undertaken by the District Officer at the parent's request.

Medical.—Two hundred and seven vaccinations were treated in the Government Dispensary and three made for private and twenty six vaccinations for treatment. There were two vaccinations in Miri, Sarawak Officials, limited, hospital.

Municipal.—Regular meetings of the Municipal Board were held and much work was accomplished. The subjects mainly under discussion were some money, street lighting and drainage matters. I was also proposed that the Municipality should share the cost with Messrs. Sarawak Officials, Ltd. of a sewage tank.

It was decided to accept the Company's offer of Kumpang China as from the 1st April, 1901, and house registration was immediately taken in hand by the District Officer.

An assessment survey of the house area was undertaken by the sanitary inspector.

Sanitation.—Reasonably good public works are reported from both Niah and Miri.

Public Houses.—Licenses were effected where necessary to the public houses, certain clerks' quarters, customs and other public houses.

Sanitation.—The public works of all the window buildings were finished.

Work.—The low water wharf was completed early in the month. This structure is capable of taking both bulk and bag lifts, and the design is a big improvement over the old pattern.

An old house was removed from the Peninsula to Tanjung Lelaung for the use of the engineer on the electric plant.

Automatic telephones were installed at Tanjung Lelaung on the 6th and electric light on the 12th.

Tenders were called and contracts awarded for building two new blocks of clerks' quarters to replace two old blocks which had become unsafe and have now been demolished.

Contractor Tong Kow started making the approach road to Tanjung Lelaung preparatory to making it with asphalt.

General.—On the 15th the German Cruiser *Stosch*, Preceptor Captain Weyherer, paid a short visit for business, and opportunity was afforded for some of the officers and men to come ashore. A friendly match between the ship and Miri resulted in a victory for the former by five goals to two. In the evening a few residents were invited to dinner on board and the ship sailed for Lutong at midnight.

On the 16th Sultan bin Sulah was taken by a crocodile at Lutong, his headless body being recovered later in the day. Attempts to capture the crocodile have so far proved failures.

On the 15th the hull attachment of the Miri Steaming Club was found damaged in the hull, having been caught by the water of the drainage plug while the hull was being emptied.

BARRA.

March, 1901.

The District Officer, Mr. F. H. Pofook, reports—

Penalizing.—I returned from up river on 11th, having attended the Police meetings at Long Malawan, I. Kuch, I. Akah and Ido Mamo. The Malakins came down to Ido Mamo to pay tax and most of the upriver people here now paid. The sum of 24,104.86 was collected. Gun Taku, N.O., returned from the Tinjar on 15th, having collected the sum of 21,574.58. On 20th I visited Long Luma to hold Court, returning on 26th, one of the parties not being present. Warrant has been issued against him for non-appearance. On 20th, accompanied by Wau Taku, I visited Pating and I. Tin to appoint new Tax Barak, Ido and Luma being chosen. I was still away at the end of the month.

Accidents.—Generally speaking the paddy harvest is moderate. The barrows in the Dyak are a notable exception and have no such that they cannot barrow it all. Most of the upriver people here without the Dyak are not. The Dyak paddy is below the average. For the second year in succession the I. Pata crops in the Terek was a complete failure, this time due to Gek.

Fifth Division News.

LOHANG.

March, 1901.

Extracts from the Fifth Divisional Reports for March, 1901, by Mr. F. H. Norrington, Resident.

Case.—A sexual matter of cases with 4th wife. There were two convictions in the Criminal Court for theft of buffalo and burglary.

Money is in scarce that numbers of long-standing debts are being pressed, but it is impossible to estimate payment as the debtors themselves have only their paddy with which to pay, and this commodity fetches a very low price.

Accompanied by Dava Kap Mual, Native Officer, I visited Kuchak to settle an inheritance dispute between Mungap, Tui Langpong, and about 2 parties against Mungap at Tui Langpong signed by 15 persons was received, but later this was referred by another in his favour signed by a majority of 25. Mungap was named about the general estate at Tui Langpong, and it is hoped that it will be more amicable than at present.

General.—In company with the British Resident of Brunei I visited Trebuching Station to complete survey of bicycle and car, via Pankaban and the new road constructed by the Brunei Government. The road development has proved as satisfactory that it is proposed to inaugurate a regular weekly mail service to Brunei by this route instead of by Idoah or Baharta. From this station—Danga—there is already a very well-made road to Batu Apoi, and so it is hoped that in the near future and by co-operation with the Brunei Government an estimate of approximately 12 miles will be carried out, and then will link Lohang with Luma via Trebuching road.

Mr. A. L. Melville visited the books of the station between the 6th and 12th when he proceeded to the Luma and Trebuching Stations.

Mr. J. W. Whitehead, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, visited on his way to Luma to investigate the proposed water supply scheme.

Mr. D. B. McLeod, Deputy Commissioner of Forests, came from Miri to investigate the conditions of a proposed Forest Reserve near Tungk Mualak; he was accompanied by Mr. E. Ewins, Gunner, who is visiting the Division on his duties.

The German Cruiser *Ende* was anchored in Lohang Harbour between the 20th and 26th, when without paid visits to the various stations in the bay. A return visit was paid to the station on the 20th, when a formal party was given, and the greatest hospitality and friendliness was shown by all on board.

It having been agreed to dispense with the services of Keopen in the Division, the squad returned to headquarters and their duties were duly taken over by the Police, which force had been strengthened by six constables.

Medical and Health.—The Doctor-in-Charge reports on the health of the district was good.

The Medical Officer of Brunei paid his monthly visit of inspection.

Three patients were admitted to the hospital and sixty-two out-patients were treated. Sixteen S.A.B. injections were given.

The total malarial registered during the month was 520 cases.

LUMA.

March, 1901.

The Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. J. R. Coombs, reports—

Case.—There was no litigation during the month owing to my absence to Kuching for consultations.

Prisoners.—Prisoners averaged 11.35 during the month and were employed in the upkeep of grounds.

P.F.D.—Work on the hospital was completed.

General.—Native Officer Mamban, from Malak, arrived in the a.m. July and immediately proceeded to Sumbak, where he has taken over the duties of Native Officer Abang Nohainak, the latter being transferred to Malak.

Agriculture.—The Luma (Sarawak) Rubber Estates, Ltd., exported 27,200 lbs. of dry rubber during the month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Ascension Day.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.
Dear Sir,

KUCHING,
7th April, 1901.

May I bring to the notice of your readers a slight error in the official Almanac published by the Government?

In the month of May, Ascension Day is said to fall on Wednesday the 16th. This should read Thursday, May the 16th.

Ascension Day is one of the Great Festivals of the Church and it is apt to lead to confusion if an error be taken of the discrepancy in the date.

Yours faithfully,
F. SARRISON HOLLIS.

Another Slip of the Editorial Pen.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.
Sir,

Have you heard of this promotion in Church circles?

From Straits Times.—The Archbishop of Sarawak and Mrs. Chapman have called for loans from Kuching by the Government.

Sarawak is looking up!

F. G. DAY.

