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THE
SELANGOR JOURNAL

JOTTINGS PAST AND PRESENT.

VOL. III.

Kuala Lumpur :
PRINTED AT THE SELANGOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

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Stephen Scandling
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INDEX.

ARTICLES.

Angling in the Lake, 321
A Strange Adventure, 344
Ceylon Coffee, 76
Children's Christmas-tree, 141
Chinese Tin Smelting in Selangor, 307
Coffee Planting, 23, 43, 77, 89, 104, 159
Consecration of the Masonic Hall, 42
 New Church, 189
Concerning a Pahang Railway, 106
Coolgardie, 46
Cricket: Lake Club v. Sungai Ujong, 388
 Selangor v. Perak, 325
Crime in Selangor, 355
Easter at Jura, 271
Elephant Hunt, 258
Elephants, 371
Exciting Elephant Hunt, 424
From a Verandah, 372
From Kuala to Ulu Selangor in 1882, 26
Future of Gold Mining in Pahang, 156
Genealogical Table of the Royal Family
 of Selangor, 69
H.M.S. *Mercury* at the Kuala, 334
Golf, 333
Installation of Electric Light, S.G.R.,
 303
Interviews: Captain Wahl, 74; Mr. H.
 Huttenback, 142; Mr. F. A. Toyn-
 bee, 209
Jungle Notes, 309
Kuala Kubu v. Klang (Football), 87
Kuala Lipis Road, 299
Lake Club General Meeting, 386
Local Sport, 55, 137, 190, 238, 255, 268, 287
Malayan Aeolian Pipes, 80
Malay Customs—Betrothal, 153; Padi
 Spirits, 196; Buat-an Orang, 211;
 The Anchar, 245; Birth, 260, 276;
 The Lanchang, 392
Malay Drama, 25
Mining Notes in Selangor, 292
Notes on a Trip to Negapatam, 401
New Year's Day Gymkhana, 122
Notes on Malayan Folk-Lore, 91
O Leeze me on the Philabeg, 103
Opening of the New Church, 155
Our Boys, 213
Out-Station Football, 369
Police Sports, 120
Queen's Birthday, 300
Rainfall, 256
Recruiting Tamil Labour, 409
Road Lodge Installation Meeting, 57
Rifle Match, B.N.B. v. S.R.A., 368
Royal Family of Selangor, 178
Sakais of Selangor, 223, 240
Search for Elephants, 270
S.F.B. Competitions, 348
Selangor, 305
 —in Singapore, 109
 —Museum, 59, 70

Selangor, Past and Present, 5
 Planters' Association, Annual
 Report, 191; Meetings, 129,
 191, 206, 275, 391; Report
 on Recruiting Tamil La-
 bour, 409
 Trading and Coffee Curing
 Co., 22
Seremban Races, 342
Seremban Excursion, more Notes on
 the, 422
Snipe Bird, 230
Some East Coast Worthies, 429
Some People I Meet, 329
S. R. A., Maxwell Challenge Cup, 22
Suggestions, 357
Sultanates of the Peninsula, 375
Sungei Besi, Opening of the Railway
 Extension to, 205
Sungei Ujong and Jelebu in Selangor, 71
Victoria Institution, 123
Village in the Far West, 12, 62
Visit of H.E. the Governor, 37

CORRESPONDENCE.

Crime, 378
"Dumb creatures we have cherished
 here below," 295
Essence of Fiction, 81
Factory Chimney, 82, 97, 115
Gharries and Gharries, 163, 180
Gharry Ponies, 130, 216
Goods Yard Traffic, S.G.R., 248
Land Sale, Klang, 264
Long Bow, 81
New Church, The, 200
Nothing but Praise, 98
Pahang Disturbances, 15
Railway Luggage, 164
Rawang Tiger, 216
Sanitary Board, 131, 148
Sidewalks, 16
Small Profits and Quick Returns, 492
Spots on the Sun, 66
Somebody's Luggage, 131
Suggestion, A, 114, 132
Volunteers, 16

LOCAL SPORT.

Angling in the Lake, 321
Billiards—Handicap at Selangor Club,
 3, 36, 57, 86; Handicap, Lake Club,
 366
Cricket—Selangor v. S. Ujong & Jelebu,
 71; v. Singapore, 169; v. Perak, 298,
 323; Selangor v. H.M.S. *Mercury*,
 338; S.G.R. and Non-officials v.
 Officials, 366; Lake Club Probables
 v. The Rest, 385; Lake Club v.
 Sungei Ujong, 388; Grace Testi-
 monial, 416

Elephants, 258, 270, 330, 346, 369,
 383, 424
Football—Kuala Kubu v. Klang
 Out-Stations v. Kuala Lumpur
 Selangor v. Singapore, 175;
 v. S.F.B., 218, 255; Out-Stat
 Kuala Lumpur, 238; Prems
 The World, 269; Klang v.
 269; Klang v. Kajang, 289;
 Mercury v. Selangor, 341; K.
 The World, 346; Out-Station
 ball, 369; Kajang v. Kuala
 370
Golf—By-laws, 102; General M
 237; Notes on, 353; Altera
 Dates for Competitions, 398
 land v. Scotland, 420
Gymkhana Club, General Meeti
 101, 204; New Year's Meeti
 137; Committee Meeting, 191
Sungei Ujong Easter Meeting, 1
 219, 342
Hunt-Club, 186, 219, 250, 268, 287,
 341, 418
Jura, Sports at, 271
Police Sports, 120
Queen's Birthday Sports, 300
Selangor Rifle Association—M
 Challenge Cup, 4, 22; Ha
 Prize Meeting, 4, 69, 86; Qua
 Hin Cup, 4, 235, 346, 419; C
 Meeting, 56, 140; Prospects,
 Handicaps, 140; Malay Stat
 Mining Co. Cup, 238, 419; F
 Shooting, 290; Committee M
 315, 419; H.M.S. *Mercury* v.
 336; B.N.B. v. S.R.A., 368, 3
S.F.B. Competitions, 348
Turf Club, 219, 236, 287, 299

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural Bulletin, Extracts
 the, 221
Agri-Horticultural Show, Perak,
Ambulance Class Presentation
 Scott, 329
Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak
 of, 167
Campbell Memorial, 218
Chinese Children, injured by exp
 Fund for, 250, 347, 417
Chinese New Year, 165
Christmas-tree, 99, 117, 141
Church Building Fund, 84, 119, 1
Clifford, Mr. H., Appointed Gover
 Secretary, 253
Crime, 333, 347, 355, 378, 392
Drought in January, 221
Easter Holidays, 240

INDEX.

- Edinburgh Estate, 345
 Estimates for 1895, 119
 Fire in Barrack Road, 151
 Hari Raya, 233
 H. E. The Governor, Visit of, 1, 17, 37:
 in Pahang, 1
 Hotel for Kuala Lumpur, 283, 382
 Houses in Gombak Road, Fall of, 35
 Japanese Troupe, 166
 Kang Land Sale, Feb., Result of, 184;
 Notice of, Aug., 382; Result of, 421
 Labour Question in Pahang, 420
 Lake Club, General Meeting, 3, 362,
 386; Concert at, 184; Billiard Handi-
 cap, 366; Tennis, 366
 Library Rules, Selangor, 315
 Masonic Hall Co., General Meeting, 168
 Museum, 3; Visit of Mr. Treacher, 18,
 53; Visit of Mr. Rodger, 59; Com-
 mittee Meeting, 36, 70, 101, 153, 185,
 220, 233, 286, 351, 381, 397; Mr.
 Baxendale appointed Chairman, 67;
 Resignation, 397
 Musicians' Entertainment, 251
 Opening K. Kubu Extension and laying
 Foundation Stone of Government
 Offices, 17, 37
 Pahang Cart-road, 319
 Pensions, Rate of, 400
 Protestant Cemetery, 418
 Read Lodge, Election of Master, 3;
 Consecration of Masonic Hall, 20,
 42; Annual Installation Meeting, 57;
 Dinner to W. Bro. Watkins, 202
 Recreation Club, K. Lumpur, 236, 266,
 314
 Residency, Dance at the, 117
 Rodger, Mr. J. P., arrival of, 17, 33;
 Scientific Society, 318, 396
 Selangor Club; Dance at, 2, 362; New
 Year's Eve at, 133; Committee Meet-
 ing, 2, 35, 69, 100, 152, 163, 220, 253,
 285, 315, 362, 397; Billiard Handicap,
 3, 36, 57, 86; Half-yearly Meeting,
 52, 266; Moonlight Band, 100, 135,
 282, 381; Huttenbach Testimonial,
 134; Cigarette Concert, 183; Sale of
 Papers, 363, 382; Notice of Concert,
 417
 Selangor Fire Brigade General Meeting,
 153; Competitions, 316, 349; Dance,
 352; Appointment of Officers, 379;
 Brigade Dinner, 396
 Selangor Planter's Association, Com-
 mittee Meeting, 34; General Meet-
 ing, 85, 129, 186, 200, 235, 275, 363,
 391; Annual Report, 191; Recruiting
 Tamil Labour, 409
 Societies Regulation, Exemptions, 332
 St. Andrew's Dinner, 62, 67, 103
 Technical Institute, Ceylon, 154
 Tigers, 20, 35, 63, 68, 85, 102, 136, 154, 167,
 216, 252
 Treacher Scholarship, 17, 19
 Treacher, Mr. W. H., Dinner to, 18; De-
 parture of, 19, 33
 Ulu Bernam Pass, 203
 Visitor, Letter from a, 52

VERSE.

- Confusion worse Confounded, 169
 2/2, 21

NOTES AND NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES MITCHELL, K. C. M. G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, accompanied by the Hon. Major McCallum, R. E., C. M. G., Colonial Engineer, Captain Herbert, A. D. C., and Mr. W. P. Burra, Assistant Private Secretary, arrived off the Kuala Klang Police Station about 4.30 a.m. on Tuesday morning the 11th, and went straight on to Klang followed by the Government launch *Enid*, on which were the Resident and the District Officer, Klang. His Excellency left by special train for Kuala Lumpur at 7 a.m., and was met at the Main Station by the Members of the State Council, the principal Heads of Departments and others. A Guard of Honour of the Selangor Sikh Contingent was in attendance and a salute of 17 guns was fired from the Fort. His Excellency at once proceeded to the Residency and attended to various matters connected with the Estimates of Expenditure for the ensuing year, granting interviews to the Resident Engineer, to the Acting Captain-Superintendent and the State Engineer.

A SPECIAL train at 3 p.m. conveyed His Excellency and his party, accompanied by the Resident and the Resident Engineer, to Kuala Kubu, which was reached in good time, where His Excellency was met by the District Officer and the Acting Resident of Pahang, who had made a record walk to Kuala Lipis and back to Kuala Kubu. His Excellency walked out to the commencement of the road to Pahang, and returned to the District Officer's house just in time to escape a severe squall of wind and rain. After dinner at the District Officer's quarters, the Resident and the Resident Engineer returned by train to Kuala Lumpur, which was reached by midnight.

THE following morning early His Excellency and party, re-inforced by Mr. Clifford, of Pahang, started for Pahang on ponies secured for them by Mr. Holmes, Assistant Superintendent of Police. Telegrams have since been received by the Resident to the effect that His Excellency had reached Kuala Lipis, after a good journey, in splendid weather, on the 16th. The journey was continued from Kuala Lipis on the morning of the 18th and His Excellency will probably reach Singapore *via* Pekan on the 24th or 25th.

HIS EXCELLENCY has very kindly consented to return to Kuala Lumpur by the 6th October to formally open the Kuala Kubu section of the Ulu Selangor Extension, Selangor Government Railway, to lay the foundation stone of the Government Offices, and perform other public ceremonies.

MRS. TREACHER held an "At Home" in the Residency Grounds on Monday night, at 9 p.m. The band was in attendance, it was a fine moonlight night, and a number of visitors were present. Another "At Home" was held yesterday afternoon.

THE Resident, Mrs. Treacher, and Miss Enid Treacher will probably leave the State on the evening of the 7th October to catch the French mail steamer *Natal* at Singapore on the 9th. The Resident expects to be away for fifteen months.

MR. YAP KWAN SENG, Captain China, on the occasion of the Governor's recent visit, presented His Excellency with a boulder of tin ore weighing about half a ton, which His Excellency was pleased to graciously accept, and its destination will be the Singapore Museum.

MR. H. A. W. AYLESBURY, Dr. Chambre Leech, L.L.D., State Treasurer, Perak, and Mrs. Leech were recently visitors at the Residency. We hear that Mr. M. Stonor, has returned to the State. Mr. C. E. F. Sanderson arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday, after a short vacation in England. Mr. W. W. Bailey, of Johore, was in Kuala Lumpur last week on business connected with his concession here.

THE tin revenue collected up to the 15th inst., amounted to \$981,000; the total estimate for the whole year being \$961,700.

ON Friday night, the 14th inst., a dance was given at the Selangor Club. The room was nicely decorated, the floor in good order, and the band in capital tune. The Entertainment Committee, who are supposed to see that at least one entertainment per month is provided, had, in accordance with the desire of several, announced a dance for August; as the Secretary, however, stated that this form of entertainment usually resulted in a loss to the funds of the Club, it was resolved that a fee should be charged those who attended: hence the new departure of the tickets bearing in the left hand corner the legend "\$1."

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday, the 12th inst.; Mr. Ebdon was in the

chair, and Mr. Bligh, Secretary, and Messrs. Holmes, Paxon and Russell were present. Messrs. G. De Souza and K. Trutwein were elected members of the Club, and among other business a revised tariff for drinks was framed, to come into force with October.

At the regular monthly meeting of Read Lodge, No. 2337, Kuala Lumpur, held on the 17th inst., Bro. Russell, S.W., was elected Master for the ensuing year, Bro. Lammers re-elected Treasurer, Bro. C. Stewart re-elected Tyler, and Bros. Paxon and Day, Auditors. A supper was held after the closing of the Lodge. The date for the consecration of the new Masonic Hall is not yet definitely fixed; it will, however, be some time in October.

THERE will be a General Meeting of the members of the Lake Club on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 6.30 p.m., when, in addition to other business, certain alterations and additions to the rules will be considered.

A VISITOR to the Museum has expressed his disappointment at the size of its solitary stuffed specimen of an elephant: the specimen in question is that of a baby, and if anyone were to present the Museum with a tusker, the Committee would be hard put to find house room for it in the present cramped premises. Apropos of the Museum, the Committee should certainly invite His Excellency to visit the collection during his approaching visit.

THE *Perak Pioneer* says:—"Mr. G. W. Welman, Government Secretary of Selangor, is we hear to become Superintendent of Sungei Ujong, in place of a Resident, that appointment being abolished. We congratulate him on his prospective promotion. It will be remembered he was once Assistant Magistrate of Matang rising rapidly by force of sheer merit."

WE are sorry to learn that the village of Ulu Langat, which has of late been making such considerable progress, was on the night of the 18th instant the scene of a disastrous fire, eleven houses recently erected being entirely destroyed. Further details are not yet to hand.

THE Billiard Handicap at the Selangor Club announced some time since is now being played off. The game is 250 up, 1st prize, a silver cup; 2nd prize, a billiard cue. The Rules are—(1) The ordinary charge will be made for the game; (2) Players are requested to arrange with their opponents as to the day and hour they wish to play,

the same to be duly notified on the slate in the Club; (3) Should players differ in their selection, the new table takes preference; (4) Any player, after notifying as in Rule 2, failing to attend at the hour agreed upon will be scratched and charged for the game; (5) The runner-up to take 2nd prize. The handicapping is as follows:

F. F. King ...	-50	E. Roe ...	+30	B. Baxendale	+ 80
S. Coen ...	-30	A. Beck ...	+40	P. Gasille ...	+ 80
W. Mitchell ...	<i>scratch</i>	A. C. Harper	+40	A. Yzelman	+ 80
E. Neubronner	„	D. Aeria ...	+50	J. Glassford	+ 85
W. Venning...	„	C. Cormac ...	+50	R. Meikle ...	+ 85
S. Davies ...	+10	H. Day ...	+50	R. Bidwell	+ 90
P. Anchant ...	+20	J. French ...	+50	P. Hoffner	+100
W. Boyer ...	+20	H. O. Maynard	+50	A. Bligh ...	+120
G. Bowine ...	+20	H. Neubronner	+50	W. T. Cooke	+120
G. Cumming...	+25	H. Scott ...	+50	D. Macreath	+125
D. Highet ...	+25	F. Porcher ...	+70	H. Hüttenbach	+175

THE shooting for the Maxwell Cup and Handicap has been postponed to the 29th and 30th inst. A Lottery will be held in connection with the handicap, which will be posted at the Selangor Club early next week. It is expected there will be about 20 competitors. At the last meeting of the Committee of the Rifle Association several new members were elected, and it is hoped a new interest will be shewn in this branch of sport. The Hon. Secretary has received the following communication from Mr. Quay Guan Hin:—

KUALA LUMPUR, 17th September, 1894.

“SIR,—I forward herewith a Bank receipt for \$100, which I have placed to the credit of the Selangor Rifle Association's account. I shall be glad if you will let your Committee know, and have a Cup ordered at your earliest convenience, to be competed for among members of your Association and to be called ‘The Quay Guan Hin Cup.’

“The conditions which I should wish you to lay down are as follows:—(a) Competition open to members of Selangor Rifle Association resident in Selangor; (b) N. R. A. Regulations to be adhered to; (c) Seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with one optional sighting shot; (d) Quarterly competition—that is, once every three months; (e) Cup to become absolute property of the competitor winning it four times, not necessarily in succession; (f) Cup to remain in fustody of the Association until won finally.

“I have given this prize to the Selangor Rifle Association as an encouragement to good marksmanship and I hope it will add to the success of the Association, the prosperity of which I shall always watch with the keenest interest.

“I beg to remain yours faithfully, QUAY GUAN HIN.”

SELANGOR—PAST AND PRESENT.

AS to the past: it is heavy work wading through the Selangor State Papers and Blue Books, although to me most interesting. If my time would permit of it, nothing would give me more pleasure than to constitute myself the historian from the earliest times even down to the present day, when I could conclude with a description of that beautiful, interesting and go-ahead place Kuala Lumpur, as it is at the present.

It was asked me: How your country Selangor ever became a field for the go-ahead enterprise of young Englishmen? How the English Government undertook to protect the State of Selangor; to reduce anarchy and rebellion against the constituted authority; to put down wholesale piracy; to establish a settled Government, and to guarantee absolute cessation of deeds of piracy and violence? All this was done by the English Government when they undertook to "protect" Selangor under what is now known as "the Residential system"—a better system of government on the whole than annexation (although a good deal can be said on both sides of that question). It is certainly a cheaper system, and does not create that heartburning in the soul of the patriot which annexation does, and leaves a certain amount of independence to the Protected State, which is much prized by the lazy-going Malay, who is full of pride and swagger, but withal lovable, because a man of courage—aye! and energy, when sufficiently roused—with charming manners when properly treated.

Suffice to say of ancient times, that apparently the first treaty between Selangor and the Honourable East India Company was made on 22nd August, 1818, and when the English Government at last interfered in the cause of law and order in February, 1874, this treaty was referred to.

Your present Sultan, Abdul Samat, called Abdul Meshed, is of Bugis descent. He is proud of that fact. The Bugis were a warlike race of Malays originally from the Celebes. Of your Sultan's progenitors, one settled at Rhio and became Raja, then the other brother came to Klang, formerly called Callang—the name Salangore, Salangor or Selangor is supposed to be a corruption of the word Callang; rather difficult to trace; still, it was not known as an ancient Malay name of the place.

Your first Sultan was Sri Sultan Ibrahim Shah, King of Selangor, 1825, and the father of your present Sultan.*

To him succeeded Sultan Mahomed, who was the grandfather of Raja Mahdi. I never heard it stated that Raja Mahdi was illegitimate, although his grandfather had many illegitimate sons, whose descendants are now amongst you. It is nothing uncommon for a brother to succeed a brother amongst the Malays when the direct issue is a mere child, but it was this trouble in the succession which caused your venerable old Sultan to have a troubled reign for many years, and gave an excuse for his family sometimes to side with

* "Sultan Abdul Samad is the son of Raja Dolah, a younger brother of Sultan Mohammed, who succeeded Sultan Ibrahim."—*Administration Report, 1889*, by the Hon. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G.

him sometimes against him. In all this family squabble the *deus ex machina* was that highly civilised Malay gentleman, who is still with you living at Klang (Tunku Kudin) Tunku Dia Udin. At one time (having married the Sultan's daughter Tunku Chi) he is the Yam Tuan's (Yang-di-per-Tuan) "dear son;" at another, the Wakil (representative who, against His Highness's will, keeps him, the Sultan, blocked up at Jugra short of necessary stores, etc.); and then turning up from Kedah (his elder brother was Sultan of Kedah) with 500 fighting men to help the Sultan against his rebellious family.

The Straits of Malacca have been from all times celebrated for pirates. The old Company's ships often fought with them and destroyed them, and Sherard Osborn has left on record his service against these pirates. The worst, however, of all the pirates were the Selangor ones. The coast aided them and they made good their escape down the Callang Straits or up the many creeks ending in a Malay stockade. While other pirates were broken men robbing for a living, the Selangor men had an organised system of piracy, and were either led by their chiefs, or obeying the orders of their chiefs—the lion's share of the booty going to the chief. These pirates, not content with plunder, then tried to bring fish to their nets by tampering with the lights, thus wrecking or attempting to wreck vessels. But their boldness came to a point when the pirates from Jugra attacked Cape Rachado light-house, shortly after or just before the case of piracy at Jugra brought the thing to a climax, and the English Government, represented by Sir Andrew Clarke and many ships of the English fleet, at last interfered. This is the last practical raid of consequence, and nine men were executed.

It must have been in 1874 or 1875 I received my appointment as Collector and Magistrate at Langkat from H.E. Sir William Jervois, my recommendation for the post being five years' experience (principally as Treasurer) in the Sarawak Government Service. On my arrival at Klang, I found Mr. Davidson in the position of H.B.M. Resident. Just before my arrival Captain Douglas had been appointed to relieve him as Resident, *pro. tem.*, and to await confirmation of his appointment.

Captain Douglas had made up his mind that Klang was the natural capital of Selangor because it was the seaport, and he was not in favour of making progress at Kuala Lumpur. This policy delayed the development of Kuala Lumpur for about five years. In consequence, for some years the government of the large Chinese mining community of Kuala Lumpur and neighbouring districts was administered by the Captain China, a very intelligent man, named Yap Ah Loy.*

It was during this time that I made my only visit to what was then, as now, known as Kuala Lumpur, in company with Mr. Syers and a newspaper correspondent, Mr. Scott. We went up the river in the steam launch which preceded the *Abdul Samad* to the landing-place built for the convenience of the only public work then in hand—namely, the "Damansara Road." We rode some distance on ponies sent ahead by a barge the night before, and then walked by a jungle

* See *Selangor Journal*, Vol. I., No. 12., p. 184.

path, sometimes along slippery batangs, sometimes across them and generally in swampy black soil. The country was quite covered with heavy jungle till we reached a red earth scaur, and got a view of the village of Kuala Lumpur. Kuala Lumpur consisted of a fairly good loose board house occupied by the Captain China, the most hospitable of men, and his house was surrounded by atap houses occupied by his coolies. On my late visit to Kuala Lumpur I tried to locate the house, and think it was situate where the two rivers, the Gombak and the Klang, unite. Next morning we rode on ponies supplied by our host the Captain China to the range dividing Ulu Klang from Ulu Langat, a steep but not very lofty hill, which we climbed hand over hand, and let ourselves down on the other side of this range into Ulu Langat. The ridge was so precipitous that one could sit on the top with one leg in Klang and the other in Langat. We then walked down the River Langat looking at and admiring Reko on the way (Reko then belonged to Sungei Ujong), until we met the Government boat sent from Bandar Langat to meet us.

In those days, the little clearing there was about Kuala Lumpur, save tin mining, was in tapioca, and a railway from Klang to Kuala Lumpur was spoken of as a desirable but almost impossible thing. There was no money to make it with, and the natural difficulties were considered insurmountable. They were, in truth, small; but a swamp and a bridge across the River Klang were considered to render it impossible. The slowly-made and long-delayed Damansara Road was thought all-sufficient with the aid of bullock-carts to convey the trade to and fro—that is, the tin to Klang and the opium, arrack and rice from Klang. Another idea was that if the railway could be made it never could pay.

The consistent piracy of the Jugra and Klang folk, which seems first to have drawn the attention of the English Government to the necessity of interfering in the cause of law and order, ceased with the "new system," and only two cases occurred of quite a different complexion. One, a set of ruffians prowling along the coast stopped at poor Chinese fishermen's huts and robbed them of the few cash and necessities of life they possessed and murdered the Malacca caretakers. They were captured and brought to justice, principally through the exertions of the late Tunku Panglima Raja and your present Sergeant-Major, Ali: both received *kudos* for the affair and some reward. This proves that there is nothing so good as setting an old pirate to catch pirates, because I believe my dear old friend the Tunku Panglima Raja had been, in what he probably would have called "the good old times," a pirate of pirates. He was the Sultan's father-in-law, and the father of a rather turbulent but very pleasant companion, Raja Mahmoud. The other case was that of wrecking rice from a Malacca boat which had run on shore off Kanchong, where the Tunku lived. Out of this he did not come quite so well, but there were two sides to the case: a greedy Malacca Chinaman anxious to make the Government pay for his loss, and an old freebooter who had saved life and shewn much hospitality and assistance and then helped himself to more or less of the swag.

So much of the past; and now for the present, which I must give you principally as extracts from my diary.

Left Singapore on Saturday, 25th August, 1894, by *Sappho*; passengers, Capt. Lyons, Mr. Foster, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kindersley and others. The *Sappho*, a delightful steamer to travel by; very smart, fast and beautifully clean, with a most genial pleasant and hospitable skipper, Captain Wahl, universally popular. A great improvement on the old style of boats, *The Telegraph*, etc. Not that one had not good times aboard the *Pyah Pekhet*, now stranded, when Captain Joyce commanded her. Very expensive I thought \$15 passage to Klang, which did not include the liquor consumed—it is double the old rates, if I remember. Called at Port Dickson, where I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Mr. Douglas, the son of my old chief, Captain Douglas. A mighty handsome fellow, as he promised to be some fifteen years ago, when I last saw him, and I am told newly married to a very handsome wife.

At 4.15 next day, Sunday, 25th August, arrived at Klang. Place not much changed in any way, and has a poor, rather broken-down appearance. Arrived at Kuala Lumpur after dark. As I knew no one there, was rather at a loss where to put up. Mr. Kindersley offered to carry me out to his coffee plantation, but as it was nearly six miles out of Kuala Lumpur, I felt that I would be rather gravelled so far away, and I had come to see that most enterprising place Kuala Lumpur. My fellow-passenger, Mr. Forster, introduced me to Mr. Hall, of the well-known firm of Engineers, Messrs. Howarth, Erskine & Co., and he took compassion on me, and we drove to his charming bungalow, whence one obtains a beautiful view.

Monday, 27th August.—Till this morning I did not see Kuala Lumpur, and the more I see the place the more I admire it. Nature has been kind in giving a plain surrounded by undulating ground and small hills backed by ranges so lofty as to aspire to be mountains, wooded to the top, broken by great rocks, in which are the far-famed Batu Caves. On one of the higher of the small hills is placed the Residency, on another the Law Courts, on another the Public Offices, on another the Barracks, while many others are occupied with charming snug-looking bungalows, with the railway running through the valleys between. The centre of the township is a plain, used for drill-ground, cricket, football and lawn tennis. On the road round this plain are some most substantial buildings—the Bank (the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), the Post Office, the Club, nicknamed the "Spotted Dog," the site for the new Public Offices, the Railway Offices, and a handsome block of new shops in course of erection. John Chinaman has for long settled the style of building which suits his business—the narrow verandah along the street with the shop behind and dwelling-rooms above. This is so at Singapore, Hongkong, etc. But you have space and land to spare, the consequence is large, wide, well-metalled roads with plenty of ventilation. Very different to the close, stuffy, unwholesome lanes and closes of Hongkong, where the plague is bred.

I leave to the last the most beautiful feature of your fine town,

the Public Park or Gardens. I think the most beautiful and most successful piece of landscape gardening I have seen; better than the Singapore Botanical Gardens, because more spacious and the ground more diversified. Then, I dislike artificial water, which generally means stagnant water; but the lake in your park is charming, made by the damming up of a stream, and clear, clean and bright, with little natural islands, and an escape for overflow over a spill, the rush of water shewing how free the inlet must be. But, of course, your park is not yet completed, much in the gardening way requires to be done: more shrubs and shrubberies, not such an expanse of grass; flowering trees and shrubs are required. And, if wise, your Gardens Committee should stick to those indigenous to the soil, plenty are to be found in the surrounding jungles—nothing more depressing than to see imported trees and shrubs languishing and unhealthy.

Tuesday, 28th August.—I asked my host, Mr. Hall, for a shake-down for the night, but ended in staying with him for ten days, and do not believe that I outstayed my welcome, and do believe that I have made a friend for life. Mr. Hall's business requires him to keep two horses, and he is the owner of two carriages; therefore, a smart victoria and a good strong grey horse, with a driver, were at my disposal during my stay—an immense advantage to a visitor.

Called on H.B.M. Resident, Mr. Treacher. He asked me what he could do for me? I at once said that I desired to visit the Sultan at Jugra; he most kindly placed the Government steam yacht lying at Klang, the *Esmeralda*, at my disposal.

Thursday, 30th August.—Drove to the coffee estate "Hawthornden." A most beautiful drive through lovely scenery. At last amongst the coffee trees. Found Mr. Davis at home; he took us off to see two draught bulls which had been mauled by a tiger. The tiger sprang from the jungle on to the back of one and then went for the hind legs and tail of the other. Mr. Kindersley came over from the adjoining estate, "Wardieburn," to breakfast. We drove home by a circuitous route past Ulu Klang village, where barracks for Sikh Police are to be built to check Pahang raiders from crossing the border.

It struck me that Kuala Lumpur was always at high pressure. This is uncommon in the tropics. The enervating climate generally leading to a good deal of lounging on long rattan chairs, but I ascribe it to the bright look out a-head. While I was at Kuala Lumpur the coffee crop was looking splendid, a heavy and healthy crop. Of course, some of the young plantations, such as "Hawthornden," "Lincoln," and "Wardieburn" were pre-eminently good. The high spirits of the young men and their younger assistants arose from their having discounted in their sanguine minds a glorious future of immense profits, and being at that time of life (from twenty to thirty) when young men are full of spirits and hope. These good fellows thought nothing of walking a matter of eight or nine miles into Kuala Lumpur to play a game of football, which lasted about an hour; and they *did* play—strong, stark, clean-limbed men charging each other like buffaloes and rushing and tearing about the plain. Afterwards, while doffing their playing clothes, a

showy club uniform of yellow and red, for their ordinary attire, every lung from every big man seemed exercised upon his own particular piece of melody, creating a discord and row awful to listen to.

The nationalities are many. First, surely, in our sympathies come our young countrymen, the flower of the land, who leave their homes and temperate climate for the tropical jungle (as it was before they came); next, one thinks, should come their servants, nicknamed Klings—Tamils from the Coromandel Coast and British subjects. Here they find a home in every way suitable for their dark skins. They are not the most interesting of mortals, but human beings able and willing to work when properly treated and properly managed. Then the people of the country, the Malays, interesting and pleasant companions, but with an invincible laziness—that is, an objection to steady work of any sort—but with pleasant manners, and good for a spurt at anything, moreover, the people for whom and through whom we hold the country of Selangor. Last, but not least, comes the practical and industrious Chinese. They were the people who exploited this country, their indefatigable industry and energy in mining tin through bad times and good made this the great tin-producing country before planting was thought of, and they shewed good fight in the old days of anarchy, always supporting the law of order and government as represented by the constituted power, as against the unconstituted power of Raja Mahdi and his following; and also shewing a power of self-government amongst themselves. Yet their very industry, the tin mining, or rather quarrying, the backbone of the country, does a world of mischief to fine cultivable land, and the traveller passes over miles and miles of waste land in all directions, the played-out tin mines, now seas of lalang and unable to produce anything. 'Tis sad and ugly and should be somewhat checked. The Chinese should be obliged to use, and not having it themselves to employ, scientific geological knowledge in exploring for new tin mines, and then be obliged to bore so consistently that they can demonstrate to scientific men that there is sufficient quantity of tin *biji* to make it probable that the working will be remunerative.

Saturday, 1st September.—In this prosperous and happy paradise there are two things I don't like—the Land Acts and the Law Courts. If the Resident should be the incarnation of justice, be an angel from heaven, he could not reconcile the apparently just demands of the tin-mining Chinese and the coffee-planting Englishman. At present, I am told, if a Chinese towkay or kongsi fancies a piece of white sandy soil as likely to contain tin, even in the middle of a plantation, he can demand a grant under the mineral rights—which is rough on the English planter.

Then there is the want of lawyers and legal advice. I know this is a troubled question. The veteran Resident, Sir Hugh Low, when Resident of Perak, said that he would not allow an English lawyer into the country in his professional capacity, and other distinguished and well-known Residents have followed suit. Not a bad idea, if it were possible to continue it; but in a country growing so fast as Selangor—a country rushing from babyhood to manhood by

leaps and bounds—the want has produced a class of what are called petition writers, who are licensed to draw up petitions for Court cases. Not altogether, from what I hear, a boon to the State.

Left Klang about three o'clock, with a party of friends, on board that most beautiful steam yacht the *Esmeralda*. As soon as we arrived Inche—the Sultan's Secretary, came on board with a message from the Sultan to say that if I had arrived at four o'clock he could have stayed up to see me, but that six o'clock was too late, so therefore, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Sunday, 2nd September.—Dined with Mr. and Mrs. Turney and their children, everything very comfortable and good. I take an interest in Mr. Turney's bungalow, having chosen the site, planned the bungalow and supervised the building myself. I still think it is the best house to live in in the whole Malay Peninsula. I passed the night with much comfort in the stranger's bedroom, known as the Resident's room, although seldom occupied by Captain Douglas, as he preferred staying on board the steam launch *Abdul Samad* on his visits to Jugra. The rest of the party stayed on board the *Esmeralda*. Drove with Mr. Turney all round the hill of Jugra, ("Parcelar,") on roads which are quite good for wheels where the traffic is small. Roads that were not thought of in my days—some made for convenience, some made to open up plantation land. The coffee generally poor when compared with Kuala Lumpur, and interspersed with pisangs, possibly useful for shade, but a mistake in planting as using up the soil. On our way home called upon the Sultan, who saw us in his Balei, with him were his grandson, the Raja Muda, the heir apparent—Slaiman (Suleiman) we used to call him when a boy, at that time anxious to play lawn tennis; always a good, well-behaved lad.

Tunku Alang's (Raja Yacub) son, Usop, called upon me; he won my heart by bringing me a present of durien. The Sultan's principal conversation was the wonderful yield of fruit this season. When he heard that I had not tasted a durien since I saw him last he seemed astonished and ordered one to be found, although the season for durien in Jugra was over. I could see no change in the appearance of the Sultan. When I first saw him, nearly twenty years ago, he looked a very old man, and now he looks less old and more happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Turney treated us right royally, giving us—myself and very large party—a most sumptuous tiffin, excellent alike in quantity and quality and great variety. We then embarked and took a run up to see the site of the Bandar Langat. It has gone, has ceased to exist. It had its use; it was situate where the River Langat and the River Jugra divide and an endeavour to run tin or smuggle opium into the Ulu could have been stopped. Now Kuala Klang is so well watched that it is not required.

Monday, 3rd September.—Anchored at Kuala Klang last night; came up this morning; breakfast at Rest House at Klang; and so concluded a very pleasant picnic trip for which we have to thank the Resident.

Hard cash is lamentably scarce in this "richest land in the world," so most of the trade is done in produce which the farmers around exchange for such articles as they need. The Store is the parliament and club-house of the settlement. Hither come the "old soldiers," as they love to call themselves, the relics of the "Grand Army of the Potomac." The chief delight of these worthies is to fight their battles o'er again.

If one feels inclined for a chat with them it is only necessary to express an opinion that Grant was a first-rate general, and immediately their tongues will be loosened. Be very careful how you indulge in this sort of remark if your time is by any means valuable. I have seen men do it and be forthwith conducted through the entire Civil War from Fort Sumter to the fall of Richmond. Should by any chance two or more of these worthies be gathered together it is astonishing what a large amount of "authentic history" one finds is still unlearned. They are not at all troubled by comparisons, these good citizens: Sherman's march to the sea is simply the finest march on record; Gettysburgh the greatest battle in the world's history; and U. S. Grant, as a general, without a peer since the days of Adam.

It is a little trying on occasions, this sort of thing, but it has to be endured, for simple argument is a mere waste of breath. The farmers are, of course, the mainstay of the community. Sundays is the great day for them. "Town" will then be alive with moving wagons loaded with happy looking men and women. Each of these latter is calculating how far the case of eggs she has saved up during the week will go towards buying that ravishing material she saw last Sunday but hadn't funds enough to buy; or, in the case of some, whether the long-suffering storekeeper cannot be induced to let the credit run just a little longer.

It is a cosmopolitan crowd indeed that assembles on these occasions. There are representatives of almost every nationality. Amongst them are Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Germans, Dutch, Irish, Swedes and Norwegians—all these peoples have settlements in the neighbourhood. The Dutch and Bohemians are the most successful farmers. Of the latter, it is said by Americans, who are not so thrifty, that what they cannot sell they give to the pigs and what the pigs can't eat they eat themselves. This indictment, however, may be taken as a trifle malicious.

The Irish are a noisy lot, but they have the faculty of combining for an end which enables them to shew up very strong on election days. They have not, however, forgotten "the Ould Country," as may readily be supposed when St. Patrick's Day comes round. The whole countryside then resounds with the dolorous strains of—

" 'Tis the most distressful country
That ever yet was seen,
For they're killin' men and wimmin
For a-wearin' of the green."

The amount of pathos a half-tipsy Patrick can extract from this ditty would hardly be credited.

Leaving generalities, let us now call on one or two of the principal inhabitants. Just across the road is a small house with white dimity curtains. Here live the two Miss Halls, faded maiden ladies of the most eminent respectability. They were "raised down South," you know, and have seen better days. The outward and visible sign of their lost grandeur is the black silk dress that each wears on Sunday, very battered and old-fashioned, but still real silk, trimmed with funereal jet ornaments. If you call there they will soon tell you "how different things used to be down in South Carolina," where they owned a plantation. Poor old things, it is a shame to chaff them. Why should they not nurse the recollection of the days of their youth, those dear old times when woolly-headed Sambo was as yet not manumitted and the plantation was wont to echo with the strains of the darkie's fiddle and the sound of his big feet pounding the boards to the tune of "Old Zip Coon"? Theirs is a harmless little conceit enough and hurts no one. It is their only peccadillo, barring "tea and scandals," which latter failing they seem to share in common with all but soft.

A little down the street is a large space of ground, surrounding the site of the principal dwelling-house of the place. The latter is a wooden structure with a red shingle roof. There is a garden in front with some pretty shade trees. Here live Mr. and Mrs. Lemon, the pillars of the church and the leaders of society. Mrs. Lemon is an extremely pious old lady of the Methodist persuasion. She takes a great pride in her house and in the ordering thereof, and is cordially detested by the neighbours for "putting on airs." This is the one sin for which there is no forgiveness. If the old lady had renounced every Christian virtue she might still have passed muster—*but*, "she tries to put on style"! This is the unpardonable thing. Mr. Lemon is a very simple old gentleman; he does not concern himself about style; he is afraid of Mrs. L., who objects to his free and easy way of walking in his shirt-sleeves, and is perpetually rounding him up for various breaches of her standard of etiquette. The old man's mind is in the clouds, he is a scientist. Come behind the house, and he will be delighted to shew you an ingenious wire track on which he designs to run a large bucket right down to the spring at the bottom of the garden. After waiting a few minutes he winds up a large winch, made from the wheel of an obsolete mower, and hey, presto! up comes the bucket full of clear fresh—no, confound it, "something's gone wrong with the works." However, this time you will see, and with that the old man gives the wheel a twirl and away goes the bucket at a tremendous pace down the track till about half way, when it strikes a kink somewhere and leaps wildly into the air, and comes clatter crash on to the stones. The old man in the meanwhile has forgotten the wheel in his excitement about the bucket, and the handle twirling round catches in some part of his garments; the shock of this, which he tells you nearly jerked his eye-teeth out, brings matters to a crisis, and the old fellow is obliged to descend, replace the bucket on the track, and ignominiously pull it down to the spring. He then

proceeds to shew you how it *will* work "just as soon as I have altered the gearing a little." We cannot stop to examine his wonderful hydraulic ram—which was a magnificent success in every particular save that of pumping water—but must walk on down the street.



CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

PAHANG DISTURBANCES.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—In your issue of September 7th, under the heading "Pahang Disturbances," you print an extract from the *Straits Times*. Curiously enough, almost every statement contained in it is incorrect. Seeing that your extract is from the newspaper which we all know and love—chiefly on account of its unvarying accuracy—this alone would be sufficiently remarkable to call for special comment; but this, nevertheless, is not the reason which prompts me to write to you on the subject. The extract in question gives a wholly false impression of all that occurred, and not only vastly increases the importance of such work as it fell to my lot to perform, but does so at the expense of those who were with me.

The facts are these—my Malays joined Colonel Walker on July 28th. Prior to joining Colonel Walker my scouts had had one brush with the rebels. When the two columns had joined, our united forces moved forward after the rebels, and both Colonel Walker's men and my own Malays took part in the fight on July 30th. Only one of the rebels' guns was captured. The fight can hardly be called a "success," and though it is true that we had to fall back for want of food, it is very doubtful whether anything of importance could have been effected by a prolonged pursuit, since the enemy had scattered in all directions, being completely broken up into small detached parties of three or four men each.

The united columns fell back, and when the pursuit was taken up again it was conducted by a small party of Dyaks and Sikhs under Mr. Duff, the roads by which the rebels were bound to pass being held by my Malays and by the Kelantan force. The latter, as is now well known, passed the rebels through their camp, ferried them across the river, and thus helped them to escape from the *cul de sac* into which they had been driven. Had we succeeded in capturing the rebels the credit would have been due to the people who were with me, and not to me alone as is inferred in the extract you print.

The responsibility of our return is entirely my own.

I think if you compare this plain statement of fact with the extract from the *Straits Times* you will find that the former contradicts the latter in almost every particular.—I have, etc., HUGH CLIFFORD.

10th September, 1894.

SIDEWALKS.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—A very excellent work is being done by the Sanitary Board—namely, the planting of trees along many of the roads in the town. But however grateful the eventual result of this work may be to the weary pedestrian on a hot day, there is another improvement which, to my mind, would afford the timid pedestrian, especially when the shades of night are falling, quite as much satisfaction and a far greater feeling of security than is at present enjoyed, and that is the forming of a raised and kerbed sidewalk on at least one side of the more important roads—Damansara Road, Batu Road, etc.—not to mention some of the narrow cross streets in the town, where it is at times positively dangerous to walk. Everybody who is anybody—or any way approaching anybody—must have a trap, dogcart, or carriage of some kind; at least, that is the general idea. And when one thinks of the dusty or muddy and footpathless roads and streets of the town, the idea is not to be wondered at. Let anyone think, who has happened to watch a lady, say at 5.30 in the afternoon, making her way on foot along the Damansara Road between the Railway Station and Market Street, having to evade and dodge first a dashing dog-cart, then a rikisha, then the pair-horsed arrangement of the towkay, and a carriage and a gharry and a bullock cart—and then say whether a sidewalk is not a want that is very much felt, or whether it is surprising, under the circumstances, that a man should feel it impossible to let his women-folk go on foot, and so keeps or hires a conveyance when often he can't afford it. Please Mr. Sanitary Board—or should we say “Mrs.”—give the matter of sidewalks your early attention: it has been done at Pudo, why not in Kuala Lumpur?—I am, etc., JALAN KAKI.

VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—The following extract shews that Perak still leads the way:—
“From the *Perak Pioneer* it would appear that in the Perak out-stations the move to organise volunteer detachments is continuing. At a meeting of 23 residents in the Kinta District it was decided to form such a force. To Captain Metcalfe's proposal that it should consist of infantry, an amendment was carried by 11 to 9 that the corps should be mounted.

“The difficulty about the Perak movement is the question of an oath of allegiance, which cannot well be given to a Malay Sultan by British subjects. This would have to be dispensed with and an oath of obedience substituted, and in order to regularise the status of these volunteer detachments and to provide for some constitutional responsibility of command and control, it might be found necessary to affiliate them as volunteer companies to the 1st Perak Sikhs. This would give to these proposed companies a status and a recognition by the Government and Military Authorities of the Colony (under the Perak Sikhs Ordinance) which it is difficult to see how otherwise they might acquire.”

It is the *mounted* corps that attracts volunteers. Who wants to march about with a gun in this climate?—I am, etc., Q.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HIS Excellency the Governor is expected to arrive at Kuala Lumpur to-morrow morning and to proceed by the special train to Kuala Kubu, where the formal opening of that portion of the railway extension is timed to take place at 10.30 a.m. After the ceremony His Excellency and visitors will be entertained at breakfast, and then leave by special train for Kuala Lumpur, which will be reached by 2.30 p.m. At 4.30 the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the New Government Offices will be performed by His Excellency; at 5.15 a visit will be paid to the Victoria Institution, and at 5.45 H.E. will be received by the members of the Craft at the New Masonic Hall. It is probable that His Excellency will leave for Singapore the following morning. Saturday will be observed as a public holiday.

MR. SPOONER, who for some time past has been very unwell, left Kuala Lumpur yesterday for Darjeeling, for a couple of months' change and rest, accompanied by Mrs. Spooner. We hope that the change will greatly benefit him.

MR. SWETTENHAM paid a flying visit to Kuala Lumpur last week, arriving by the *Mena* on the Monday and leaving the following afternoon. During his stay he visited the State Factory and the Land and Mines Offices. Mr. R. N. Bland, Officer-in-Charge, Sungei Ujong, was also a visitor at the Residency on Sunday, the 23rd ult., and left for Seremban on the evening of the 24th.

MR. J. P. RODGER is expected to arrive in Kuala Lumpur on Sunday morning, the 7th instant, to act as British Resident during Mr. Treacher's absence on leave.

A VERY graceful and gratifying compliment has been paid to the Resident by Messrs. Yap Kwan Seng (Captain China), Loke Yew, Khu Mah Lek, Wong Chee Siew and Tambusami Pillai, Trustees of the Victoria Institution, who have subscribed a fund for permanent investment for the foundation of a "Treacher Scholarship." As Mr. Treacher said on Saturday night, he takes the keenest interest in the Institution, and nothing could have afforded him more pleasure than thus identifying his name with the cause of education.

WE learn that the Head-master, Mr. Bennett E. Shaw, M.A., has been added to the body of Trustees, and that he will also fill the post of Hon. Secretary and act as "Correspondent" with Government in the affairs of the Institution.

ON Saturday morning, the 29th ult., at 7 a.m., the Resident visited the Museum. He was met by the Committee; the Chairman, Dr. Welch, and Hon. Secretary, Mr. Von Donop, shewing him round the building and the exhibits. Mr. Treacher was pleased with the improvements effected by the recent structural alterations, and admitted that the out-of-the-way position of the Museum was a great drawback to its becoming a popular resort. The total number of visitors for the year up to the end of August was 6,239.

MR. TREACHER was entertained at a dinner on Saturday night, the 29th ult., at the Captain China's house in High Street, given in the Resident's honour by the Captain China (Towkay Yap Kwan Seng), Towkay Loke Yew and Mr. K. Tambusamy Pillai on behalf of the native mercantile community, the gathering being a large and repretative one. After the healths of H.M. the Queen and H.H. the Sultan had been drunk, the Captain China, in proposing the toast of the evening, spoke in high terms of the progress of the State during Mr. Treacher's *régime*, referring to the Victoria Institution, the railway extensions, the opening up of communication with Pahang, and the general advance to be seen in every direction, and expressing the regret that all felt at his coming departure and the hope and pleasure with which his return would be looked forward to. Towkay Loke Yew in a short speech in Chinese, which Mr. Ridges translated, gave some very pretty wishes for Mr. Treacher's safety during his journey home; that he would be received with honour in his native land, and would speedily return to Selangor to carry on his good work and also to take the railway into Pahang. Mr. Tambusamy Pillai, following his brother representative hosts, bore testimony to the fairness and justice of Mr. Treacher as an official and to his kindness and consideration as a friend. The toast was drunk with musical honours. Mr. Treacher—whose rising to reply was the signal for an enthusiastic burst of cheering—apologised for his inability to make an eloquent speech in either Chinese or Malay, and said he must perforce thank them in English for the way in which the toast of his health had been received and for the kind wishes respecting himself and his family which Messrs. Yap Kwan Seng, Loke Yew and Tambusamy Pillai had given expression to. He (the speaker) had for nearly a quarter of a century been in the East and during that time had lived in various parts of it, but he assured his hearers that no place in which he had stayed could leave more pleasant recollections than those he would have of

his sojourn in Selangor. It was, he thought, a most lovely spot; it possessed an earnest and hardworking band of officials; it had an energetic and pushing mercantile community; the great advantages derived from the presence of the law-abiding and indefatigable Chinese were apparent everywhere: and, in fact, he regarded Selangor as a most plucky little State. He begged to point out, however, that the kindness of the proposers of the toast had given him credit for some things to which he could lay no claim—thus, regarding the portion of the railway to be opened next week and the communication with Pahang, he must remind them that Mr. Swettenham, while Resident here, had proposed the extension of the railway to Kuala Kubu and the formation of a cart-road into Pahang; then, as to the Victoria Institution, he really had little to do with its foundation [a statement that was received by the company present with anything but assent]; the Institution was due, he contended, to the public spirit shewn by their hosts of that evening and others of the mercantile community. It was true that he took the keenest and liveliest interest in the cause of education, and that he hoped for great things from the Institution, a hope which, looking to its trustees and head-master, he thought would be realised, and nothing could afford him more gratification and pleasure than the news which he had received of a fund being formed for the foundation of a "Traicher Scholarship" in connection with the Victoria Institution, and he begged to tender his warm and sincere thanks to the promoters of the fund. He again thanked them all for the way in which his health and that of Mrs. Treacher had been drunk, and asked them to drink to the health of their hosts. The toast was drunk, and then followed by another with which Mr. Alexander's name was coupled, and this brought the speeches to a close. There was a song and a recitation from the Messrs. Harper and Mr. Dunman, Dr. Hertz, Mr. Ridges and Mr. Baxendale also sang. The Resident and some of the guests left about midnight, but a heavy downpour of rain shortly after this, kept a large number of the company there some time longer. The following evening Mr. Treacher was a guest at the Mess House.

MR. AND MRS. TREACHER, with their daughter, will probably leave for Singapore on Sunday morning. They carry with them the good wishes of all. With the changes that often occur during a short period among the holders of the post of British Resident in a Native State, it is seldom that a great work can be initiated and completed by anyone occupying that position—at least, it has been so with Selangor for the last five or six years. In one case, however, Mr. Treacher has been particularly fortunate, for during the short time that he has been here the idea of the Victoria Institution has been conceived, and carried out in a manner that must be more than

gratifying to all concerned. The advantages that should accrue from the establishment of this Institution are incalculable, and if, owing to the exigencies of the Service, it happens that Mr. Treacher does not return to Selangor, he leaves here a monument which will ever keep his memory green. Through the kindness of His Excellency, two public ceremonies—namely, the opening of the Kuala Kubu extension of the railway and the laying of the foundation-stone of the New Government Offices—can be added to the list of notable events occurring during Mr. Treacher's rule—a list which already includes many public functions connected with undertakings of great benefit to the State.

THE consecration of the new Masonic Hall has been fixed for Monday, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m. It is expected and hoped by the brethren of Read Lodge that many brethren from the Sister Lodges will be present. There will be a dance at the Masonic Hall the same night.

WE understand that a movement which has been on foot for some time among the late Dr. Little's former colleagues and subordinates, with a view to furnishing a suitable memorial, has resulted in the subscription of the sum of \$100. There are, however, many friends and old patients who would doubtless be glad of the opportunity of tendering a token of their regard for Dr. Little. Subscriptions will be duly received and acknowledged by Dr. Welch or by the Chief Clerk, Medical Department.

A RAWANG Correspondent writes:—"A Malay woman was killed by a tiger at Kuala Garang, about two miles from Rawang, on the evening of the 24th September, at about five o'clock. It appears that she and her husband were picking nuts (*buah brangan*), under a tree only a few yards away from their house, when just as they were about returning Mr. Stripes suddenly pounced upon the unfortunate woman and would no doubt have carried her off had the man not promptly rushed to her assistance, and on whose approach the tiger dropped his victim and cleared into the jungle close by. The poor husband then raised his bleeding and unconscious wife, and supported her in his arms for about a minute or two, when she died, having been terribly bitten a little below her neck, in addition to having her right eye nearly torn out by the tiger's claws."

WE have received a copy of No. III. of "Perak Museum Notes." It contains articles on the Tin Mines and the Mining Industries of Perak, and other papers, by Mr. L. Wray, jun.; a paper on the Padi Industry of Krian, by Dr. H. W. C. Leech, L.L.D., and an Itinerary of a Trip to Gunung Bintang, by Mr. G. A. Lefroy. All the papers, a round dozen of them, are most interesting reading. It is published at

SELANGOR TRADING AND COFFEE CURING CO.

KLANG is getting quite a dissipated place. Last Saturday we heard that Mr. Hüttenbach's Company was about to open its premises there with all due ceremonial, but, unfortunately for ourselves, we were unable to be present.

Those who did go seem to have enjoyed themselves, and for the first few hours after their return talked of nothing but oil engines and champagne, pulpers and ice-cream, shellers and macaroon biscuits. We are given to understand that the Store was unveiled by Mrs. Spearing, after an eloquent oration by Mr. Hüttenbach; in response to our enquiry as to whether the whole Store had been wrapped up, our informant said, "No, only the Manager was wrapped up in the Store; the sole part of the Store which was veiled was the notice board over the door, which bore the above comprehensive title." Then the band played, or at least it would have done had it been present, and the rank and beauty of Klang, inclusive of a Royal Princess with a following of sixty lovely damsels, passed into the Store. Our informant says the sixty lovely damsels had to be located over the Store in the Manager's temporary room, from which coign of vantage they could look down through the open flooring upon the scene below. Then we are told that a minute inspection of the machinery followed, whilst the coffee berry was being put through the various processes. The oil engine was the marvel of the afternoon; how an engine could work without steam or water power was one too many for the native mind. Then followed a few speeches. Mr. Robson asked the company to drink Mr. Hüttenbach's health and prosperity; Mr. Stephenson proposed the ladies with much feeling; the Raja Muda asked Mr. Robson to say how pleased he was to be present, and Mr. Hüttenbach, not to be outdone in courtesy, replied in fluent Malay.

After this, the company were requested to move out of the Store whilst the ever genial H.H. (we don't mean His Highness) invited the Malay ladies to descend, and had all the machinery started again for their benefit.

Soon after the gallant H. H. had returned to Kuala Lumpur a telegram was received from the Resident expressing regret that he had not been able to be present and conveying his warmest congratulations to Mr. Hüttenbach and partners on the opening of the Selangor Trading and Coffee Curing Co's., Store and Mill in Klang.

SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MAXWELL CHALLENGE CUP.

THE competition for the possession of this handsome trophy was successfully brought off on 30th September, and resulted in the Cup being won for the second time in succession by T. J. McGregor, who thus becomes the absolute owner. The winner's score was 90, which is the highest ever made on the Kuala Lumpur Range, and consisted of 12 bulls, 5 inners, 2 magpies and 2 outers. There were 14 competitors.

In the Handicap also McGregor was the winner from scratch, the second man being E. Spinks, with an allowance of 19 points. The

Lottery and Sale realised \$263; first taking $\frac{2}{3}$ second $\frac{1}{3}$; the winner was sold for \$25 and the second for \$2. The following is the score:—

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.	Heap. points.
McGregor, T. J. ...	34	...	28	...	90 scratch
Spinks, E. ...	23	...	18	...	68 ... 19
Allen, J. H. ...	24	...	19	...	67 ... 19
Cormac, C. R. ...	23	...	32	...	67 ... 4
Alford, C. ...	24	...	22	...	65 ... 8
Brown, J. ...	20	...	26	...	61 ... 14
Charter, E. ...	22	...	16	...	59 ... 18
Yzelman, A. E. ...	18	...	15	...	45 ... 27
Kemp, J. P. ...	18	...	8	...	36 ... 25
Boyer, W. ...	8	...	16	...	4 ... 22
Ridges, H. C. ...	22	...	10	...	Retired
Scott, H. A. ...	16	...	4	...	"
Beck, A. ...	12	...	Retired	...	"
Lyons, Capt. F. W. ...	Retired	...	Retired	...	"

Immediately on the announcement at the Selangor Club that the Cup was lost to the Association, Mr. G. H. Hone generously came forward and offered, on behalf of the Malay States Tin Mining Company, to provide another, and the Hon. Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for \$50. Conditions to appear later on.

COFFEE PLANTING.—I.

SO much fresh land is now being taken up in this State for the purpose of coffee planting that perhaps a few "tips" on the subject might be welcomed by men without any extensive knowledge of Liberian coffee, who, like myself, may have come here thinking perhaps that they knew a lot, only to find that they cannot do without the practical experience of previous settlers. My advice is given with the honest wish of trying to help others over stumbling blocks which I myself have encountered, which have cost me not a few dollars, and which might easily have been avoided had I only been the possessor of some simple book of reference or the recorded experience of my predecessors. I am aware that many old planters will disagree with me on many points, so, as by preserving my "incog." I have not even a name to fall back upon, I offer my suggestions for what they are worth, believing that had I worked on the lines which I will try to indicate now, my own estate would have been a more valuable and less expensive property than it is.

SELECTION OF LAND.

In choosing a block, I would recommend the newcomer to spare no reasonable expense in prospecting, for soil varies so much over here, and its character changes so rapidly, that a hasty and superficial examination may easily lead a man into taking up a block a very large percentage of which may afterwards prove unsuitable. Soils run all colours: I have seen Liberian coffee growing on tempting-looking dark chocolate-coloured soil, right through the same and down to any depth, and yet doing very indifferently, and I have seen magnificent coffee growing on almost pure clay—so that *colour* is no real indication of

the suitability of soil for Liberian coffee. In my opinion, a mistake cannot be made if the selector chooses a stiff, moisture-retaining soil, composed largely of clay and sand, with as much lime in it as possible. Of course, in virgin forest (and my remarks are entirely confined to forest land) the *top* soil, which is composed almost entirely of leaf mould, will always be found light and free, so that it is necessary to cut good holes with a changkol down into the subsoil, which should be carefully examined. If *that*, too, is light and free, avoid it; if stiff and heavy, try and get as much of it as you can: for it is an undoubted fact that Liberian coffee must have moisture, and will succeed best when grown in land the soil of which will retain water the longest. I do not mean to advocate the planting of swamps without drainage—for I believe that land which cannot be drained, and which always remains soft and wet, to be the least desirable of all; but, at the same time, my experience has been that there is nothing to beat a well-drained swamp, *provided* it is not planted in a hurry, but allowed at least a year from the burn in which to settle. Herein, in my opinion, lies the great danger of opening in Klang, and I shall be much surprised if we do not soon hear the sound of lamentation from those who, deceived by the fine appearance of the native-owned coffee there, have taken up a block, felled and planted straight away, and expect results equally good. From what I have been able to gather, all the swamp land now in coffee in Klang either lay fallow for some time or was planted with arecanut or some other product before being opened in coffee. If this is so, that it is a great success now is not to be wondered at, for surely richer and, *when dry*, more suitable soil never was seen. Were I to open an estate in Klang, I should fell my forest very carefully, drain heavily, put in my roads and nurseries, erect my buildings, let the secondary growth run up for 18 months, lop it down and *then* burn; by this time the land should be sufficiently dry for planting. I cannot help thinking, however, that to postpone operations for so long is scarcely worth the candle to anyone except a man who has another estate elsewhere and only wants a block at Klang as a sort of second string. I therefore strongly advise all men whose object is quick returns to leave Klang alone; and as an illustration of the sort of land which I believe to be the most likely to crop soonest and do best, I would mention Mr. Hill's block at Batu Caves, a piece of which (now Kent Estate) is being opened by Mr. Lake, and which, as far as I have seen, is second to none in this State.

Before concluding my remarks on the subject of "Selection of Land," I must refer shortly to the subject of water-power. If the land to be prospected has a good stream running through it, the selector, before putting his final boundaries, should make a point of following up the stream with the object of ascertaining if he can get "power." Owing to the recent innovation on the part of the Government compelling selectors to run their boundaries with the cardinal points, it is possible that a certain amount of steep hilly land may have to be taken up in order to secure a sufficient fall in the stream to drive machinery; but if that result can be achieved, it is well worth while to do this, for after all the timber is always of value, and the superiority of water over steam is enormous. The initial expense of

a waterwheel or a turbine is much less than that of any sort of engine, and subsequent upkeep is practically nil, whilst engines always require skilled superintendence and are constantly getting out of order—a state of things the reverse of consoling when your store is full of cherry waiting to be pulped.—“PLANTER.”



THE MALAY DRAMA.

HAVING read “H.C.’s” article in a recent number of the *Journal* about the Malay *Ma’iong*, it occurred to me that there was a company of travelling players performing that very night in a Malay house not far from the railway station. So I went, and this is what I saw. The stage was the mud floor, the players sat or lounged on the ground within a barricade about 12ft. square in the middle of the house, the barricade being surrounded outside by chairs and benches, which were occupied by the audience. There were about fourteen male and three female performers. My next door neighbour a Malay, volunteered the information that one lady hailed from Patani,, but that the rest of the players were all Kelantan Malays; whereat I guessed that my informant was either a fool or a knave, for a male performer, known to me in former days as a gentleman from Malacca whom I had granted board and lodging too at Government expense over a little matter of property, recognised me at once; another performer, who played the same instrument, viz., “sticks,” had also been in a little difficulty, whilst one of the ladies—the darling of the audience—had been known elsewhere by others as a lady from Java. There was a full house, about 150, consisting mostly of the younger members of the Malay community in their very best clothes, with now and again a solemn-visaged Celestial in his little black smoking cap interspersed to tone down the hilarity and freedom of the more volatile Malay. One side of the house was reserved for Malay ladies, and on that side, I am sorry to say, there were no lamps hung; but now and again the hiding sarong would be drawn back a little and we could just discern that there were pretty faces present. The ladies who lack personal charm are very punctilious about covering the face and make a great fuss if their younger and prettier relatives don’t follow their example in this respect. As for the men, resplendent in their golden filigree worked velvet caps, their new coats, shoes and sarongs, it was evident that they were thoroughly enjoying themselves. I am not sure that watching the audience was not the best part of the show—the male portion of the audience I mean, of course!

The play itself was not particularly interesting nor were the male performers remarkable for costume or cleanliness, some wore vests and some didn’t, but none wore coats; one man went to sleep banging a gong, four or five men knocked pieces of stick together, another beat a drum, while two or three played a sort of native fiddle. This was the orchestra. There were six actors, inclusive of the ladies. There was the heavy father, the light comedian and the “pawang,” who seemed to be also leading actor. Melodrama, comedy and burlesque followed each other in quick succession; the great hit of the evening was when two of the actors put on masks and gave a burlesque which

might have been entitled "Playing at being a Raja." The heavy lady talked at intervals, filling up her spare time eating *sirih*. After a bit, the other two ladies came down a ladder from the loft clad in gorgeous apparel, belted with belts of silver buckled with gold, and powdered thickly all over the head. Then, having placed glistening spikes upon their fingers, they sang and moved about in what the Malays consider graceful rhythm. One lady could not, strictly speaking, be described as handsome; the other lady could not act or sing—but she had a past, and was most interesting. And so thought the light-hearted audience as they shouted "Suara, kasi suara." After this I left and went home to dream of—other things.—K.



FROM KUALA TO ULU SELANGOR IN 1882.

IN the "Official Diary of the Collector and Magistrate, Kuala Selangor, for December, 1882," which has been very kindly placed at our disposal, an account is given of a journey from Kuala Selangor to Rawang and on to Kuala Kubu. The extracts from the *Journal* kept by Mr. Turney very clearly demonstrate the wonderful progress made in that part of the State, and the difficulties and dangers of such a journey, in those days, can easily be imagined and are of particular interest just now, as to-morrow is to be opened the extension of the railway over what was a bad part of the journey—Serendah to Kuala Kubu. The Diary of course contains much matter referring to administration and many suggestions and recommendations which are not printed; they were, however, submitted to H.E. the Governor, Sir F. A. Weld, who wrote: "This is a remarkably good and interesting report, and very creditable alike to Mr. Turney's energy and good sense. I shall be obliged if the Resident will inform Mr. Turney of my opinion."

To the most casual observer is apparent the correctness of Mr. Turney's forecast in 1882 of Ulu Selangor's future importance as a district of the State. At the present day Rawang is, perhaps, our most important mining centre, only to be eclipsed, it may be, by the neighbouring township of Serendah, while Kuala Kubu, which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rapidly rebuilt in brick. The revenue for the district for the first seven months of the present year amounted to \$103,427; the railway runs almost through the district; the electric motor power is installed at Rawang—and so we might go on: but the best means at hand, and the easiest way for us, for purposes of comparison, is to refer our readers to the notes of the Resident's visit there in January last, which have been published both in the *Gazette* and in the *Journal*.

Saturday, 2nd.—Handed over charge of the station to Raja Mahmud, who has very kindly consented to superintend matters in the office during my absence, and left for Sungei Buloh in the Selangor boat. I arriving there at 4 p.m., and, landing my effects at Raja Slayman's with the request that he would have things in readiness to proceed up the river early to-morrow, proceeded to Jeram and arrived there at 5.30 p.m.

Monday, 4th.—From information received with reference to the difficulties to be encountered proceeding up the river owing to its choked-up state, I have deemed it advisable to take on a dozen men and provisions for the ten days, and, as the boats required for the service are small, I am compelled to hire four, two small jalors with two men in each, to clear the way, one small katiap with six men with provisions for the journey, and another small katiap for myself with two hired hands and two boatmen. It was exceedingly fortunate I took the precaution of having a sufficient number of hands with me, as the difficulties subsequently presenting themselves were more than I anticipated, and under other circumstances I should certainly have been compelled to retrace my steps.

Leaving Sungei Buloh at 7 a.m. with the flood, I proceeded up the river. All along the banks the river is lined with logs of hardwood lying across its bed with only the ends appearing on the banks at high water, and now and again the passage of the boats was impeded by a pandan-like palm called *ressow*. At intervals there is no current at all in the river, occasioned, I suppose, by obstructions in the channel, and when these are passed over there is a rush of water, which at times we found some difficulty in paddling against. The country on either bank is low-lying and well adapted for the culture of padi and sago, and, if drained, sugar-cane and coconuts. There are indications of a former state of cultivation by an occasional areca palm in the secondary growth. Traces of elephants were numerous, and the banks were trodden down where these animals came down to drink and amuse themselves.

After about five hours' pulling arrived at a place called *Bluan*, a hill at some little distance from the left bank, covered with the fruit-trees planted by the Sakais; pushed on and camped for the night on the right bank of the river. Country low and under water with a primitive growth of timber, soft and peculiar to swampy localities.

Tuesday, 5th.—Leaving *Bluan* at 6 a.m. arrived at *Ijok* at 11. Breakfasted whilst the men went to procure fruit from a hill on the left bank of the river. All the way from *Bluan* to *Ijok* is choked up with a species of large lily; its roots in the bed of the river and its foliage floating on the surface impede the flow of the current. Through this dense mass of floating vegetation a channel for the boats had to be cut ere we could proceed. The nature of the obstruction and the resistance offered by these lilies can be imagined when I state that although the river is without bends and runs due east with very little variation (the current naturally flowing fast and freely above and below the patches of lilies), just where the lilies occur the water is perfectly still and as smooth as a pond. The country about here abounds in rattans, and the land gradually rises with hills in the distance.

Arrived at *Pengkalan Merbau* at 5 p.m. Here the Sakais have a kampong surrounded by fruit-trees, at no great distance from the river, which at present they had abandoned owing to the durian season at *Kuang*. In their absence the elephants have been in possession, and seemed to take a mischievous delight in undoing man's handiwork. The landing-stage of logs was pulled to pieces and scattered, and of two small sampans left on the bank, one was trampled into the mud and the remaining one dragged into the river and turned over.

Leaving this the river assumes a most peculiar aspect. For about half a mile a large lake-like sheet of water is spread out, with a width of about 60ft. and a depth of three fathoms. The water is perfectly still and of a dark tint, and, with the shadows of the large overhanging trees, made a most weird picture in the twilight. It was a fine place for a race though, and the echo of our paddles and the shouts of the boys engaged in the race broke the gloomy spell. I may here remark that a vessel of the *Abdul Samad's* burden will find no difficulty in ascending the river up to this, where there is plenty of space for turning. Pushing on, arrived at Changkat Mayang at 6 p.m. and Bukit Kuminian at 6.30 p.m., at the foot of which the river runs. Put up for the night here.

Wednesday, 6th.—Left Bukit Kuminian at 6 a.m. The country continues to be hilly with a primitive forest of hardwood. From this the river commences to narrow with a depth of only 4ft., but a swift current and sandy bottom. Arrived at Changkat Pau at noon. This hill is said to contain tin; but I saw no traces of it either in the river or in the formation of the soil. Camped here for the night. Our passage up the river was slow owing to having to cut our way through a dense network of rattans growing across the river.

Thursday, 7th.—Left at 7 a.m., river still running due east. Arrived at Merbau Sempa River, 20ft. wide with a depth of 8ft. and a swift current. Our difficulties seem to have now commenced in earnest. Hitherto we have only had to cut our way through water-lilies, rattans, and occasionally small logs of timber lying in our way; but now, besides having to cut through rattans and overhanging boughs, our way was occasionally blocked by immense logs of mirantee and merbau timber, which we had either to cut through, haul our boats over, or skirt by digging a channel for the boats. After hard work of this sort arrived at Kubu Mahdi at 4.30 p.m.

The spot occupied by Mahdi during the war is now settled on by a peculiar old Kreethee man named Ja' Enda, formerly a follower of Datu Dagang Abbu Syed of Langat. At a bend of the river, on a level patch of land, the old man has built himself a comfortable house and spends his lonely life in planting padi and attending to a few fruit-trees around his house. The old man has lived here for three years, and it is perhaps the hope of finding the tin said to have been buried by Mahdi before making his escape hence that binds him to this solitary and out-of-the-way place. He tells me that beyond a few articles in block tin nothing has been found, and laughs at the idea of hidden treasure. The river bed and the soil about here has all the indications of a mining country and Ja' Enda himself tells me of the existence of tin in different localities. Opposite to here the river is 20ft. wide and 8ft. deep with a swift current.

From Ja' Enda I learn that during the latter part of the dry season for about a month, the river from Merbau Sempa to here has only 2ft. of water in it, permitting a boat of about 200 gantangs to be hauled up to his place, but at other times there would be no difficulty in bringing up further a boat of a koyan and a half.

Friday, 8th.—Gave the men a rest and a chance of washing their clothes. As the river is completely choked up to Imam Prang Baginda's, I propose starting Raja Slayman and an advance party

to-morrow to clear the way. It is not only monotonous but trying, to sit in a sampan without a covering in the sun, whilst waiting for obstacles in the way to be cleared.

Saturday, 9th.—Started Raja Slayman and party up the river and sent a messenger overland to Kuang, to inform Imam Prang Jemiludin, the Orang Tua there, of my intended visit to Kuang on the 12th.

The low-lying country around here is well adapted for padi, as evidenced by the fine field heavy with grain owned by Ja'Enda. The hills are low and gutta garape is found in the vicinity; rattan segga also abounds. The soil is fertile and there is no lack of fine timber in the neighbourhood.

Sunday, 10th.—Left at 6 a.m., and after a couple of hours' paddling came up with Raja Slayman and party. The river from Ja'Enda's has never been traversed by boats of any description since Raja Mahdi's time, and the obstacles in the shape of huge logs of wood, overhanging boughs and tangled rattans were numerous. Every inch of the way up the river had to be cut through ere we could proceed; sometimes we had to haul our boats over half sunken logs, and on one occasion all our traps had to be taken out and our boats sunk before we could pass a merbau log right across the river. At one portion of the river, not far from Mr. Gower's camp, whilst hauling our boat over the branches of a fallen tree, my attention was drawn to a number of fresh tiger tracks on the bank and anything but a pleasant odour at no great distance. Landing and proceeding in the direction I found three divisions made of the carcass of a wild boar, all carefully covered up with dried leaves. There were three distinct sets of foot-prints, and from the number of bones of different animals scattered about the place, it seemed to be the feasting ground of a family of tigers.

Pushed on and was more than glad when Mr. Gower's camp came in view at 2 p.m. Camped here for the night. The river opposite Mr. Gower's camp is about 10ft. wide and 4ft. deep with a swift current. The camp is put up on the site of Imam Prang Baginda's kubu, around which two or three shafts have been sunk prospecting for tin. The abandoned camp is now and again occupied by rattan workers, and the elephants have already commenced to destroy the premises. The kitchen was pulled down, and one inquisitive brute seems to have walked into Mr. Gower's little hut, as it scraped the mud off its back in trying to get through the doorway, some 8ft. high. After pulling the window flaps to pieces, it seems to have been contented and departed, leaving further work of destruction for another day.

From the formation of the soil and from all accounts there seems to be no doubt of the existence of tin in the locality. Imam Prang Baginda, a partisan of Raja Mahdi, knowing of the existence of tin at Sungei Buloh, in lieu of a money compensation for his services during the war, requested and obtained the right to open up Sungei Buloh and retain its revenues. Further up the river, Ja'Enda tells me, he washed tin for Mr. Gower's inspection; this he did in the bed of the river at a place called Gasi, where the river dwindles away into a little stream. At ordinary seasons it is possible to fetch small cargo boats of 200 gantangs burden up to Imam Prang Baginda's, but dry weather supplies have to be carried overland from Ja'Enda's, a footpath from Ja'Enda's to Imam Prang Baginda's kubu

which the natives walk in about a couple of hours. The horse track from Kuala Lumpur terminates at Mr. Gower's camp, and the gutta workers tell me they make the journey from Ja' Enda's to Kuala Lumpur, *viâ* Mr. Gower's camp, in ten hours. The country seemed level, but not swampy.

At midnight heard elephants prowling about quite close, but too dark to see them.

Monday, 11th.—Left Mr. Gower's camp at 6 a.m., and after a stoppage of half an hour to again sink our boats to clear the merbau log, arrived at Ja' Enda's at 8.30 a.m. Thus the distance which took a day and a half to cut through and about seven hours to make going, took us exactly two hours coming back.

Tuesday, 12th.—Left Ja' Enda's at 6 a.m., reached Sempang Kuang at 7.30, and pushing onwards on foot over low hills covered with primitive jungle, arrived at Kuang at 10 a.m. The little village, consisting of about eight houses, is situated in a valley surrounded by fertile fields of padi and Indian corn heavy in ear. There are about twenty people living here, and they eke out a livelihood by planting padi, working at lampans or burning charcoal for the Rawang miners. The Kuang River runs through the valley and finds its way into the Selangor River. Its width at Kuang is about 20 ft., and it is 4 ft. deep, and during the dry season it shrinks into a small stream. Tin is found in the vicinity, and Katib Payah and others who work lampans have just smelted half a bhara, which they intend taking to Bandar for sale.

A mine on a large scale had been started by a Chinese, with a fine kongsi house, a smelting furnace, and all complete. Great hopes were entertained of the success of the undertaking, but after the ridiculous sum of forty dollars had been spent on it, no more funds were forthcoming and the concern was abandoned. Imam Prang Jemiludin tells me Kuang is only an hour's walk from Merbau Sempa on the Buloh River, and that the opening up of this river would tend to open up Kuang also. The journey hence to Bandar is, he says, something like four hours, and there, owing to the choked up state of the Kanching, the supplies are expensive and their tin has to be sold at a sacrifice.

The complaints against elephants are numerous, and the people consider it a grievance that they are prohibited from shooting them. The kongsi in which I put up was entered some nights since and the partitions pulled down. The ravages they commit in a padi field are fearful. One animal, Imam Prang Jemiludin tells me, is a constant visitor, and when any attempt is made to frighten him away by shouting he rushes at the spot from where the sound emanates. I told the people I thought the prohibition to shoot elephants only applied to shooting them wantonly, or for their ivory, but they were perfectly justified in killing them if they trespassed on their grounds and destroyed their crops.

Wednesday, 13th.—Left Kuang at 6 a.m., and after traversing an undulating country intersected by numerous little streams, and passing through Mr. Gower's boundary line, arrived at Rawang at 8.30 a.m., and put up at Chay Chat's kongsi.

Haji Mat Salleh came to see me. He tells me tin is found and worked all over the country, but the great drawback to the develop-

ment of the district is the shallow state of the river. All means had been tried to deepen it but to no purpose, and the Kanching tin was now being conveyed overland to Batu, and thence by boat to Kuala Lumpur. Supplies for the mines had to be brought from Kuala Garing in small quantities on bamboo rafts, or from Kuala Lumpur by coolies, and provisions were very expensive.

After breakfast, 1.15 p.m., walked with Haji Mat Salleh to Kanching.

The hills between Rawang and Kanching are covered with a forest of fine camphor trees, but beyond occasionally extracting small quantities of oil from the trees the gum is not worked by the people. Mining is their principal occupation, and the surface of the country between Bukit Kapur and the plain facing Bukit Takun has been crudely worked.

Thursday, 14th.—Left Rawang at 6.30 a.m. and passed through Bandar at 7.30. The country between Rawang and Bandar is level, with traces of having at one time been regularly laid out in padi sawahs. Agriculture is now nearly abandoned for the more remunerative occupation of mining. Leaving Bandar the country assumes a hilly aspect, and after a journey of two hours and a quarter we reached Serendah at 9.45 a.m. The Orang Tua here is Dato Kota Pinang, who has lived here with his family and worked in the place for the last four years. There are about fifteen people living here besides a number of Sakais, and these are all engaged in tin mining. The kampong is in a valley, across which a fine river runs, and, apart from the fact that tin exists in the place, it has the advantage of the river being navigable at all seasons by a boat of a covan and a half burden. Four lampans are worked by his family and the Sakais, and they manage to smelt about two bharas of tin a month.

The Sakais with their Batin came to see me, bringing me a present of a bunch of red bananas. I had a long talk with them. They seemed well to do and were contented. They had no complaints to make excepting against elephants, and I explained to them the view I took of the prohibition to shoot them. Dato Kota Pinang and his people are all from Tambusai.

Friday, 15th.—Left Serendah at 6.30 a.m., and after some stiff walking over steep and slippery hills arrived at Batang Yam at 10 a.m. A river navigable by small boats runs through the place, and one mine on a large scale is worked by Chinese here. Pushed on and after two and a half hours' weary sliding and walking over a most wretched track reached Ulu Selangor at 12.30.

Saturday, 16th.—The proposed appointment of a Collector and Magistrate, Ulu Selangor, has not been thought of too soon and will meet a popular want. The people complain bitterly at having to go all the distance to Kuala Selangor or Kuala Lumpur to obtain redress. I was glad to have been in a position to assure them of the Resident's intention to appoint a Collector and Magistrate at Ulu Selangor very shortly.

Another very modest request was that the upper reaches of the river might be cleared of snags, and I promised to bring this matter to the notice of the Resident.

The Malay traders complain of the nuisance caused by pigs on the public streets. I directed the Sergeant to notify that all pigs

found straying on public thoroughfares would be impounded and their owners summoned and fined for allowing them to trespass on the highways and thus become a nuisance to the public.

Crossed the river in the evening and walked round the town. It is rather a considerable place with about sixty atap and wood houses, regularly built, but in some places with miserable little streets kept in a filthy state by the Malays. I pointed this out to the Sergeant and told him to prosecute any householder throwing rubbish into the drains or streets. The Captain China is putting up some earthen houses in lieu of those washed down by the flood in December last, but I question the sound sense of the action as the houses are built on the same unstable principles as those which came to grief. As it was, just a few days before my visit to Ulu Selangor, the water rose to a height of two feet over the left bank and there were grave fears of another destructive flood. With more forethought, the Hokiens are erecting a couple of rows of earthen houses on the elevated ground on the left bank, and soon a good many traders will be shifting there, beyond reach of the overflowing of the river.

The main occupation of the people is mining, but there are some fine patches of hill padi between Batang Yam and Ulu Selangor; the hills are covered with fine fruit-trees, pulasans growing perfectly wild. There are about 64 lumbongs and more than 15 lampans in work, keeping in occupation a scattered population of something like 4,000 souls.

Sunday, 17th.—Left Ulu Selangor at 6 a.m. and poled down the river. The banks of the river are lined with fruit-trees for a considerable distance; at intervals we came across Malay houses surrounded by bananas and sugar-cane, but as we proceeded these became scarce. The obstructions in the river complained of by the people exist only a short way. Twenty coolies, a couple of cross-cut saws, six American axes, a couple of blocks and pulleys, a coil of stout coir rope and about 20 dollars' worth of dynamite, all costing something like 300 dollars, would remove this grievance.

The country through which we passed was hilly and the occasional rich padi fields we passed, drooping with grain, paid a tribute to the fertility of the soil. Fastened our boat for the night at a place called Terusan Gajah.

Monday, 18th.—Left at 6 a.m. and rowed down the river. The secondary growth along the lower reaches of the river proves a former state of cultivation, and I have no doubt the large plains now overgrown with lalang once grew the sugar-cane prized for its large yield of saccharine matter, and which still bears the name of "Selangor Cane" in planting circles. The lower reaches of the river are not planted with padi, and the few coconut plantations look sickly for want of culture. On the banks I saw occasional clumps of fine sago palms, and it surprises me why the people do not cultivate it more extensively. It grows very readily in most soils, requires but little care, is not destroyed by beetles or wild pigs and after a lapse of seven years yields a steady and profitable income. When I return I shall make it my duty to try and persuade owners of padi plots to put down a few young sago palms when they are planting padi.

Arrived at Kuala Selangor at 5 p.m.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE RESIDENT, Mrs. Treacher and daughter left Kuala Lumpur on the 7th instant at 9.30 p.m. by special train for Klang, Mr. Rodger and a large gathering of friends being present to bid them "Good-bye." Cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Treacher and for Miss Enid Treacher, and "Auld Lang Syne" was sung as the train moved out of the station. Messrs. Watkins, Roy and others accompanied the party as far as Klang, which was reached about 10.15. At Klang Messrs. Robson, Edwards, Stonor and many others were waiting to greet the travellers, who, shortly afterwards, amid more cheering, left in the *Esmeralda*, which was to anchor that night at the Kuala and go on the next morning to Singapore. We all echo Towkay Lok Yew's good wishes for fair winds, speedy waves, and a pleasant holiday.

MR. J. P. RODGER, who will act as British Resident during Mr. Treacher's absence on leave, arrived in the *Mena*, at Klang, at 6.30 a.m. on the 7th inst., and was met by the Assistant District Officer, Mr. Stonor. On the arrival of His Excellency the Governor at Klang, at 8 a.m., Mr. Rodger accompanied him to the *Sea Belle*, returning to shore in time for the 9 a.m. train for Kuala Lumpur. Many officials and others assembled at the railway station here to welcome Mr. Rodger on his return to the State with which he has been so long connected and with which he was so closely associated during the period of its growth from almost nothing to a very considerable something.

ON Thursday, the 11th inst., Mr. Rodger was "At Home" at the Residency, and received a large number of visitors.

LAST Saturday, the Acting Resident, accompanied by Mr. Gerald Browne, Acting Government Secretary, and Mr. O. F. Stonor, Acting Assistant District Officer, Klang, visited H.H. the Sultan at Jugra. His Highness seems in good health, notwithstanding his great age, and takes a keen interest in the general development of the State, especially in the extension of roads and railways. Mr. Rodger also went on to Sepang, and returned to Kuala Lumpur on Monday morning.

H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH THOMAS JONES-VAUGHAN, C.B., General Officer Commanding the Troops, is expected in Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of next week.

MR. D. G. CAMPBELL, District Officer, Ulu Selangor, left Kuala Lumpur on the morning of the 7th for home. He returns to Selangor in less than three months.—Mr. Welman's leave of absence has been extended for three months from the 8th inst.—Mr. A. R. Venning's leave has had a short extension.—Mr. A. S. Baxendale is expected to shortly return from leave of absence.—Dr. Travers is due in Kuala Lumpur on the 13th proximo, and we hear that Dr. Welch will be leaving for Europe on long leave early in December.

AMONG the visitors to Selangor for the opening of the Kuala Kubu Extension were Mr. and Mrs. John Cuthbertson, Mr. and Mrs. MacRitchie, and Mr. W. Makepeace.

AT a Committee Meeting of the Selangor Planters' Association, held on Saturday, the 13th of October, a petition was signed to H.E. the Governor praying for alteration of certain clauses in the Land Code. It was agreed to print the minutes of general meetings in future and to forward copies to every member and to the newspapers. Reporters of the public press are henceforth not to be admitted to the meetings of the Association. The Committee agreed to offer Mr. Rodger a cordial welcome on his return to the State, and to assure him of their earnest wish to co-operate with the Government in all matters connected with the Planting Interests.

AT a Meeting of the Sungei Ujong Cricket Club, held on the 13th instant, it was decided to challenge the Malacca Cricket Club to play cricket on 9th and 10th November.

A PLANTERS' Meeting was held on the afternoon of the 13th instant at the Seremban Rest House; there were present Messrs. Dunman, A. Braddon, Wickwar, and Coates; Mr. T. H. Hill being in the chair.

THE HON. Martin Lister is expected to take up the duties of Resident of Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan and Jelebu on his return from leave.

AN interesting ceremony was performed at Seremban, on 29th September, when the foundation-stone of the New Hindu Temple was laid by Mrs. Harvey Caldicott. The President, Mr. R. M. P. L. Mutiah Chetty, received the guests. After the stone had been laid, and a silver trowel presented to Mrs. Caldicott, an address was read, to which Mr. Caldicott, M.I.C.E., Superintendent of Works and Surveys, replied.

APPROPOS of the tiger paragraph in our last issue, the same correspondent writes: "A few nights after, a Chinaman was carried away from in front of his kongsi house at Sungei Durien in Serendah. Only his bones were discovered the next morning by some of his friends who went to look for him." But the terrors of the tiger are not confined to the Rawang District. It is not long since we referred to the mauling of cattle by a tiger on the Hawthornden Estate, and last week, on the morning of the 9th, Mr. Toynbee was again a sufferer by the loss of a splendid young bull from the same cause. This time the animal was taken from the cattle shed quite close to the bungalow at Lincoln Estate, carried or dragged across the road into a jungle patch and partially devoured. Captain Syers, our most famous local *shikari*, who has bagged almost everything except a tiger (we think we are correct in this), is losing some rare opportunities of filling this hiatus in his sporting record. As it is, Dr. Travers will soon be here again, and be able to add to the number of '*rimaus*' that have fallen to his share.

At 7 a.m. on the morning of the 9th the centre houses of the block of buildings in course of erection at the angle formed by Gombak Road and Market Street came down with a terrible clatter. The heavy rain of the previous night and the early morning may have had something to do with it; but we hear that the principle of the roof construction left much to be desired. If this is so it shews that the mere passing of plans is not sufficient and points to the want of a building inspector; for although in this case, fortunately, no one was injured, on another occasion there might not be the same immunity.

WE have received Nos. 1 and 2 of a new newspaper, *The Penang Maritime Journal*, to be published every Monday, 20 cents a copy. The opening article says that "the space which could be given by the existing local press for maritime matters must necessarily be limited, and only such matters would as a rule be fully dealt with in the local press as were of general public interest. As a matter of fact, there is much going on in our midst which is of very great importance to mariners, but which is not of general public interest. It is in such matters as these that a specialist paper is required." The new paper contains much readable matter interesting to other than those directly connected with marine affairs.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday, the 10th inst.; Mr. Berrington in the chair, Mr. Bligh, Secretary, and Messrs. Ebdon, French, Paxon, Russell and W. D. Scott were present. Mr. B. E. Shaw was elected a

member of the Club. The Secretary presented his report and balance sheet for the past six months. Saturday, the 27th inst., was fixed as the date of the Half-yearly General Meeting, when the usual report and statement of accounts will be submitted to members, and a Committee elected for the ensuing six months.

BELOW we give the result of the first draw in the Billiard Handicap now being played at the Selangor Club :—

Player.	Points.	Player.	Points.	Score.
G. Cumming	+ 25	beat C. R. Cormac	... + 50	scratched.
W. Boyer	... + 20	„ J. G. Glassford	... + 85	„
W. Mitchell	... scratch	„ C. E. S. Baxendale	+ 85	... 238
H. Neubronner	... + 40	„ A. R. Bligh	... + 120	... 236
E. J. Roe	... + 35	„ R. Bidwell	... + 90	... 206
D. Maccreath	... + 125	„ P. Hoffner	... + 100	... 182
A. E. Yzelman	... + 80	„ F. F. King	... - 40	... 230
C. P. Anchant	... + 20	„ H. A. Scott	... + 50	... 197
S. W. Davis	... + 10	„ W. T. Cooke	... + 120	... 239
A. Beck	... + 40	„ D. J. Highet	... + 25	... 225
J. S. H. French	... + 60	„ F. M. Porcher	... + 75	... 182
H. S. Day	... + 60	„ G. H. D. Bourne	+ 20	... 134
E. W. Neubronner	scratch	„ W. E. Venning	... scratch	... 110
H. Hüttenbach	... + 175	„ H. O. Maynard	... + 50	... 203
P. Gasille	... + 80	„ R. S. Meikle	... + 85	scratched.
A. C. Harper	... + 40	„ S. Coen	... - 30	„

THE Museum Committee desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additions to the Museum during the month of September :—

Captain Lyons...	...	A crocodile, shot by Mr. Quantin in the river behind the Chinese Club, Kuala Lumpur.
Mr. W. L. Valberg	...	Four ladles made out of rare coconut (<i>klapa wangi</i>).
Mr. S. Harper	...	A crocodile, 11ft. 3in. in length, caught by Chinese in the river at Kuala Lumpur.
Mr. John Lindsay	...	A minah bird.
Mr. W. T. Wood	...	A monkey.

The number of visitors was	...	636
Previously	...	6,239
Total to date	...	6,875

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Selangor Gynkhana Club will be held at the Selangor Club to-morrow evening, the 20th, when, amongst other business, the question of allowing professionals to ride at the next meeting will be considered; the date of the next meeting will be fixed, and the importation of a fresh batch of griffins discussed.

ON Saturday, the 13th inst., the Annual Athletic Sports were held at the Selangor Chinese Club. Unfortunately, the weather was bad, heavy rain falling at intervals during the afternoon; but although this made the carrying out of the programme, which consisted of some 20 events, a matter of difficulty, it did not damp the enthusiasm of the competitors nor spoil the enjoyment of the onlookers, and the result was a pleasant afternoon under great disadvantages.

VISIT OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

“THE playground for the Colony!” At first, one hardly knows how to take the phrase; but a little consideration shews how very complimentary it is. It really means that the thoroughness which has always distinguished, and we trust always will distinguish, Selangor is just as much in evidence when entertaining guests as when devoted to the more earnest business of everyday life. It requires but little thought to convince a visitor that the members of the official and mercantile communities must perforce put the best foot foremost to keep pace with the march of progress and improvement so apparent in all parts of our State; and if, amidst the high-pressure scramble that pertains all round, we can yet manage to make our “charming town,” as our distinguished visitor of last week remarked, a “holiday resort,” we should regard the fact as an extra feather in our cap. There are times and events when a little self-patting on the back is not only justifiable, but commendable: Saturday, the 6th October, is a case in point.

Mr. Treacher left Kuala Lumpur for Klang on Friday evening, the 5th instant, where he arrived soon after 7 p.m., and was entertained that night by the Acting District Officer, Mr. Robson. At 6 o'clock the following morning the Resident and the Acting District Officer went down to the landing slip, and, upon the arrival of the *Sea Belle*, shortly afterwards, went on board to meet His Excellency, who was accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Severn. At 7 a.m. His Excellency came on shore, where he was received by H.H. the Raja Muda, Raja Bôt, Mr. Watkins (Resident Engineer,) and others, and almost immediately the party left by special train for Kuala Lumpur, which was reached soon after 8. On the latter station were assembled the guests invited by Mr. Watkins, and so soon as the necessary shunting and hooking on of the extra coaches had been done, the special steamed away for Kuala Kubu, stopping for a moment at the Residency Station to take up Mrs. Treacher. The most interesting part of the journey was, naturally, through the section just completed, and here there was plenty of evidence, in the appearance of the cuttings, of the struggle Mr. Roy has had with slipping earth—a struggle which, from the look of some of the slopes, is not yet ended. Only those connected with the work, or whose business carried them frequently along the route of this section, have any idea of the difficulties encountered in these cuttings.

Kuala Kubu Railway Station entered on what will no doubt prove a long career of usefulness in the very gayest of holiday adornment, and was occupied by a crowd of holiday makers. A Guard of Honour was drawn up on the platform, and Messrs. D. G. Campbell, C. Maxwell and R. C. Edmonds, the District and Assistant District Officers, Mr. Roy, the Engineer in charge of the section, Mr. Stokoe, the District Engineer, and other officials, together with the headmen of the Malay and Chinese communities, received His Excellency.

The Towkays of the District first came forward with an address to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, which was read in Chinese by Mr. Lok Yew and translated into English by Mr. Ridges. The main points of the address referred to the great benefits the traders of Kuala Kubu hoped to derive from the opening of that section, and the still greater advantages that they expected to accrue if the railway were carried on from Kuala Kubu into Pahang. His Excellency thanked them very heartily for their welcome, hoped that their aspirations would in due time be realised, and expressed his satisfaction at the more permanent class of building that was being put up in their town. The District Officer then presented to His Excellency the headmen of the District.

If the station commenced its work by receiving a gay crowd, what are we to say about the Goods Shed? Surely, it will be a long time before a train deposits on its platform such a fair freight as that brought in there on this occasion. A most auspicious beginning. The shed and the table for luncheon had been tastefully decorated, punkahs hung up, and every care taken for the comfort of the visitors, who were quite prepared to enjoy the solid and material part of the function, while the Selangor Band performed various selections.

After the toasts of "The Queen," and "The Sultan" had been duly honoured, Sir Charles Mitchell rose and said there were periods in a man's life that one liked to mark specially. There were also periods in the life of a country which should be so marked, and one of those periods in a State like Selangor was the opening of a section of that great iron artery which would, he hoped, soon throb with the trade and prosperity which were the blood of the fair country around them. That railway, thanks to the energy of Mr. Watkins, had been pushed on through many difficulties to the terminus they then were at. He had been reminded by his Chinese friends of their hopes of a further continuation of the line into Pahang, but when he thought of the troubles and difficulties and impediments that he had so recently experienced in his late march over those mountains, he was not sure that the "iron horse," as they were fond of calling it, would surmount them so soon as people thought. However, the future was what people made it, and without troubling what would be the ultimate terminus of that railway, he had great pleasure in declaring the section to Kuala Kubu duly opened, and in calling on all present to drink to its prosperity. The toast was drunk amidst cheers.

Mr. A. J. W. Watkins said he had to thank His Excellency for the kind way in which he had proposed the toast of success to the

railway, and those present for the cordial way they had received it. He desired to thank them on behalf of himself and of his staff, to whose able assistance much of the measure of success that had been attained was due. As for himself, he had been connected with the extension of the railway since its start, and ever since he had left England. He became still more intimately acquainted with it when the contractors for the line handed over the work to Government, and they had to finish it themselves. He had already referred to his able assistants in carrying out the work; he had had men round him with whom he had worked in England—men quick to understand instructions given them, strong to overcome difficulties, and most willing in everything they had to do. In connection with the latter portion of the line he had been most ably seconded by Mr. Norman Roy. From the very beginning he had been on the railway staff. Few in the State had not enjoyed the hospitality of the original "Roy's House" at Kuala Lumpur. Then at Kepong, all must remember very well the pleasant times they used to have there. From Kepong he went to Kuang, from Kuang to Serendah, from Serendah to Batang Kali and now "Mr. Roy's House" was at Kuala Kubu. The line just opened presented no very great difficulties, although there was a fair amount of work to do, which had unfortunately taken some time to accomplish, although there was no heavy bridging or earthworks. He hoped that the new line would soon be as good a commercial enterprise as its forerunner the Klang-Kuala Lumpur line; that Kuala Kubu would soon become a distributing centre for the districts beyond, and that, as one of their friends was so fond of putting it, they would soon have "the iron horse snorting through their peaceful vales."

In response to loud calls, Mr. Roy briefly thanked the company for the kind way they had received the references made to him, and took the opportunity of thanking those who had worked with him.

Mr. Treacher, on behalf of the State, desired to thank His Excellency for coming back so soon after his journey through Pahang to open their Extension, and was only sorry that Lady Mitchell was not able to come also.

The Governor replied that he was only too delighted to come and do anything for them. As a matter of fact, in Singapore they looked upon Selangor as a sort of playground, where they were always sure of having a happy time. There was one toast they ought to drink—that of their Resident, who was soon leaving on a holiday. He was sure they would all miss him. However much he might enjoy his holiday, the State would not. In fact, as regards countries holidays were a mistake. Still, men had to have them, and they would all heartily wish him and Mrs. Treacher a happy holiday and a speedy return to re-occupy his present position in the State—that was, unless promotion marked him for her own.

The toast was drunk with musical honours and Mr. Treacher briefly returned thanks.

Again the train came into the Goods Shed and many of the visitors took their places in the carriages, the remainder walking over to the

station platform. If the station was crowded on the arrival of the train, it was considerably more so when the train departed, and a mighty cheer was given and responded to as the journey homeward was commenced. Mr. Campbell, the District Officer, who was leaving for Europe on leave, and others of the Ulu Officials were passengers.

On arriving at Kuala Lumpur, but little time was available either for getting rid of the "blacks" with which a traveller on our railway is always so plentifully besprinkled or for getting a cup of tea, before it was time to assemble at the site of the New Government Offices to witness the laying of the foundation-stone. Had we only known, there would have been no necessity to scurry about for the cup that cheers, etc., for Mr. Norman had made all the necessary preparations for protection against sun or rain and had provided refreshments. Decorations were the order of the day, and an arch at the entrance to the ground, festoons of flags, and plan-adorned walls gave as gay an aspect as possible to what is never a very cheerful sight—the beginning of a large building. His Excellency, accompanied by the Resident and Mr. Severn, soon arrived on the ground, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Treacher drove up. Mr. Treacher lost no time, but addressing the Governor said he once more tendered the thanks of the community to His Excellency for coming all the way from Singapore to assist at these public functions; he (Mr. Treacher) assured him that these visits were highly appreciated and all were indebted to him for them, as well as for the practical manner in which His Excellency took up every subject brought before him. The building of which the foundation-stone was now to be laid was estimated to cost \$152,000, with a trifle added for cost of resumption of houses and land. It might be said that this was a large sum for a small Native State to spend on Government Offices; but it must be remembered that from its position Kuala Lumpur would always be the centre of administration for Selangor, even though the tin of the district were worked out. Moreover, the plans provided offices for every department, including what in Singapore would be termed Municipal Offices, Post and Telegraphs Offices—in fact, for all except Courts and Police. It was presumed that the Colony cannot go wrong, and Selangor could not go wrong in following the Colony. Penang had a revenue of \$1,300,000, Selangor a revenue of over \$3,000,000—only some \$800,000 short of the revenue of the whole of the Straits Settlements: Penang had been permitted to spend \$231,000 on their Government Offices, not including Post Office, and Selangor therefore could not be wrong in spending \$152,000 on their little offices. The Resident concluded by asking His Excellency to lay the stone.

The Governor replied: Mr. Treacher, ladies and gentlemen, So far from deserving any thanks for my visits to Kuala Lumpur, I may say with all sincerity that they have been very pleasant holidays. Not only do I like the climate very much, but I think your charming town, and, if I may be permitted to say so, your charming little society quite make up for any inconvenience in coming this distance. You have been good enough to ask me to lay the foundation-stone of your new Public Offices, and I accept the office with a great deal of pleasure.

Not that I am ready to endorse all that Mr. Treacher has said. I am nothing if I am not economical, and I believe that States, like individuals, when they are flourishing most should husband their resources. Your tin won't last for ever—at least, I find my tin won't last—and although I think you are going on the right lines in developing your agricultural resources, you should keep any surplus for spending on cutting roads, opening means of communication and in actual utilitarian works. Not that these offices are not, to a certain extent useful, but I think you might have waited a little while. Still, I do not wish to say here any word to damp your pleasure. One point I would make: it is a grand thing to build fine public offices worthy of the Service; but the services should then be worthy of the home given them. I have been excessively pleased with what I have seen of the public offices in the Native States. I believe them to be filled by energetic, earnest men, who desire not their own advancement merely, but the well-being of the State they serve. And I should like to see maintained a high tone of public conduct, morality, and good feeling amongst the public servants of the State. I should like to see you pull together as you have hitherto done, energetic and desirous of doing all in your power to advance the interests of the State you serve. Thus will you be truly emblematised by the grand new offices you are about to erect. Mr. Treacher compared the cost of offices in the Colony with the estimated cost of these. If Mr. Treacher can build for the sum he says the fine offices these bid fair to be, all I can say is that you have the most economical engineer I am acquainted with. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to come to your public functions. Perhaps, if you could have kept them a little more separate—if the pleasure had been spread over a larger space, we should have had more of it. However, as Mr. Treacher leaves to-morrow, that would not have been possible.

Mr. A. C. Norman, the State Architect, then presented His Excellency with a very handsome silver trowel, with ivory handle and gold bands, on which was engraved:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, SELANGOR.
PRESENTED TO H.E. SIR C. B. H. MITCHELL,
Governor of the Straits Settlements,
For laying the Foundation Stone.
October 6th, 1894.

In a cavity below the stone the Governor placed a yen, some Straits coins, a piece of Selangor tin from the Straits Trading Co., and a copy of the current number of the *Selangor Journal*, which, he remarked, would no doubt enlighten those who might pull down the building as to the condition of affairs in the State now.

Assisted by Mr. Norman, Mr. Bidwell and Mr. Groves, the Governor then lowered and levelled the stone, and declared it "well and truly laid in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe."

Before concluding the ceremony the Governor desired to express his deep regret that the man responsible for that building, who had taken so much pains with it, was not among them. He trusted the visit of Mr. Spooner to India would restore him to health and to Selangor.

The stone is a mass of concrete weighing about half a ton, with a marble face bearing the inscription—

H. H. SIR ABDUL SAMAT, K.C.M.G.,
Sultan.
H. E. SIR CHARLES B. H. MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of the Straits Settlements.
W. H. TREACHER, C.M.G.,
British Resident.

This stone was laid by H. E. the Governor on the 6th day of October, 1894.

A. C. NORMAN, *Architect.*

C. E. SPOONER, *State Engineer.*

and is at the base of what will be a handsome clock tower 140ft. high, in the Arabesque style, which is to form the main feature of the front; two other towers, containing circular staircases, forming handsome additions to either façade. The building is to be of two stories, with a 12ft.-wide verandah all round, of red brick with imitation stone dressings, with a tiled roof. The photograph of a sketch in perspective, on the invitations issued, gives a good idea of the handsome pile which will adorn the Gombak Road.

Accommodation will be provided on the ground floor for the P.W.D. and District Officers, Mines Department, Lands, Audit, and Treasury, each office with its own strong room. The Post Office and the Sanitary Board will also find a habitation in the wing nearest Town. On the first floor, in addition, there is a fine State Council Room, offices of the Secretariat, a Sanitary Board Hall, rooms for the Resident and other officials, and the Chinese Secretariat.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone being over His Excellency drove off to the Victoria Institution, accompanied by the Resident, where he was received by the Trustees and the Head-master, Mr. B. E. Shaw, and shewn over the building; the scholars being in attendance. From here Sir Charles Mitchell, with Mr. Treacher, went on to the New Masonic Hall, where a number of the Brethren had assembled to greet him. Wor. Bros. Watkins and Sauderson escorted the distinguished Brother over the Lodge and reception rooms. His Excellency was very pleased with what he saw, and expressed his admiration under his signature in the Attendance Book.

On Sunday morning His Excellency left Kuala Lumpur, arriving at Klang at 8 a.m. He was received by the Acting District Officer, Mr. Robson, and others; a small Guard of Honour was in attendance at the landing slip, and at 9 a.m. His Excellency left in the *Sea Belle* for Singapore.

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CONSECRATION OF THE MASONIC HALL.

ON the 6th of November last, H.E. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R. W. District Grand Master, E. A., laid the foundation-stone of the New Masonic Hall in the Damansara Road, a large company assembling on the occasion, the ceremony being a public one. An account of the proceedings, and the reasons for erecting a suitable Temple for Freemasonry in Kuala Lumpur, were given in Nos. 4 and 5 of Vol. II. of the *Journal*. The erection of the building was entrusted to Mr. Nicholas, one of the officers of Read Lodge, and he has, as a speaker quoted at the recent ceremony, effected a

work that is "perfect in its parts and honourable to the builder." The Lodge Room proper is upstairs, as well as a lavatory, Secretary's office, and spacious landing. On the ground floor there is a bar-room and store opening from the entrance lobby, and a fine hall, with doors to a verandah on each side. A very handsome portico forms the entrance to the building. The Hall is the property of the Masonic Hall Company, Limited, and is rented by the Read Lodge, No. 2337, E.C., Kuala Lumpur.

On Monday, the 16th instant, at 5.30 p.m., the Masonic ceremony of consecration was performed by Wor. Bro. Watkins, who was deputed by the District Grand Lodge to act as Presiding Officer, assisted by Wor. Bros. Makepeace, Welch and Sanderson. After the close of the ceremony a District Grand Lodge was held. Bros. Steel, Lyon, Quin and Chater, from Singapore, and other visiting brethren, were present. To the great regret of the Selangor Masons, brethren from Penang and Perak were unable to attend.

At 9 p.m. the same evening the brethren of Read Lodge gave a Masonic Dance, which was very numerous attended. Bro. Sanderson, the Worshipful Master, assisted by Past Masters Watkins and Welch, received the guests, among whom were the Acting British Resident, Mr. J. P. Rodger, and the Captain China, Mr. Yap Kwan Seng. Considering the difficulties that are always to be overcome upon entering and occupying a new building, and the many things that are sure to be forgotten or left undone until the last moment, the dance may be described as a distinct success. The work of preparation was entrusted to a committee, but the lion's share of it fell to Messrs. Watkins, Welch, Sanderson, Day, Paxon and Nicholas. We have been requested by the brethren of the Lodge to take this opportunity of thanking those who so kindly assisted by lending furniture, plants, etc., for the occasion.

The installation of the Worshipful Master for the ensuing Masonic year of Read Lodge will take place on Monday next, the 22nd instant, at 5.30 p.m. A banquet will be held in the hall after the ceremony.

COFFEE PLANTING—II.

SELECTION OF LAND—(Cont.)

SINCE writing in a previous number on this subject, I have heard it said that my letter was clearly a contribution from the pen of a man strongly opposed to "auction sales," inasmuch as I advise those who desire quick returns to leave Klang alone, and I take this opportunity of referring shortly to this much vexed question. It appears to me, that if the Government go to the expense of cutting out suitable blocks, supplying them with an access road and leading drainage, it would be absurd for the public to expect to acquire such land without having to pay more for it, and as there appears to be every probability of keen competition at the forthcoming sales, and the area of land of this description is limited, I am of opinion that

not only is the policy which has been adopted a wise one, but further—that the Government should have gone to all this expense and trouble without any definite assurance that they would be met half way by planters, is a clear indication that there is a strong disposition on the part of the powers that be to offer substantial assistance to the cause of agriculture.

But as far as we know at present, all land, both at Klang and elsewhere, is to be sold by auction, and if this *is* the case, all I can say is, that a terrible error is being committed, for not only has a Government survey to be made before a block can be put up, but the value of land is jumped to the tune of \$1 per acre, with possibly an enhanced quit-rent, and whilst the attendant circumstances more than justify the adoption of this policy at Klang, the utter absence of competition at sales in other districts will reduce the whole thing to an absurdity, and merely mean that operators are now asked to pay a dollar more in the shape of premium and a higher quit-rent than they have done previously, and I feel sure that the general public would far rather have these terms offered to them at the outset, though it is questionable whether much business would be done, than have to wait for completion of survey and the farce of an auction before being allowed to commence operations.

One word more before leaving the question of “land selection.” In choosing a block it should always be remembered that, with or without water-power to drive the machinery, a certain amount of water for washing and pulping purposes is absolutely necessary, and as this water has to be led into the store at a sufficient height *above* the pulper to assist that machine to pulp the cherry and afterwards to carry off the skins and refuse, on perfectly flat land it would have to be all pumped up into a cistern, which would entail either extra machinery, or an enormous amount of labourious and tedious work for the coolies. Therefore, if possible, choose a site for your store where you can get a sufficient fall and head of water for this purpose.

LABOUR.

I propose to take up this question next, as the first step after selecting a block is to get labour to start work. The labourers available in this country are, as everyone knows, Tamils or Klings, Malays, Javanese and Chinese. To take Tamils first: as general all-round estate coolies I believe the people of this nationality, as imported direct from India, to be second to none in the world, and I should advise the intending planter to secure as many of them as he can possibly find work for. Quiet, amenable to discipline, very quick to pick up and adapt themselves to any kind of work, they are when they come in straight from their country, or their coast as they call it, the best of servants to a just master, and they will often settle down on an estate and remain there content with considerably lower wages than they might procure elsewhere, if they are treated with fairness and consideration. A Tamil *likes* a hard master; they even have a saying that “the master who never gets angry doesn’t give good pay;” but he is worse than useless if treated unjustly.

There are three ways of procuring these coolies over here: (1) to import them direct from India; (2) to get them over under indentures, through the Government; (3) to recruit locally. The first of these methods is the only one to be recommended; but, unfortunately, it is such a difficult matter to get Tamils, or a sufficiency of any sort of labour in this country, that the planter has often to take on local gangs or even get indentured immigrants through the Government. It is of necessity a very risky business sending over agents in the shape of recruiting mandors or kangannies to India for coolies, the temptation to abscond with the money entrusted to them, knowing that they are practically safe from arrest in India, is very great; and, moreover, the Immigration Agents at every port not only advise all coolies that all contracts not entered into under Government auspices are null and void, but the kangannies themselves are liable to imprisonment for crimping in India. However, the man who is not prepared to run every kind of risk had better go home; this is no country for *him*.

The cost of coolies so imported is about \$15 per head, and they are cheap at it, for they are the best labour procurable and in course of time pay off all their advances, their wages being from 23 to 30 cents a day, according to the locality. I am inclined to think that some of the Kuala Lumpur Chetties, with the promise of supplying the estate with rice for a year or so, and a commission on each coolie, might be found willing to help planters over labour, and there is no doubt that the chance of losing one's money would be much less if the whole thing were entrusted to a Chetty, who would participate in the loss, than if the planter had only his own good luck and his agent's honesty to rely upon to pull him through. The only thing to be said about trying to procure coolies under indentures through the Government is that the Immigration Agent himself in a recent report characterised the whole system as a gigantic failure. It would take too long to go into the question of immigrants here, but speaking for myself, before I would have one such labourer on my own estate, I would rather offer 50 cents a head, if necessary, to free men of any nationality. Scarcely less desirable is the local recruit. He arrives here a humble-minded, quiet, almost naked savage, and in a few months' time you see him walking along with a cheroot in his mouth, attired in a gaudy costume with a hat at one end and a pair of shoes at the other, looking in at every liquor-shop he passes, and indulging in such amusements as pulling the patient Chinaman's pig-tail, or driving a pair of bullocks as hard as he can urge his poor brutes on through the busiest part of the town, and all this is due to this fact, that as an individual he is quite out of touch with his European employer who only knows him as one of his sub-contractor's gang, and who has probably never spoken a word to him since his arrival. On *estates*, the manager knows every coolie by name, pays him himself, supervises all his work in person and subjects him to the strictest discipline; but on the roads and railways, where the coolie's immediate boss is probably a native, himself well schooled in all the devilries of his country, the result is that the coolie does everything

in his power to imitate him, and soon becomes a useless, undisciplined blackguard. Now, it is no easy matter to get these rovers to settle down on estates, apart from the fact that you may be giving employment to absconding coolies, and so get into hot water. I should, therefore, advise the new planter, if he cannot get sufficient "coast" coolies, to try what he can do with Javanese. My experience of these people is that they are excellent men for all such work as road and drain making, but they are very lazy, and unless you happen to have a really good mandor it will be found best to employ them on contract work. They are very independent and won't stand bullying, but I have never found a Javanese to *bolt* or let me in in any way. They are gentlemen, and if treated as gentlemen are often of the greatest assistance to the planter. They can be imported through several firms in Singapore and can often be picked up locally, their wages on estates amounts to about \$9 a month.

Chinese.—My experience of these men is limited, but such as it is, is not satisfactory. They will work hard at earthwork of all sorts as long as they see their way to making large profits, but offer a Chinaman fair contract rates, and if he cannot succeed in defrauding you over advances, he will very soon bid you good-bye. As day labourers, I have found them useless, very lazy and always discontented.

Malays.—As jungle fellers these appear to be the only people who are of any use at all. \$8 to \$9 is about the usual rate per acre paid on estates for felling and lopping heavy jungle. Malays are also very useful for such work as building bangsals and cooly lines; but as estate labourers, either on contract or otherwise, for any sort or description of work, my advice is to let Malays alone. Lazy, careless workers, with absolutely no sense of moral obligation, their one idea is to be paid in advance for everything and then to do nothing for it. I have had scores of Malays tender for contracts and, without a single exception, I have been let in over every one that I gave out.

To sum up, I would advise the new comer to get Malays to cut his prospecting boundaries, fell his forest and put up his buildings; as many Tamils as he can straight from India for general estate work, and fill up his complement with Javanese.—PLANTER.

"COOLGARDIE."

LORD SUDELEY, who not long since was in Perak and in Selangor, and also paid a visit to Pahang, has recently been to the famous mines at Coolgardie. We think our readers will be interested in the impressions which his Lordship gave to an interviewer from the *Western Australian*.

"In reply to your request," said his Lordship, "I shall be glad to give you any information in my power; but it is with the greatest diffidence, because you must know that in no sense do I profess to be an expert. I am merely an amateur. My knowledge of mining has been confined to the lead industry of Wales and to the tin alluvial fields of the Malay Peninsula, at Perak and Selangor, and the various

gold mines in Pahang. I do not think, therefore, that any opinions I may have formed of your goldfields will be of any particular value.

"Well, as to the road? In proceeding to Coolgardie, during the long three days' monotonous journey by rail and coach, I was much struck by the large number of people hurrying to the fields, and we passed on the road a great number of wagons, I should say not less than 120, all heavily loaded with corrugated iron and timber for building purposes and stores. I was told that over 700 teams were employed, giving work to some 4,000 horses, most of which were well adapted for the heavy work they have to perform. Also a noticeable feature on the road was that some of the teams were conveying families, mothers and children, to the field, which may be taken as a sign that the population is becoming to some extent settled. The dryness of the country, the long sandy plains, the monotonous aspects of the district, with its ever recurring scrub bush and the clouds of red dust, certainly lend no enchantment to the scene. Coming from a country with a heavy rainfall and endless rivers and streams—I was for two months in the Malay Peninsula I must tell you—the scarcity of water appeared more extreme by comparison. To see large reservoirs, lately constructed by the Government at heavy expense, located along the road at various distances apart—to see these large tanks waiting for the rain which seems never to fall; to observe the condensers being erected in all likely places; to notice that each wagon carries its water tank and nearly every foot passenger his little canvas water bag, could not fail to appear remarkable. Water along the road costs from 6d. to 9d. per gallon.

"The road, which is nothing more than a track through the heavy sand of the scrub bush, is being greatly improved and straightened by the Government, and where it is being opened alongside of the telegraph line little can be said against it. In some places, however, the heavy jolting of the coach over stumps, the nearness of the trees and the knowledge that two coaches had lately been capsized, forcibly suggested that it would be a great advantage if some of the men could be taken off the new works to remove some of the exceptionally bad stumps and to fell a few trees which render the road so uncomfortable and dangerous. The accommodation on the road, especially at the Half-way House at Boorabin, where we passed the night, is extremely comfortable, though of necessity somewhat rough.

"Coolgardie, as it is approached, presents a remarkable appearance. A large number of tents are scattered about in the immediate vicinity. The township itself is rapidly spreading, and from a collection of tents some months ago is now a very presentable town of iron and wooden buildings formed into streets. Already there is a large population, and I have no doubt that in a very short time it will be one of the most populous and important of any of the mining centres. The assemblage at the table of the principal hotel includes all grades, all sorts and conditions of men—bankers, speculators, capitalists, agents, engineers, lawyers, miners, coach-drivers, professional jumpers and loafers. The population is, I was given to understand, quiet and orderly. Never having been on an Australian goldfield before, I

anticipated from the numerous accounts which I have read at various times in some of the periodicals and novels, to have seen a great deal of rowdyism and trouble. Instead of this, everything appeared most orderly, and the strong feeling which exists amongst the miners against thieving and riotous conduct renders life in camp very secure from annoyances from these sources, whilst the marvellous climate at this portion of the year makes it extremely enjoyable. There are constant arrivals of miners from distant parts of the fields, bringing news of fresh discoveries, with specimens to corroborate their words. Frequently the excitement is very considerable. A large number of miners are always ready to make a start at a moment's notice for any new find, and there prevails about the community a continual air of restlessness. Prospecting parties are to be seen equipped with camels for long journeys, or with other methods of conveyance when the distances to be travelled are not so great. The supply of camels is somewhat limited. The price of pack camels is about £60 a-piece, and driving camels range from £100 upwards and even at that price are very difficult to get. It may be of interest to know that Mr. David Lindsay, the well-known explorer, told me that his camels once went 35 days without water, except for seven gallons in the middle of that period. The cost to keep a horse is, I was told, from £3 15s. to £4 per week. A branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been formed, and has already taken action where cases of cruelty have been reported.

"In visiting the district around Coolgardie no one can fail to be struck with the general mineralised aspect of the country, the colour of the soil indicating the presence of ironstone. Perhaps the most remarkable thing is the large number of mines you see commencing work. Already 1,000 leases have been applied for, so I have been informed, in the Coolgardie district, and allowing that 300—which I am informed is a fair average—may possibly be dropped there will remain about 700 mines which the owners are satisfied to work under the expenses the labour conditions entail. Unlike most mining districts there was hardly a single mine which I visited but had yielded good specimens, not of pennyweights but averaging ounces to the ton. The splendid mine at Bayley's Reward furnishes convincing proofs that the rich ore continues to a considerable depth. At 265ft. the reef is still very rich and shews no signs of giving out. Up to the 31st July it has turned out 30,200 ozs. of gold and paid £75,600 in dividends. The Londonderry discovery, with its magnificent auriferous stone, is also proved to a depth of 75ft. to be as rich as at the surface. At the Wealth of Nations at 30ft. the reef is also said to be shewn, and there can be little doubt that in this district not only is the ore wondrous rich but it is generally continuous in depth. So far as I could form a judgment I should call it good reefing country and not alluvial. True, that at Hannan's and some of the other places I visited, gold is discovered in alluvial, but compared with what has been found in the other colonies it is limited in quantity, and people who come here expecting to get alluvial are, in more cases than not,

likely to be disappointed. Good nuggets are constantly being picked up and in some places they are comparatively plentiful, but not sufficient to make the seeking of them payable to a large population. There was very little machinery installed on the field. I saw the machinery at Bayley's and the Panklast at the Tatters Mine, as well as the machinery at some of the other mines. On the road coming down, I saw two boilers going to the field. Other machinery has been ordered and would assist in the permanent development of the field.

"One of the most interesting experiences I obtained was in the insight which was afforded me of the character of the miners. During several long walks I had many conversations with men passing and re-passing, and I was greatly struck with the fine stamp of man which the *bona fide* miner appears to be. Many of them have histories and have at one time or another been in very different positions of life. One feature that surprised me was the large number of young men of position who were working in different places as ordinary miners. In some mines, such as Bayley's, a large number had obtained employment, whilst in other mines one frequently came across cases where two or three are working together, carrying on the requirements of the mines without the aid of a single practical miner. In fact, I was sorry to hear many mine owners complain that it is still very difficult to get sufficient really good skilled working miners. The camp followers and loafers are a class by themselves and are very different to the legitimate miner. All spoke of the wonderful richness of this auriferous country. The great drawback, and one which is deserving of the most active exertion of the Government to overcome, is the want of water and the great problem which exists in dealing with the ore. There can be no doubt that this will be overcome sooner or later, but the difficulty must not be disregarded. I was glad to learn that the Government intended to sink 3,000 ft., and the special boring machine—the Kauffman borer—is nearing the site where the bore will be put down. If plenty of water, whether salt or fresh, can be obtained, then a great deal of trouble will be overcome and many of the miners will have confidence to go deeper in their own shafts in search of the precious fluid. If, however, water cannot be got in sufficient quantities, the ore will have to be carried by rail—as it is now done at Broken Hill—down to the Swan and there treated. I have no fear but that the solution of the difficulty will be found, in some form or another. Believing as I do, that this vast goldfield will develop and expand in a manner hitherto unknown, I think it would be most beneficial if some means could be adopted to prevent unsound, 'wild-cat,' undertakings being floated and over-capitalised in the English market, through bogus representations assisted by want of knowledge on the part of the investor. Whether it would be possible to form a local committee from which information could be readily obtained by the smaller investor, I know not, but I think that some such scheme is worth consideration, as many of the investors cannot afford to pay experts to visit the properties placed under offer and sift the good from the bad. The inveigling of capital into properties which have nothing to recommend them

but the specious statements in the prospectuses, must militate against the real progress and development of the field. I may be mistaken, but I do not believe that any amateur, or indeed any expert, can go on to the goldfield and see the auriferous nature of the country and the indications of such a continuous character as are shewn in the splendid lodes, without being convinced of the permanence of the field and the immense fortunes which are contained in the many reefs throughout the field. Coming as I so recently have from the vast jungles and gorgeous tropical vegetation of the Malay Peninsula, I have been greatly struck with the difference this country presents. In the Peninsula you have a rainfall, averaging from, at Taiping, 152 inches, to that at the Silensing mines of 82 inches, with rivers and streams and endless facilities for crushing and treating the gold ores. But at Coolgardie you have a rainfall varying from 5 to 12 inches, and the water is only obtainable in limited quantities from soaks around the bases of barren outcrops of granite acting as a catchment for the rain water. With this exception all the water is obtained through condensers from the salt lakes, which, however, are nearly always dry. In the Malay Peninsula you find one great element of production, cheapness in the price of labour, which by the employment of the much-abused Chinaman, only amounts to 30s. per month. Here you have to pay £3 10s. or £4 per week. It is interesting to note also that in South Africa, with whose goldfields you have perhaps especially to compete, Kaffir labour is obtainable at £5 per month. Again, in the Malay Peninsula you have the stately elephant as the beast of burden, crashing through the jungle with its load of firewood. Here you see the peaceful and long-suffering camel with the horse of civilisation carrying its pack or dragging its wagon over sandy but fairly good roads. In the tropical jungles you are surrounded by wild beasts of every description, tigers, bears, panthers on land, and crocodiles in the river. Here your only trouble—undoubtedly a great nuisance—is the domestic little animal, the mouse, seen in such numbers in the bush and town, and miners can pass through the district without any danger to life or limb, providing only they carry their bag of water. But with these differences, some of them in your favour and others not, there is one immense advantage you possess—the extreme richness of your ore as compared to almost any other country. Where in the world have goldfields ever been discovered extending over hundreds of square miles and with riches reckoned in so many mines by so many ounces to the ton, and not confined to merely exceptional cases, but apparently spread broadcast over this great area? It seems to me, speaking as an amateur, not as an expert, that you have a goldfield exceedingly rich, and when the solution of the difficulty of treating the ore is found you will have a splendid future before you, and I am certain that Western Australia has the prospect of becoming the greatest of the gold-providing countries of the world, and bids fair to help most materially in correcting that great appreciation of the precious metal which all financial authorities acknowledge is the great cause of the present commercial depression throughout the world."

NOTES AND NEWS.

COMPENSATION for loss by exchange—long talked about, long looked forward to, and much wanted—has really come at last; at least, it has been settled, and we hope will soon be paid.

LETTERS have been received from Mr. Treacher from Colombo. The passage up to this point had been a good one. Mr. Treacher refers to the pleasure which both he and Mrs. Treacher have felt at the presence of so many friends, at so late an hour, at the Railway Station to see them off when leaving Kuala Lumpur, and expresses their warm appreciation of the kindly feeling thus shewn towards them.

H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL JONES-VAUGHAN, C.B., arrived in Kuala Lumpur last Sunday, and is staying with Mr. Rodger at the Residency. He inspected the Sikh Contingent at 7 a.m. on Tuesday morning on the Parade Ground, in column, in "service" order (which bore traces of the recent Pahang Expedition). After inspection the two companies "marched past," and formed up in their original position, when blank cartridges were served out. Attack and defence were then practised in the Residency Grounds, after which the contingent returned to their Barracks.

MR. and Mrs. Caulfeild arrived from Taiping on the 21st October, and have been guests at the Residency. Mrs. Caulfeild returned to Perak on Monday last by the Government yacht *Esmeralda* (Mr. Caulfeild having previously left overland), which was despatched to Port Weld to bring Lieut.-Colonel R. S. F. Walker, C.M.G., Commandant 1st Perak Sikhs, who arrived on 31st ult., in connection with the enquiry to be held by the General Officer Commanding, S.S.

MR. Arthur Keyser, Collector and Magistrate, Jelebu, has been a guest at the Residency during the week.

MR. A. S. BAXENDALE, who has been absent on leave for some time past, returned to Kuala Lumpur on the 27th ult. We are very happy to say that Mr. Baxendale, whose health made it necessary for him to apply for leave, is now in first class-condition.

It has been decided to give a St. Andrew's Dinner in Kuala Lumpur, but we are as yet unable to give the details of the arrangements. It will most likely include a dance, and will be held at the Selangor Club. The last St. Andrew's Dinner given in Kuala Lumpur was in 1890, it was held in the Court House, which had then been newly opened; Mr. Murray Campbell was in the chair.

THE recent journey of H.E. the Governor through Pahang was chronicled in the *Free Press* in a series of chatty articles, containing much information in an amusing and readable form. These articles have now been reprinted as a pamphlet, the writer being Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G.

WE publish a letter from "A Visitor," who does not appear to be satisfied that everything in this thriving and flourishing State of Selangor is managed just as well as it might be. The landing at Klang, and the town itself, did not seem to impress him favourably, but no doubt our chief port will produce its own champion—we were surprised to read about "unswept streets." We have often been an amused witness of the mad and yelling rush for luggage at our railway stations (except upon those few occasions when we have been personally engaged in it), and have often wondered how long it will be before some sort of reform is brought about in this direction. As regards the gharries and gharry-ponies which ply for hire in the streets of Kuala Lumpur, our Correspondent will have the sympathy of most people. The gharry-pony is a subject upon which we have touched in these pages more than once; and we can only reiterate the belief that the best way of effecting a real improvement would be to establish a branch of the S. P. C. A. in Kuala Lumpur. That such a disgraceful vehicle as that described by "A Visitor" should be allowed to ply for hire—and we all know that such vehicles do ply for hire—and yet at the same time to have a licensing authority with inspectors, etc., only shews that one may possess a broom and yet have a dirty room. The strange thing about it is that bad as they, the gharries and ponies, are, it is often a matter of the greatest difficulty to obtain their services. As a rule, the Chinese driver is the worst offender, the gharries driven by Malays are always the cleaner and usually drawn by an animal not quite so bad. We live in hopes of seeing some improvement: there is plenty of room for it.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Selangor Club was held on Saturday, the 27th ult., Mr. Berrington, Vice-President, being in the Chair. The following report from the Committee was placed before the members:—

"GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee beg to lay before you the usual half-yearly Statements of Accounts, shewing the balance in favour of the Club on the 1st of October, 1891; the Working Account for the previous six months; and the Estimates for the current half year. It will be seen that the Club has slightly improved upon its position at the date of the last balance sheet. Our liabilities, it is true, have been increased by \$632.49; but our assets, after deducting the usual allowance for depreciation, have at the same time been increased by \$845.14, which leaves us in a better position than that of last April by \$212. Six months ago we were able to shew a profit of \$1,600 for the previous half-year, but it was pointed out at the time that \$250 of this was a Government contribution for the whole year, credited *en bloc* to that half-year's account, and \$300 of it was not part of ordinary revenue, but an old debt recovered. And this half-year we have had to meet the new charge of \$750 for the Secretary's salary, which has reduced the net profits to the \$212 mentioned above; our total assets now exceeding our total liabilities by \$3,157, as against the balance of \$2,945 shewn in April last. That the liabilities of the Club have been increased instead of diminished is due to the accounts of some of the members not having been properly paid, which has delayed the settling with some of our creditors. The Secretary has strict instructions as to enforcing the rules dealing with overdue accounts. The profits made on the different kinds of liquors having been found to vary largely, a revised tariff has been introduced to bring them into general approximation. The roll of members has increased from 158 in April last to 174 on 1st October. Mr. Hüttenbach has added to our obligations to him by presenting us with a considerable sum of money, which has been expended in accordance with his wishes, in ordering a Dinner Service from England. The thanks of the Committee are also due to Messrs. E. M. Alexander and W. E. Venning, for having kindly given their services as Auditors."

The accounts for the half-year 31st March to 1st October and the estimates for the following six months were put to the meeting and passed. Messrs. Ebdon, Holmes, Paxon and Russell and Captain Lyons were elected as Members of Committee; the two Members of the Committee to be nominated by Government have not yet been appointed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. A meeting to confirm the minutes will held on Saturday, 10th November.

MR. KEYSER, Collector and Magistrate, Jelebu, relates the following incident in his report for September:—While at dinner the second night after our arrival at Jerang, we had news that a man had brought the body of his son from Juntai, a village a little way up the river, the boy having that morning been killed by a tiger. The messenger was quickly followed by the man himself, who told us the following story. At 11 in the morning he and his son, a boy of about 13 years old, were sitting by the river drying themselves in the sun after fishing. There was no jungle for some distance, only short grass. A

herd of buffaloes was grazing quietly close by. He heard no sound and nothing unusual attracted his attention, but happening to look round he was horrified to see the head of his boy in the mouth of a tiger. He immediately seized the boy by the arm and tried to pull him away, but the tiger did not let go. Then he hit the tiger with his parang and, losing his footing, fell down. It was the noise of the scuffle that alarmed the buffaloes, who then, for the first time becoming aware of the presence of the tiger, ran away. The man, still holding on to the boy's arm, struck the tiger three more blows on the head, but his parang was small and blunt and cannot have done much damage. At the last blow he gave, the tiger relinquished his hold and trotted off. The boy was, of course, quite dead. He then brought the body down the river. We went with him to see the body, which Dr. Braddon very carefully examined. As the boy lay on his back there was nothing to indicate how he had been wounded or met his death, but when he was turned round it was seen that his skull was crushed and the lower portion of it gone. It would be interesting to read a report from Dr. Braddon on the subject. The wound was cut clean as though carefully done with a sharp instrument. There was one small wound on the leg, evidently given by the paw of the beast. Much sympathy was shewn for the man who had so bravely attempted to save his child—who, though he called him his child, was, it appeared, his nephew. The next day the boy was buried, and Dr. Braddon and I attended the ceremony, which was simple and impressive. The boy's uncle bore the ill-omened name of Yatim. He told us that the father had been killed by an elephant. We also learnt something of his own history. This was the third time he had fought a tiger and beaten it off, once with a parang and once with a "tumbok lada"; and he had also seen two other men taken and been unable to assist. His own father was seized by a tiger while walking with him in the jungle, and he, after beating the animal off, climbed into a tree with the body of the dead man and left it there while he went for help. The poor fellow was very despondent, and concluded by saying he supposed it would be his own turn next. When we left, the people of Jerang were going to Juntai to set traps for the tiger, and I promised to provide a goat for a decoy. There are only four or five people at Juntai and if the tiger is not captured they will probably abandon their newly-opened settlement. Many other tigers have been met with recently, and from all accounts they seem more bold than usual and do not run away as is their custom. The weather is unusually dry, which probably accounts for this, as the scent will not lie and wild animals must find it difficult to hunt for food.

PART III. of the series of articles on "Coffee Planting" is unavoidably held over.

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LOCAL SPORT.

A SPORTING Correspondent writes: "What has happened to the sporting community of Kuala Lumpur? Verily they eschew all games like the plague. Cricket is an absolutely dead letter; once a week an attempt is made to get up a match, but the result has been for a long while a most lamentable failure. It is true that for some three months past the rain has commenced falling every Saturday just at 2 o'clock with unfailling regularity and vigour; but, on the other hand, the absence of all attempts at practising on other days is most marked. Football has its small circle of enthusiasts, but beyond a certain point they make no converts. Still, there is a good deal more life in the game than in the caricature of cricket that obtains here at present. It would be an excellent plan to induce some of the Malay police or other natives to join in. A number of them make very creditable players and would do away with the present eight-a-side games that are such a tax on one's wind and endurance. An umpire should always be present when football is played. So many points are continually cropping up where conflicting opinions are inevitable, such as 'offside' and 'hands,' that someone to decide the question is most necessary.—The billiard handicap at the Selangor Club is a most wearisome farce without a particle of life in it. Perchance it may end with the old year. It is to be hoped the Club will have the cheque ready for the winner.—The members of the Klang Recreation Club have lately played teams from Kuala Lumpur and Kuala Kubu at football, and have given a good account of themselves. They now propose to combine with Kuala Kubu and challenge a middle class team of the metropolis; I hope the event will soon come off.—The Klang Reading Room has just been improved by the fitting up of a dais and the purchase of new furniture and lamps. The latest scheme, and a most commendable one, is to start a small library by each member contributing such books as he can spare. When a fair number have been thus obtained they will be uniformly bound. From this beginning a respectable library can no doubt in time be created."—Q.

A CRICKET team from Sungei Ujong will visit Kuala Lumpur on the 9th inst., to play against an eleven captained by Mr. Holmes. We understand that on the evening of Friday, the 9th, there will be a dance at the Selangor Club, and that a Smoking Concert will be given there on the following evening. The Parade Ground does not at present look in the best possible condition for cricket, owing to the levelling operations. Much delay in this work has been occasioned by the recent wet weather; but, if next week is at all fair, it is hoped that this will be "set to rights" in time for the match.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Selangor Gymkhana Club was held in the Reading Room of the Selangor Club, on Saturday, 27th October, after the Selangor Club meeting on the same date. Mr. Holmes having been voted to the Chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The accounts for the year ending 30th September were then placed before the members and after discussion were passed as printed. The assets over liabilities amounted to \$1,519.42 per date. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the small number of members present, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to Saturday, the 10th November. As the matters to be decided by the members are of considerable importance, it is to be hoped that they will attend in larger numbers than usual. A circular with the following agenda has been posted to all members:— (1) To elect a new Committee for 1895; (2) To discuss the question of allowing professionals to ride in the next race meeting; (3) To fix the date of the next race meeting; (4) To consider the purchase of a batch of griffins; (5) To discuss any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

THE third Annual Meeting of the Selangor Rifle Association was held in the Reading Room at the Selangor Club, on Wednesday, 31st October, Mr. McGregor in the chair. The Secretary's report and balance sheet for the year were laid before the members and passed. We extract the following from the Secretary's report:—"After the Maxwell Cup Competition in September of last year, very little shooting was done at the Range until the beginning of January of this year, when commenced the series of Competitions organised by the Committee to extend from January to June, inclusive, for prizes of a total value of \$100. July and August were devoted to practice for the Maxwell Cup and for the Handicap which the Committee had arranged on the Cup shooting. The contest for the Cup attracted 14 competitors—an improvement on last year, when there were only seven. Both Cup and Handicap were won by T. J. McGregor, with a score of 90, by which he made the Cup his own, having won it twice in succession, according to the conditions laid down by the giver, the Hon. W. E. Maxwell, who has been duly apprised of the result. The Lottery on the Handicap resulted in a gain of \$18.55 to the funds of the Association, and created no little interest in the event. In May last the system of issuing ammunition by coupons was introduced and has worked well. The Committee decided to supply ammunition to members at half cost to encourage shooting. In July last, writing from Pahang, the President, Captain Lyons, kindly enclosed a cheque for \$25 towards a Handicap, and the Vice-President, Mr. H. C. Ridges, augmented this with a sum of \$23. The Handicap will be arranged shortly. In September last, Mr. Quay Guan Hin generously gave to the Association \$100 to provide a Cup, which will be shot for during the coming year under conditions already published. On the result of the Maxwell Competition becoming known, by which the Association lost the Cup, Mr. G. H. Hone, of the Malay States Tin

Mining Company, at once handed over a cheque for \$50 to provide a suitable prize for competition. The coming year starts with a bright outlook for the Association. In October, 1893, the membership was 32; but since that time 17 have withdrawn or have been struck off. 17 new members have been admitted, making the total the same as last year, 32; this includes five non-resident members, who are non-subscribers." The following officers were elected:—*President*, Capt. F. W. Lyons; *Vice-President*, Dr. E. A. O. Travers; *Committee*, Messrs. T. J. McGregor, C. R. Cormac, R. Charter, R. A. J. Bidwell and A. Beck; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. J. Brown. Votes of thanks to the donors of prizes were passed, and Messrs. Quay Guan Hin and G. H. Hone were elected Honorary Members of the Association. After transacting other business the meeting terminated and the new Committee held a short sitting and fixed the date of the Handicap for Captain F. W. Lyons' and Mr. H. C. Ridges' prizes—24th and 25th November.

APPENDED are the results of the 2nd and 3rd draws of the Selangor Club Billiard Handicap:—

2ND ROUND.

Player.	Points.	Player.	Points.	Score.
S. W. Davis ...	+ 10	beat W. Mitchell ...	scratch	scratched.
A. Beck ...	+ 40	„ P. Gasille ...	+ 80	... 184
H. Hüttenbach ...	+ 175	„ G. Cumming ...	+ 25	... 203
D. Macreath ...	+ 125	„ H. S. Day ...	+ 60	... 179
E. J. Roe ...	+ 35	„ W. Boyer ...	+ 20	... 229
C. P. Anchant ...	+ 20	„ A. C. Harper ...	+ 40	... 227
E. W. Neubronner	scratch	„ J. S. H. French...	+ 60	... 223
H. F. Neubronner	+ 40	„ D. Aeria ...	+ 50	... 170
A. E. Yzelman...	...	Bye		

3RD ROUND.

A. Beck ...	+ 40	beat A. E. Yzelman ...	+ 80	... 183
C. P. Anchant ...	+ 20	„ S. W. Davis ...	+ 10	... 240
E. W. Neubronner	scratch	„ D. Macreath ...	+ 125	... 185
E. J. Roe ...	+ 35	„ H. F. Neubronner	+ 40	... 212
H. Hüttenbach...	...	Bye		

READ LODGE, No. 2337.

ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING.

FOLLOWING close on the ceremony of the consecration of the New Masonic Hall came the Installation Meeting, and although the numbers attending on the 22nd ultimo, when only Masons were present, were nothing like that of the preceding Monday, yet the attendance was fairly large, and Perak and Singapore Lodges were represented, W. Bros. Caulfeild and Gibsou and Bro. A. W. Bean being present in addition to several local visitors. The Lodge was opened before 6 p.m., and after an initiation had taken place,

Bro. Russell was installed as Master for the ensuing year, W. Bro. Sanderson acting as Installing Master, assisted by W. Bros. Caulfeild, Watkins, Welch and Gibson. After the Installation the Worshipful Master invested his officers, as follows:—I.P.M., W. Bro. Sanderson; S.W., Bro. Nicholas; J.W., Bro. Paxon; Treasurer, Bro. Lammers; Secretary, Bro. Day; S.D., Bro. Hüttenbach; J.D., Bro. Groves; I.G., Bro. A. C. Harper; Tyler, Bro. C. Stewart. At the close of the Lodge a banquet was held in the Hall. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given: the Worshipful Master proposed "The Queen and the Craft," "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M.," and the "District Grand Master and Officers of the D.G.L.;" W. Bro. Welch, in proposing the toast of "Our Patron, R.W. Bro. Read," referred to the many kindnesses the Lodge had been the recipient of at the hands of R.W. Bro. Read, and to the keen interest which the Patron took in the welfare of the Lodge; the toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. W. Bro. Sanderson proposed the "Worshipful Master," and W. Bro. Watkins gave "Visitors and Sister Lodges," coupled with the name of W. Bro. Caulfeild, who, in replying, spoke highly of the working of the Lodge and of the able and impressive manner in which W. Bro. Sanderson had discharged the duties of Installing Master. The toast of the "I. P. M." was received and drunk with acclamation, and W. Bro. Sanderson replied with his usual modesty. The toast "Past and Present Officers of Read Lodge" was responded to by Bros. Hemmy and Hüttenbach, respectively, and Bro. C. Stewart brought the list to a close with the "Tyler's Toast." The arrangements for the afternoon and evening were in the hands of W. Bro. Watkins and Bros. Paxon and Day. The Selangor Band played in the porch during dinner.

SELANGOR MUSEUM.

SHORTLY before Mr. Treacher left the State he paid a visit to the Museum, and Mr. Rodger, soon after his arrival, also visited it; we give below the remarks and suggestions that were entered in the Museum Book on each occasion.

*Remarks and Suggestions by Mr. W. H. Treacher, C.M.G.,
British Resident, 29th September, 1894.*

"I had not visited the Museum for more than a year. I was courteously shewn round the Institution this morning by members of the Committee. I noticed very considerable improvement. The alterations in the building have rendered it less unsuitable for a Museum than was formerly the case.

"The slender funds at the Committee's disposal appear to have been judiciously expended. Better exhibition cases have been provided and the collections have been better arranged.

"The Committee have earned the gratitude of the public. The question still remains—What is the practical utility of the Museum? Has it, as at present arranged, any educational or economic value? Does it, in however humble a way, advance science and the knowledge

of nature? Seeing that there is a good Museum at Taiping on one side, and a Museum at Singapore on the other, would a Museum in this little State, on a proper footing, serve any really useful purpose or fill a felt want? These are points I would suggest for the Committee's consideration.

"What struck me this morning was that disproportionate attention is paid to stuffed animals—there is, I think, only one articulated skeleton in the collections. There is little to illustrate the life of the inhabitants, instruments of agriculture, manufactures, fishing gear, and so on. The mineralogical collection, for a mining State, is remarkably poor, but steps are being taken to remedy this. Nevertheless, considering the small expenditure allowed, I consider the Committee are to be congratulated upon the results they have achieved.

"It is unfortunate that the building is situated in a most unget-at-able corner of the town."

Remarks and Suggestions by Mr. J. P. Rodger, Acting British Resident, 18th October, 1894.

"Visited the Selangor Museum to-day for the first time, accompanied by Dr. Welch and Mr. Von Donop, Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the Committee.

"I was agreeably surprised with the exhibits, especially with the birds and fishes, which reflect much credit on the taxidermist, and I congratulate the Committee on the progress made since 1891, when the Selangor Natural History Museum was represented by a few shapeless animals at the Government Offices.

"Assuming as existing facts, although I hope that it may be possible to prevent them from continuing, that the Museum building is unsuitable, and that the available funds are small, the practical question is—How can the best results be produced with slender resources?

"I would suggest for the consideration of the Committee, that each member should take charge of one or more sections of the collection, that the available funds should be apportioned, and that each member should endeavour to fill up the gaps in his particular section.

"A catalogue of the exhibits should be prepared, and the descriptive labels be more carefully and legibly written, whilst, instead of writing to the District Officers generally, I would suggest that a better plan would be to ask them individually to collect certain specified articles.

"Models of native boats, fishing stakes and nets might be obtained from Klang and Kuala Selangor; specimens of woods, gutta and gums from Kuala Langat; of Sakai musical instruments, bark cloth, arms, etc., from Sepang, as well as photographs of Sakai, their huts, etc.; and the Committee should ascertain, by enquiry, what products can best be obtained from each district, and then ask the District Officer to collect them; *specifying, in detail, exactly what is required.* Personally, I think that the greatest attention should be paid to the ethnological or anthropological section, as likely to shew the best and most interesting permanent results, and a beginning might be made with a collection of stone implements, the so-called 'batu lintah' of the Malays."

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF
SELANGOR.

An old paper, dated November, 1874, has recently been brought to light containing a Genealogical Table of Selangor, by Raja Mahdi, a translation of which (printed verbatim) will, we think, be of interest to many of our readers.

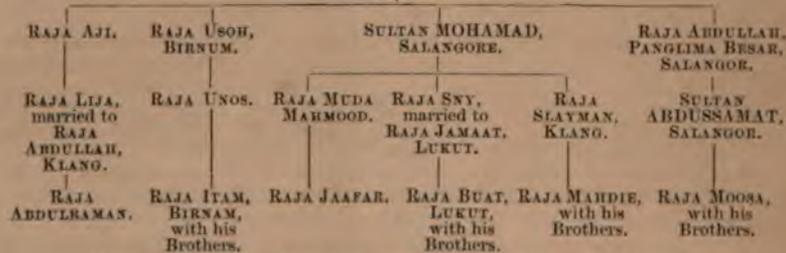
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These are the descendants of the late Sultan of Salangor who are still existing, some of whom have charge of districts, and some still claim their respective rights.

The rest of their other relations are not given here on account of brevity's sake, in order to give facility.

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SULTAN IBRAHIM, SALANGORE.



GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE SULTAN OF SALANGOR.

I.—Raja Loomoo, the son of Opok Daing Chela of the Crown Prince of Rhio the Second, became the first Sultan of Rhio.* After his death the corpse was called Sultan Saleh, and left many issues as below—

1. The Sultan Ibrahim, who was the second Sultan of Salangor.
2. Raja Nala, who was the Crown Prince of Salangor.
3. Raja Penoh (female), married the Raja Kedah, and again to Arong Tamoojong, the Bugis Raja, with whom she got issue Raja Besek.

The mother of these three Princes was the daughter of the late Sultan

II.—Sultan Ibrahim left many

1. Raja Ismail, whose mother, Raja Kedah, named Choo Chee.
2. Raja Said, whose mother Raja Fatimah.
3. Sultan Mohamad, whose mother of birth Bugis. He became the third Sultan of Salangor.
4. Raja Abdullah, married to his second cousin, named Raja Hadyah, the

Opok Daing Marewah, the first Crown Prince of Rhio.

4. Raja Perak (female), whose mother is (common people), she married Syed Mohamad Janibol, the sect of Bin Yahya, she got a daughter.

5. Raja Sherifah (female), married to Raja Perak, having no issue afterwards married to Pangeran, Raja of Banjar, with whom she divorced.

issues as below—

- daughter of the Crown Prince, Raja Jaafar, of Rhio.
5. Raja Ahmad, who became the son-in-law of Panglima Prang Melek.
6. Raja Oosoh.
7. Raja Aji.
8. Raja Abbass, begot Raja Abdullah.
9. Raja Hassan.
10. Raja Hussain.

* "Rhio" is evidently a clerical error for "Selangor."

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 11. Raja Yousof. | Abdulrahman Aledroos, left no issue. |
| 12. Raja Suleh. | 18. Raja Seng. |
| 13. Raja Fatimah. | 19. Raja Mariam. |
| 14. Raja Mymoonah. | 20. Raja Hamidah. |
| 15. Raja Hadijah. | Some of his female issues have their |
| 16. Raja Aminah. | husbands and some have not. |
| 17. Raja Aysah, married to Syed | |

III.—Sultan Mohamad left many issues as below—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Raja Osman. | 9. Raja Selelah (female), married to |
| 2. Raja Slayman. | Raja Isa, the nephew of the said Sultan |
| 3. Raja Anjang or Raja Tepah. | Mohamad. |
| 4. Raja Saleh, begot Raja Halimah. | 10. Raja Enteh, otherwise called |
| 5. Raja Seny. | Raja Siti (female), married Raja Aji, |
| 6. Raja Tahir, married Raja Lijah, | the son of Engku Boosoo, the cousin of |
| the wife of Raja Abdullah, who gov- | the said Sultan Mohamad, got two sons |
| erned Klang, left no issue at his death. | and the daughter lives in Salangor. |
| 7. Raja Perbo. | 11. Raja Laut. |
| 8. Raja Lijah (female), married to | 12. Raja Mohamad, begot Raja Jaafar |
| her cousin, named Syed Edroos, the | 13. Raja Abdul Jabar. |
| grandson of the said Sultan Ibrahim. | 14. Raja Ibrahim. |

III.—Raja Abdullah bin Sultan Ibrahim left many issues as below—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Raja Basok. | 6. Raja Ibrahim, begot Raja Ismail. |
| 2. Raja Mahmood. | 7. Raja Chik (female), married to |
| 3. Sultan Abdussamat, who is at | Raja Laut, the son of the said Sultan |
| present in Langat. | Mohamad, begot a child still young. |
| 4. Raja Sapiah, otherwise called | 8. Raja Anjang or Raja Lebar. |
| Engku Ngah. | 9. Raja Abdurraahman, who is in |
| 5. Raja Saliah, otherwise called Eng- | Birnum. |
| ku Andak. | 10. Raja Asfar. |

III.—Raja Oosoh bin Sultan Ibrahim, leaving a son called Raja Oonos.

III.—Raja Aji bin Sultan Ibrahim, leaving many issues as below—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Raja Lija, (female), married to | 4. Raja Lebar. |
| Raja Abdullah of Klang, begot Raja | 5. Raja Brodo, married Raja Parboo, |
| Abdurrahman. | the daughter of Sultan Mohamad, |
| 2. Raja Anteh. | begot a daughter, divorced. |
| 3. Raja Edris | |

IV.—Raja Slayman bin Sultan Mohamad, had many issues as below—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Raja Jamaat. | 5. Raja Teh or Raja Jamag (female), |
| 2. Raja Mahdie. | married to Raja Mahmood, the son of |
| 3. Raja Rabiiah (female), married to | Raja Jamahat of Lukut, begot a |
| Raja Abdullah, the son of Raja Abbass. | daughter named Raja Yong. |
| 4. Raja Daud. | 6. Raja Kamsah. |
| | 7. Raja Gondok (female). |

IV.—Raja Seng, the daughter of Sultan Mohamad, married to Raja Jamaat of Lukut, begot—

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Raja Boat. | 2. Raja Abdulmajid. | 3. Raja Rook, the eldest daughter. |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|

IV.—Raja Tepah, otherwise called Raja Anjang, the daughter of the said Sultan Mohamad, married Sultan Abdussamat, begot Raja Moosa, who became Raja Muda, is in Singapore. Afterwards she married again to Raja Abdurrahman, begot Raja Endot.

IV.—Raja Perbo, the daughter of the said Sultan Mohamad, married to Raja Brodo the son of Raja Aji, begot a daughter. Afterwards she married Raja Jamaat, had no issue.

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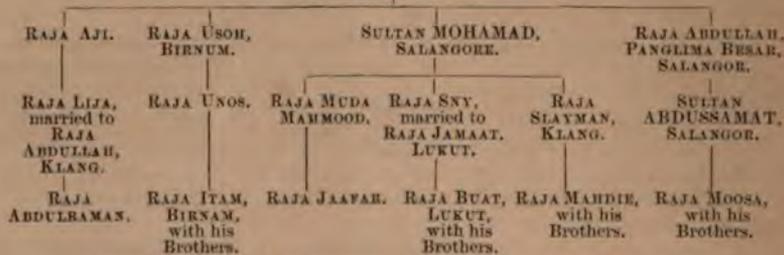
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* "Rhio" is evidently a clerical error for "Selangor."

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 11. Raja Yousof. | Abdulrahman Aledroos, left no issue. |
| 12. Raja Saleh. | 18. Raja Seng. |
| 13. Raja Fatimah. | 19. Raja Mariam. |
| 14. Raja Mymoohah. | 20. Raja Hamidah. |
| 15. Raja Hndijah. | Some of his female issues have their |
| 16. Raja Aminah. | husbands and some have not. |
| 17. Raja Aysah, married to Syed | |

III.—Sultan Mohamad left many issues as below—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Raja Osman. | 9. Raja Selehah (female), married to Raja Isa, the nephew of the said Sultan Mohamad. |
| 2. Raja Slayman. | 10. Raja Enteh, otherwise called Raja Siti (female), married Raja Aji, the son of Engku Boosoo, the cousin of the said Sultan Mohamad, got two sons and the daughter lives in Salangor. |
| 3. Raja Anjang or Raja Tepah. | 11. Raja Laut. |
| 4. Raja Saleh, begot Raja Halimah. | 12. Raja Mohamad, begot Raja Jaafar |
| 5. Raja Seny. | 13. Raja Abdul Jabar. |
| 6. Raja Tahir, married Raja Lijah, the wife of Raja Abdullah, who governed Klang, left no issue at his death. | 14. Raja Ibrahim. |
| 7. Raja Perbo. | |
| 8. Raja Lijah (female), married to her cousin, named Syed Edroos, the grandson of the said Sultan Ibrahim. | |

III.—Raja Abdullah bin Sultan Ibrahim left many issues as below—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Raja Basok. | 6. Raja Ibrahim, begot Raja Ismail. |
| 2. Raja Mahmood. | 7. Raja Chik (female), married to Raja Laut, the son of the said Sultan Mohamad, begot a child still young. |
| 3. Sultan Abdussamat, who is at present in Langkat. | 8. Raja Anjang or Raja Lebar. |
| 4. Raja Sapiah, otherwise called Engku Ngah. | 9. Raja Abdurraahman, who is in Birnum. |
| 5. Raja Saliah, otherwise called Engku Andak. | 10. Raja Asfar. |

III.—Raja Oosoh bin Sultan Ibrahim, leaving a son called Raja Oonos.

III.—Raja Aji bin Sultan Ibrahim, leaving many issues as below—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Raja Lija, (female), married to Raja Abdullah of Klang, begot Raja Abdurrahman. | 4. Raja Lebar. |
| 2. Raja Anteh. | 5. Raja Brodo, married Raja Parboo, the daughter of Sultan Mohamad, begot a daughter, divorced. |
| 3. Raja Edris | |

IV.—Raja Slayman bin Sultan Mohamad, had many issues as below—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Raja Jamaat. | 5. Raja Teh or Raja Jamag (female), married to Raja Mahmood, the son of Raja Jamabat of Lukut, begot a daughter named Raja Yong. |
| 2. Raja Mahdic. | 6. Raja Kamsah. |
| 3. Raja Rabiah (female), married to Raja Abdullah, the son of Raja Abbass. | 7. Raja Gondok (female). |
| 4. Raja Daud. | |

IV.—Raja Seng, the daughter of Sultan Mohamad, married to Raja Jamaat of Lukut, begot—

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Raja Boat. | 2. Raja Abdulmajid. | 3. Raja Rook, the eldest daughter. |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|

IV.—Raja Tepah, otherwise called Raja Anjang, the daughter of the said Sultan Mohamad, married Sultan Abdussamat, begot Raja Moosa, who became Raja Muda, is in Singapore. Afterwards she married again to Raja Abdurrahman, begot Raja Endot.

IV.—Raja Perbo, the daughter of the said Sultan Mohamad, married to Raja Brodo the son of Raja Aji, begot a daughter. Afterwards she married Raja Jamaat, had no issue.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF
SELANGOR.

AN old paper, dated November, 1874, has recently been brought to light containing a Genealogical Table of Selangor, by Raja Mahdi, a translation of which (printed verbatim) will, we think, be of interest to many of our readers.

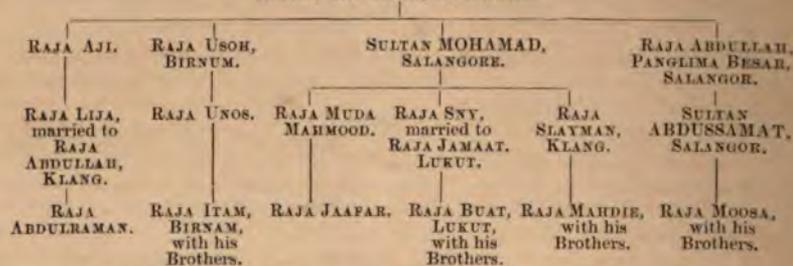
GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF SALANGOR.

These are the descendants of the late Sultan of Salangor who are still existing, some of whom have charge of districts, and some still claim their respective rights.

The rest of their other relations are not given here on account of brevity's sake, in order to give facility.

If it should be considered necessary, the rest of the branch can be found on reference to the other long Genealogical Table.

SULTAN IBRAHIM, SALANGORE.



GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE SULTAN OF SALANGOR.

I.—Raja Loomoo, the son of Opok Daing Chela of the Crown Prince of Rhio the Second, became the first Sultan of Rhio.* After his death the corpse was called Sultan Saleh, and left many issues as below—

1. The Sultan Ibrahim, who was the second Sultan of Salangor.
2. Raja Nala, who was the Crown Prince of Salangor.
3. Raja Penoh (female), married the Raja Kedah, and again to Arong Tamoojong, the Bugis Raja, with whom she got issue Raja Besek.

The mother of these three Princes was the daughter of the late Sultan

II.—Sultan Ibrahim left many

1. Raja Ismail, whose mother, Raja Kedah, named Choo Chee.
2. Raja Said, whose mother Raja Fatimah.
3. Sultan Mohamad, whose mother of birth Bugis. He became the third Sultan of Salangor.
4. Raja Abdullah, married to his second cousin, named Raja Hadyah, the

Opok Daing Marewah, the first Crown Prince of Rhio.

4. Raja Perak (female), whose mother is (common people), she married Syed Mohamad Janibol, the sect of Bin Yahya, she got a daughter.

5. Raja Sherifah (female), married to Raja Perak, having no issue afterwards married to Pangeran, Raja of Banjar, with whom she divorced.

issues as below—

daughter of the Crown Prince, Raja Jaafar, of Rhio.

5. Raja Ahmad, who became the son-in-law of Panglima Prang Melek.

6. Raja Oosoh.

7. Raja Aji.

8. Raja Abbass, begot Raja Abdullah.

9. Raja Hussain.

10. Raja Hussain.

* "Rhio" is evidently a clerical error for "Selangor."

11. Raja Yousof.
12. Raja Saleh.
13. Raja Fatimah.
14. Raja Mymoonah.
15. Raja Hadijah.
16. Raja Aminah.
17. Raja Aysah, married to Syed

- Abdulrahman Aledroos, left no issue.
18. Raja Seng.
 19. Raja Mariam.
 20. Raja Hamidah.
- Some of his female issues have their husbands and some have not.

III.—Sultan Mohamad left many issues as below—

1. Raja Osman.
2. Raja Slayman.
3. Raja Anjang or Raja Tepah.
4. Raja Saleh, begot Raja Halimah.
5. Raja Seny.
6. Raja Tahir, married Raja Lijah, the wife of Raja Abdullah, who governed Klang, left no issue at his death.
7. Raja Perbo.
8. Raja Lijah (female), married to her cousin, named Syed Edroos, the grandson of the said Sultan Ibrahim.

9. Raja Selchah (female), married to Raja Isa, the nephew of the said Sultan Mohamad.
10. Raja Enteh, otherwise called Raja Siti (female), married Raja Aji, the son of Engku Boosoo, the cousin of the said Sultan Mohamad, got two sons and the daughter lives in Selangor.
11. Raja Laut.
12. Raja Mohamad, begot Raja Jaafar
13. Raja Abdul Jabar.
14. Raja Ibrahim.

III.—Raja Abdullah bin Sultan Ibrahim left many issues as below—

1. Raja Basok.
2. Raja Mahmood.
3. Sultan Abdussamat, who is at present in Langkat.
4. Raja Sapiah, otherwise called Engku Ngah.
5. Raja Saliah, otherwise called Engku Andak.

6. Raja Ibrahim, begot Raja Ismail.
7. Raja Chik (female), married to Raja Laut, the son of the said Sultan Mohamad, begot a child still young.
8. Raja Anjang or Raja Lebar.
9. Raja Abdurrahman, who is in Birnum.
10. Raja Asfar.

III.—Raja Oosoh bin Sultan Ibrahim, leaving a son called Raja Oonos.

III.—Raja Aji bin Sultan Ibrahim, leaving many issues as below—

1. Raja Lijsa, (female), married to Raja Abdullah of Klang, begot Raja Abdurrahman.
2. Raja Anteh.
3. Raja Edris

4. Raja Lebar.
5. Raja Brodo, married Raja Parboo, the daughter of Sultan Mohamad, begot a daughter, divorced.

IV.—Raja Slayman bin Sultan Mohamad, had many issues as below—

1. Raja Jamaat.
2. Raja Mahdie.
3. Raja Rabiah (female), married to Raja Abdullah, the son of Raja Abbass.
4. Raja Daud.

5. Raja Teh or Raja Jamag (female), married to Raja Mahmood, the son of Raja Jamahat of Lukut, begot a daughter named Raja Yong.
6. Raja Kamsah.
7. Raja Gondok (female).

IV.—Raja Seng, the daughter of Sultan Mohamad, married to Raja Jamaat of Lukut, begot—

1. Raja Boat.
2. Raja Abdulmajid.
3. Raja Rook, the eldest daughter.

IV.—Raja Tepah, otherwise called Raja Anjang, the daughter of the said Sultan Mohamad, married Sultan Abdussamad, begot Raja Moosa, who became Raja Muda, is in Singapore. Afterwards she married again to Raja Abdurrahman, begot Raja Endot.

IV.—Raja Perbo, the daughter of the said Sultan Mohamad, married to Raja Brodo the son of Raja Aji, begot a daughter. Afterwards she married Raja Jamaat, had no issue.

as a wild young thing of forty summers, with a taste for strong waters. Now, she has found grace, thanks to a moving address from Elder Wilkins one Sabbath night, and has renounced the "poms and vanities" *in toto*. Mrs. Hand is a widow; she draws a handsome pension from the State on account of her late husband, who was killed in the war. She is a lady of very strong religious views; just now she is posing as a champion of temperance principles, even her differences with Mrs. Lemon, of the opposite sect, are forgotten when waging war with the "liquor league." Indeed, the two good ladies actually entered into an offensive alliance against their common enemy, the "Rum Fiend," and decided to lend their aid to the Prohibition Party, which had then newly set up its standard in the State. The leaders of this party had resolved to attack the liquor traffic in a most ingenious manner, by giving a number of silver medals in each precinct of the State to the children who, in the opinion of three selected judges, were most clever in reciting certain temperance screeds, which were printed with the hope of bringing bibulous sinners to repentance. Everything at first went off to admiration. There were several silver medal contests, and so no great difficulty was experienced in satisfying the paternal pride of the parents of the contestants. There were occasional murmurs and accusations of favouritism, but these were easily allayed by increasing the number of medals. This process was gradually repeated until the children's benches at Sunday School fairly glittered with little metal discs. Matters had reached this stage when, one day, the fatal apple of discord was cast into the midst of this happy flock by the proposal that a *gold* medal should be given for the best speaker in the entire precinct. Unhappily the proposition met with unanimous approval, and decks were, so to speak, cleared for action and all the land resounded with the eloquence of cold water cranks.

Presently the day arrived which would decide the momentous question of the ownership of the coveted gold medal. By four o'clock on Saturday afternoon the good folk began to arrive at the school-house, some in wagons, some in buggies, some in carts or carriages; such a motley collection of vehicles was never yet seen. Soon the little place was packed to overflowing and the signal was given to start. The first preliminary was the selection of the judges, and after a short delay three old bachelors without any relations were decided upon. Then the spouting commenced, and for three long hours was sustained with unabated vigour. At last everyone had had his or her turn and the contest was declared closed. The three judges were left to face the problem of the selection of the winner. Then began to dawn upon them the difficulties of their position. How to please everyone in the crowd present was clearly a difficult problem. Some of the performers were manifestly out of the running and the question was gradually fined down until, after eliminating those who had made some slight mistake, the issue clearly lay with one of four young ladies who had all spoken equally well, and three of whom, at least, had looked equally charming. The fourth young lady, we must reluctantly confess, was undeniably "homely," as they

say out there, which term is synonymous with plain, and this fact accounts for her falling out of the running. Of the three remaining, Mary Hurland is considered by some the belle of the place; she is the daughter of Mat Hurland, the biggest farmer in the neighbourhood. The latter is quite confident of his daughter's success, and has promised her a new dress in the event of her winning. Then there is Jessie Irving, the daughter of the storekeeper; she has on a most fetching costume and has obviously captivated one of the judges. Last, but not least, comes Angelina Lemon. This young lady has been "back East" at school for two years, and has a most languid and interesting society manner. She has spoken very well, but is not popular. She is supposed to be "trying to put on style," after the manner of her maternal relative.

To resume, a considerable time has elapsed since the contest was declared closed, but still the judges are undecided and scratch their heads in a very dubious and unhappy manner. Finally, the Elder, who is chairman of the meeting, remarks that he is quite aware of the great difficulty in which they are placed, but would his dear brethren decide the matter as soon as possible. Whereupon the worthy trio march down the room, very much as if they were going to execution, and hand in the result of their deliberations. Shortly after the good man announces with a conciliatory smile all round that Miss Irving has been adjudged the winner, and that he has much pleasure in—.

Just at this point the whole meeting is electrified by some one saying in a deep voice, "It's a put up job." The speaker is Mat Hurland, and he is obviously in a towering passion. The preacher is greatly scandalised and hurriedly says, "Brethren, let us sing 'There's a land that is fairer than this.'"

"I guess you'll wait a while," breaks in Hurland again, "I say the whole thing is a fraud. I don't care who's the winner"—this in a very decided tone—"but those three men have each got a bigger bill at the store than they want to pay" (it will be remembered that the storekeeper is Miss Irving's papa) "and—."

At this point the three judges yell out simultaneously, "It is a lie," and tear off their coats. In another moment there is a scene of the wildest confusion, desks are overturned, windows smashed and noses tapped. The bellicose Hurland is set upon by two of the judges and is in danger of being considerably damaged, but is saved by his wife, who bravely attacks the enemy in the rear. Shrieks are faintly heard coming from the two Miss Halls, who are not certain what is the correct thing to do under the circumstances, presently finding things getting worse they quietly collapse and are borne to the rear. The preacher wisely refrains from interfering and hovers at the outskirts of the fray with uplifted hands. Suddenly all the lights are extinguished and pandemonium is succeeded by perfect silence.

Slowly the congregation grope their way out of the building into the open air; there, having, so to speak, numbered the slain, they sadly wend their way homewards and the gold medal contest is a thing of the past.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

“SPOTS ON THE SUN.”

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—Selangor has long been famed for advancement and hospitality, and now to this is added the fact that it has become the playground of Singapore. Thus a stranger newly visiting your State is perhaps disposed to be captious about those details which combine to make up the total pleasure anticipated from his stay. I will briefly pass over the trials of my first arrival, which involved landing at Klang. This was done by means of swarming up a slimy post on to a wooden breakwater studded with trappy holes. Having achieved this feat, in company with a swarm of coolies, I plunged through the mud of the unswept streets just in time to see the end of the smile of the Station-master slyly pointing at the newly departed train. Over a subsequent visit to the Rest House I will draw a veil, since I am anxious to make use of no language unsuited to a paper intended for domestic circulation. I did catch the next train and in due time reached Kuala Lumpur. Arrived there the door of the luggage van was thrown open and the crowd invited to help itself. The scene that followed was exciting. However, I fought well, emerging with most of my property—and alive.

Thanks to friendly hospitality the memory of these little *désagrèments* has almost vanished, but since then I have daily hired a gharry, and in consequence am now writing to you.

Could I afford its transport, I should be tempted to purchase one of these gharries as a specimen—doubtless the price would be moderate—and present it to the nearest museum. A four-legged creature that can scarcely stand—a dirty Chinese syce who cannot understand—harness combined of string and leather, the latter with old cotton stuffing that flakes out and scatters as we mouche along—a vehicle which from the dirt and *débris* in the interior appears to have served as dining-room and dormitory for the Chinese tramp: this is a faithful picture of my gharry as it now waits for me at the door. But really, why should such a thing be—or rather things, as there are many of them?

Possibly few of the chief inhabitants of your prosperous city have occasion to make use of a carriage which plies for hire; but should some temporary misfortune in their stable have compelled them to do so, surely the want of cleanliness in the vehicle and the want of pace in the horse must soil their clothes and render them unpunctual for recreation.

Please, Mr. Editor, publish this letter, and use your influence to procure for Kuala Lumpur a class of gharry more after the pattern of those licensed in less fortunate places on whose grounds happy strangers seldom pause to play.—I have, etc., A VISITOR.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE ACTING RESIDENT, together with H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, S.S., left Kuala Lumpur on the morning of the 4th instant, for Singapore. Mr. Rodger returned to Kuala Lumpur on the 9th and was present at the dance given at the Selangor Club that evening in honour of the Sungei Ujong visitors. During the early part of this week Mr. Rodger visited the Ulu Selangor District.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PERHAM arrived on Sunday night on a short visit to the Chaplain and Mrs. Haines at the Parsonage. The Archdeacon was in time to attend part of the evening Service at the temporary Church and was thus able to contrast its appearance with that of the new Church on the Plain. On Monday a visit was paid to the latter building, which the Archdeacon much admired. During his short stay the Archdeacon has seen most of the "lions"—the Batu Caves, Lake, Victoria Institution, etc. We were glad to hear him praise the collection in the local Museum. We trust to welcome him officially at the consecration of St. Mary's Church. Archdeacon Perham left by the *Neera* on Thursday, carrying with him pleasant impressions of his first visit to Kuala Lumpur.

MR. AND MRS. A. R. VENNING and Dr. and Mrs. Travers are expected to arrive in Kuala Lumpur next week. Mrs. Venning has been away from Kuala Lumpur for nearly four years, having left here in January, 1891, when Mr. Venning went home on long leave. Many changes have taken place since then, and, we think we may safely add, many improvements. Mrs. Travers has yet to make her acquaintance with the State in which her husband is so well known and in which he is so generally popular.

"THE Scotchmen of Selangor 'At Home,' on Friday, the 30th November, 1894, in the Victoria Institution. Dancing 9.30 p.m. W. CARLE, *Hon. Secretary.*" The foregoing legend appears on the invitation cards for the festival of good St. Andrew.

MR. A. S. BAXENDALE has been appointed Chairman of the Selangor Museum Committee, *vice* Dr. Welch, who goes home on leave next month.

MESSE^S. W. C. CABLE AND C. E. F. SANDE^RSON have been nominated by Government as members of the Selangor Club Committee.

THE visit of our friends from Sungei Ujong and Je^lebu on the 9th and 10th instant made the Prince of Wales' Birthday Holiday infinitely more lively and pleasant than, a few weeks previously, had been anticipated. The weather, like the ground, was not of the best, but this did not appear to have a depressing influence on our visitors, whose spirits were not to be damped by torrents of rain or miry swamps; any more than the scarcity of lady partners at the dance could cast over them a perceptible gloom. At the "smoker" on the Saturday evening they rose to the occasion and entertained their entertainers splendidly, having brought with them quite "a host of talent." We have been favoured with an account of the match, etc., which will be found on another page.

WE hear that provision is being made for fitting the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station with the electric light in 1895. It is a pity we are not making this announcement in connection with Kuala Lumpur town; but no doubt both that and a system of main drainage will be accomplished in the near future.

WE are sorry to see by the notices in the *Gazette* that rabies is again cropping up, cases having occurred in Kuala Lumpur and Rawang. Orders have been issued for the confinement of all dogs in both Districts. In Rawang, the Order is in force for six weeks from the 8th inst.; in Kuala Lumpur for four weeks from the 5th inst. Evasion or disobedience of the Order is punishable by fine not exceeding \$100 and forfeiture of the dog.

THE endeavours to hold a General Meeting of the members of the Gymkhana Club have not yet been successful. Another attempt is to be made on Saturday, the 24th, inst., at 6.30 p.m., at the Selangor Club.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The dead body of a Malay, presenting a ghastly appearance, was brought in a bullock-cart to the Rawang Police Station, on the evening of the 7th instant, after having been partially devoured by a tiger. On the back of the head was a hideous wound, which told the manner in which the man-eater must have seized his victim. This occurred on the night previous on a hill at the 10th mile-stone, which would be about seven miles from Rawang.

It appears that the deceased, who was about 40 years of age, came out of his house, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when he was pounced upon by Mr. Stripes and carried off, he having just time to cry out "Tolong!" twice. On hearing his cries the other inmates rushed out to find that he had already disappeared, but the fresh blood and a tiger's footprints which they discovered on the ground left no doubt in their minds as to the fate of the missing man. Nothing was done that night to recover the body, but the next day, with the assistance of two constables from Rawang armed to the teeth, search was made and the corpse found in the jungle about a mile away from the house. A very pitiful sight in connection with the above was that the cart which conveyed the remains of the unfortunate man to Rawang was followed by his relatives, male and female, the latter of whom, particularly the wife of the deceased, wept loudly and bitterly all the way."

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The following is the Handicap for the Prize Meeting announced for the 24th and 25th instant:—

T. J. McGregor ... scratch	J. R. Hall + 25
G. Carpmael + 10	E. Spinks + 25
C. R. Cormac + 12	J. O'Hara + 26
Dr. A. E. O. Travers... + 12	A. E. Yzelman ... + 30
C. Alford + 15	H. C. Ridges + 30
Capt. F. W. Lyons ... + 20	R. A. J. Bidwell ... + 30
J. H. Allen + 20	J. Rae + 30
R. Charter + 20	D. Maccreath + 31
R. C. M. Kindersley ... + 20	P. Gasille + 35
H. S. Day + 22	W. Boyer + 35
D. C. P. Kindersley ... + 24	G. D. Tisbury... .. + 35
W. D. Scott + 25	A. Beck + 35
J. Brown + 25	H. A. Scott + 35

The prizes are contributed by Capt. F. W. Lyons and Mr. H. C. Ridges.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., Mr. Russell in the Chair, Mr. Bligh, *Secretary*, Captain Lyons and Messrs. Carle, Holmes, Paxon and Sanderson were present. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club—Captain Michelsen and Messrs. E. Clarke, W. A. Foster, L. J. Fraser, W. Meikle, G. P. Nicholson, W. M. Phillips, W. Reid, W. Tearle and A. Walker. The following gentlemen, subject to their consent, were elected members of the various sub-Committees:—*Finance*, Messrs. Alexander, Carle and Day; *Reading Room*, Messrs. C. E. S. Baxendale, J. Brown and Charter; *Billiards*, Messrs. Anchant, Roe and W. E. Venning; *Tennis*,

Messrs. Hight, Holmes and Vane; *Football*, Dr. Scott, and Messrs. Hampshire, Lott and W. D. Scott; *Cricket*, Mr. Holmes (Captain), Dr. Scott, and Messrs. J. Glassford, E. W. Neubronner and Paxon; *Entertainment*, Messrs. Alexander, A. S. Baxendale, Bidwell, French and Nicholas.

FOR the information of those who may wish to effect a life insurance, we have been asked to state that Mr. A. Kaulfass, the Travelling Agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, is at present staying at the Kuala Lumpur Rest House. Mr. Kaulfass is accompanied by Dr. Fellows, one of the Society's medical officers.

SELANGOR MUSEUM.

MINUTES of a Meeting of the Committee held at the Museum on 14th November, 1894. Present:—Mr. A. S. Baxendale, *Chairman*; Mr. L. P. Ebdon, Mr. J. Russell and Mr. L. B. Von Donop, *Hon. Secretary*.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.
2. The Secretary lays on the table the Financial Statement to the end of October.
3. The Secretary reads the remarks and suggestions in the Visitors' Book from Mr. W. H. Treacher, C.M.G., British Resident, and Mr. J. P. Rodger, Acting British Resident. Resolved that the suggestions be acted upon as far as practicable.
4. Read a Government minute approving conditionally of the grant of \$500 to the Museum. Resolved that the grant be accepted and that every endeavour be made to obtain ethnographical objects of interest.
5. Resolved that the Government be asked to revoke the grant as the time at the disposal of the Committee this year is very limited.
6. The Committee acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additions to the Museum:—

Mr. E. M. Alexander, Straits			
Trading Company	...	Samples of tin ore.	
Mr. J. H. Cope	...	Native mats (purchased).	
" "	...	Models of native houses (purchased).	
Mr. J. R. O. Aldworth	...	A rare collection of fish traps, native weapons, musical instruments, bark cloth, etc. (purchased).	
Mr. C. H. A. Turney	...	A collection of snakes.	
Mr. W. Leach, Government			
Factory	...	A collection of Selangor woods.	
Visitors during October	...	608	
Previously	...	6,875	
		7,483	
	Total to date	...	7,483

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU IN SELANGOR.

THE above heading is hardly too comprehensive for an account of the recent visit here of the cricketing element in these sister States, for with very few exceptions the whole of their European community migrated hither to celebrate the Prince of Wales' birthday. In 1891 Mr. Birch brought over a combined team from Malacca, Sungei Ujong and Jelebu, the match being noteworthy for several unusual incidents from a cricket point of view. In 1892, a team of Selangor planters went over to Seremban, an interesting match ending unfortunately in a draw, our agriculturists, however, bringing back with them glowing accounts of the hospitality displayed in Sungei Ujong.

At Easter of this year a team (Lake Club) again went to Seremban and luxuriated in a good race meeting, excellent theatricals and entertainment, and a cricket match which unexpectedly resulted in an exciting finish, Sungei Ujong, not forgetting Jelebu, winning by one wicket.

On the present occasion we have been able to make a small return for their hospitality by giving Sungei Ujong, again not forgetting Jelebu, a very fair beating on our cricket field, or rather swamp, and packing them off after a smoking concert by the "milk train" at about 6.30 a.m.

One or two of our visitors came on the Thursday, overland, but the majority arrived by the *Malacca* on Friday morning.

The cricket being the main object of the visit, a fairly early start was made on Friday morning. The weather throughout the match was dull, the rain just keeping off until the second day during tiffin, when the inadequacy of certain raising and levelling operations became too apparent, and calls were made for sampans. Questions were asked as to the utility of a certain "pipe line," if it could not be used to remove the surface water until at some distant day it should be required for supplying purposes. These queries were duly replied to in a sufficiently scathing manner, and at about four o'clock the Sungei Ujong team paddled out into country resembling a padi field, and picked up the ball from pools of water in excellent style. The conditions resembled those of the second day in the Perak v. Selangor match at Taiping in November, 1891. In that case, however, a grand result has been brought about in the scientific drainage of the Perak ground, which is now one of the very best in the East. May Authority take the hint! But *tempora mutantur*. However, if the first of English games is to have any future place among Selangor sports, something *must* be done to secure a cricket ground in addition to a

"parade ground." Half the present area would be ample, but drainage is very necessary, and not very difficult of accomplishment. The northern end of the ground, towards the new Church, would be the most suitable for the purpose, and it is sincerely to be hoped that means may be found for carrying out this improvement to the State. Possibly some of the savings from the new Government Offices may be utilised in this way?

In the present match, Selangor knocked off the required runs under conditions which were pleasant to no one concerned.

The cricket was, on the whole, very fair, considering the want of practice on the part of every one. In the first innings of Sungei Ujong, which lasted just an hour, there were several catches missed, Glassford's bowling, however, being too deadly for most of the visitors. The Selangor first innings just reached the century, being chiefly noticeable for the excellent fielding of the visitors, some free hitting by Dr. Scott, and the collapse of the other Selangor men, except Highet, who was out last after making 35 in something approaching his style of former days. Dunman, ever fresh, had the best bowling analysis.

Sungei Ujong made a start with their second innings, leaving Caldicott and Dunman in at the call of time.

Saturday morning was no doubt occupied by our visitors in viewing the various works of art in Kuala Lumpur, and cricket was not started till 11.30. The score was taken to 66 for five wickets, when Neubronner finished off the innings in sensational fashion, taking the last six wickets for eight runs, all clean bowled. Dunman carried out his bat for 35, an excellent performance under the circumstances, if not in his best form. He should have been caught and bowled when he had scored about 20. Selangor obtained the 38 runs required to win under the circumstances hinted at above, Glassford supplementing his bowling performance with a score of 12 not out.

An excellent tiffin for the cricketers was provided in the Club on each day, our worthy Captain, Mr. Holmes, proposing the health of the visitors in his usual feeling manner, pointing out the advantage accruing to the members of one State in visiting another even for so short a time as is necessary for a cricket match, Mr. Dunman, the Captain of the visiting team, replying in a manner expected of so good a cricketer and all round sportsman. The occasion of the Prince's birthday was by no means forgotten.

A tennis match was proposed, but the idea was abandoned owing to the weather.

There was a dance at the Selangor Club on Friday evening, but, unfortunately, very few ladies were able to be present. The evening, however, passed off very well, the programme being carried through and those who were present were glad to avail themselves of the excellent supper provided.

On Saturday evening there was a smoking concert at the "Spotted Dog," our musical visitors being very much to the fore. Mr. Holmes was in the Chair and Messrs. Dunman, Bathurst, Brett, Coates, Baxendale, Bourne, Ridges, Meikle, Dr. Scott and others delighted an

appreciative audience, and Mr. W. Meikle was loudly applauded for a performance on the bag pipes, literally carrying everyone away at the close of the concert, like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, and reminding one of Mr. Bathurst's recitation of "Upstairs and Downstairs, etc." The latter gentleman shewed he had not wasted his morning, and gave an excellent topical song as a result of his perambulations. Mr. Brett sang in his accomplished manner and gave a wonderful monologue in imitation of a certain well-known official, in good taste. Dr. Scott got as far as the ducks in his description of a farmyard. Mr. Alexander, to whom we were indebted for the excellent arrangement of the programme, must not be left unmentioned for assisting with the accompaniments.

The start on Sunday morning was an early one, and no doubt our visitors would be glad to avail themselves of the comfort, of the *Esmeralda*, in which they returned to Port Dickson, after affording us a very pleasant holiday with no *contretemps*.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELBU.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R. C. Petherbridge b Glassford	5	b Neubronner	12
W. Estrop c Norman b Neubronner	1	c Highet b Glassford	0
H. Caldicott c Dr. Scott b Glassford	5	b Glassford	14
W. Dunman run out	13	not out	35
W. J. Coates b Glassford	12	b Glassford	3
C. C. Trotter c Neubronner b Paxton	3	b Neubronner	0
W. A. Hay b Glassford	4	Do.	2
G. Bridges c Stonor b Glassford	5	Do.	0
C. Maitland c Paxton b Glassford	0	Do.	1
H. W. Bathurst c Day b Paxton	0	Do.	0
H. Brett not out	6	c Ebden b Glassford	2
Extras	3		11
Total	57	Total	80

SELANGOR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr. Scott c and b Dunman	24	run out	10
W. D. Scott c Bridges b Dunman	8	b Hay	3
H. C. Paxton c Petherbridge b Dunman	2	Do.	2
J. Glassford b Hay	1	not out	12
H. C. Holmes c Caldicott b Dunman	2	b Hay	1
E. W. Neubronner b Hay	1	not out	7
D. J. Highet c Trotter b Caldicott	33		
O. F. Stonor c Coates b Hay	3		
A. C. Norman l b w b Hay	0		
H. S. Day c Maitland b Dunman	3		
L. P. Ebden not out	7		
Extras	14		1
Total	100	Total	39

SUNGEI UJONG.

1st Innings.					2nd Innings.				
Batrs.	Overs.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkts.	Batrs.	Overs.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkts.
Glassford	12.4	2	21	0	Paxton	7	1	21	—
Neubronner	6	1	19	1	Glassford	14	2	27	4
Paxton	6	1	14	2	Dr. Scott	6	1	13	—
					Neubronner	4	1	8	6

SELANGOR.

1st Innings.					2nd Innings.				
Batrs.	Overs.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkts.	Batrs.	Overs.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkts.
Petherbridge	7	1	24	—	Dunman	3	—	7	—
Hay	18	8	25	4	Hay	8	2	15	3
Estrop	3	—	14	—	Petherbridge	4	1	13	—
Dunman	12	4	19	5					
Caldicott	33	2	4	1					

INTERVIEWS WITH CELEBRITIES.

I.—CAPTAIN WAHL.

THE "Genial Skipper" of the s.s. *Sappho*, as "Disgusted" has it, is an equally well-known figure whether it be in Kuala Lumpur or on his own neat little ship, and when I went to interview him it was simply going to meet an old friend.

In a way the interview was disappointing, as Captain Wahl was so modest that there was the greatest difficulty to get him to say a word about himself.

Captain Wahl is the oldest Master now sailing between Singapore and Klang, having been in charge of the ill-fated s.s. *Pyah Peket* 11 years ago. Then, in 1888, Mr. Bogaardt, having taken into consideration the increased European traffic between the two places, had the s.s. *Sappho* built especially for the run, and Captain Wahl was chosen to command her and has done so ever since. The wisdom of Mr. Bogaardt's choice has been amply verified by time, when, after six years, the clean little *Sappho* is still out and out the best boat coming to Selangor and her commander still the most popular of all the skippers.

In 1883 Messrs. Mansfield owned the s.s. *Pyah Peket*, and in 1884 the s.s. *Will o' the Wisp*, whilst the s.s. *Malacca* and *Benmore*, belonging to Messrs. Kim Seng and Co., were also running to Klang, as well as the s.s. *Bintang* (afterwards sunk in a collision), the s.s. *Billiton* and the s.s. *Hye Leong*, belonging to Messrs. Keng Yong Brothers, which firm was also interested in the construction of the Kuala Lumpur-Klang Railway.

About a year after Captain Wahl left the unfortunate s.s. *Pyah Peket*, she collided with the s.s. *Chow Phya* in the Klang Straits, and sank, with the loss of both European Engineers and 15 natives.

On being asked if he saw much change in Klang, Captain Wahl said "Rather! why, with the exception of the Government Office, there was only one brick house in Klang when I first knew it," and he went on to say that even Kuala Lumpur did not boast of many houses in those early days before the railway was opened. He dated the rise and prosperity of Klang from the time when the Connaught Bridge was opened in April, 1890, by the late Sir F. Dickson, while Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Captain Wahl bears testimony to the fact that the loading jetties have always been a thorn in the side of the Government and the shipping community, and he distinctly remembers how part of the jetty at Bukit Kuda suddenly disappeared the day before Sir F. Weld came up to see the Klang Railway opened in 1886, and the *Pyah Peket* acted as landing stage for the Governor's party. From 1883 up to the time of the opening of the railway only the *Pyah Peket* and *Will o' the Wisp*, with material, went to Bukit Kuda, all other steamers remained at Klang and discharged cargo into boats. Speaking of pontoons, Captain Wahl expressed his opinion that having been tried in Klang the experiment had proved a complete failure.

Coming to events of more recent date, Captain Wahl expressed himself as being completely satisfied with the present ball system in force for regulating traffic on the river; but thinks that, improvement as the new Kuala Harbour will be, there is even still better and more commodious accommodation for ships not far off, where a harbour on the coast might have been connected with Kuala Lumpur by rail without crossing the Klang River at all. "At all events," he said, "it was a relief to leave Bukit Kuda for Klang, and it will be a still further relief to leave Klang for the Kuala."

Captain Wahl, who is evidently not forgetful of old faces, bore strong testimony to the enlightened energy of the first Collector, Mr. Perks, he knew in Klang, and to his able assistance in introducing European-owned boats, as the whole of the trade was then in the hands of Chinese firms—he had, however, to leave the Service under painful circumstances which need not be recorded here.

So far, the interview had been about modern Selangor, but as he talked Captain Wahl's memory carried him back to the time when 23 years ago he sailed through the Straits of Malacca, as mate in sailing vessels, when Selangor was practically an unknown land, and when he little dreamt that he would in the years to come be enjoying the prime of his life in those very waters.

But in those days the Straits of Malacca was a very different place to what it is now. Pirates roamed along the coasts of Perak and Selangor, and every boat was armed. The Lukut and Selangor Rivers were known as the home of pirates, and every coasting vessel that travelled was armed and ready for them. Captain Wahl well remembers seeing the cast-iron guns on board both Chinese junks and Malay tongkongs in Penang; nominally kept for defence, but in reality it is to be feared too often used for aggressive purposes. The old East India Company had reason to know of the existence of Malay pirates. Several pirate junks captured by the gunboats were then to be seen anchored in Penang inner harbour.

But to return to the *Sappho*—which is synonymous with Captain Wahl—it is not to be wondered at that natives like travelling by it, the upper deck forming such an excellent shelter from rain; no pigs being carried of course adds to its popularity amongst the Malays. Captain Wahl likes Malay sailors, and the Malay sailors evidently like Captain Wahl, from the length of time they stay on the boat, which is saying a good deal for the Malay, who is so fond of change.

As to the "Genial Skipper" himself, of course he likes it. "A grand life the sea, and so healthy," sums up his own opinion of it.

He says he is never ill, and he certainly never looks it; and I am sure I may join with everybody in hoping it will be many long years before either the "Genial Skipper" or his neat little boat desert us for strange waters.—A. B.

CEYLON COFFEE.

WE quote the following "Returns" regarding the prices and exports of Ceylon Coffee and the corresponding values of rupees for the past 24 years, from the *Ceylon Observer* :—

"We received the other day a return, furnished officially by Messrs. Lewis and Peat, of the average prices per cwt. of Middling Plantation Ceylon Coffee in February and October for the past 24 years. This is very interesting as well as reliable; but to make the return more useful, we have added to it the total export of plantation coffee on each year and through the aid of Banking friends we have also been able to fill in the approximate value of the rupee for February and October in each year. The result is a useful little table for reference, from which it will be seen that the price of coffee at least does not fall in correspondence with exchange:—

"The following are the variations in value of Middling Plantation Ceylon Coffee in London for the years 1870 to 1893; also the exports of the same from Ceylon and the approximate value of the rupee:—

—	M.P. Ceylon Coffee Exports.	Average price per cwt.	Approximate value of Rupee.	Average price per cwt.	Approximate value of Rupee.
Year.	cwt.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Oct.
1870	885,728	76/	1/11	66/	1/11
1871	814,710	71/	1/11	75/	1/11
1872	576,878	81/6	1/11 $\frac{1}{8}$	84/	1/11
1873	860,366	95/	1/10 $\frac{3}{10}$	120/	1/10 $\frac{1}{8}$
1874	509,329	135/	1/10 $\frac{3}{8}$	118/	1/9 $\frac{1}{16}$
1875	873,654	104/	1/9 $\frac{2}{8}$	116/	1/9 $\frac{3}{10}$
1876	603,929	111/	1/8 $\frac{1}{4}$	115/	1/8 $\frac{3}{8}$
1877	850,911	114/	1/10	111/	1/9
1878	570,952	109/	1/8 $\frac{7}{8}$	110/	1/7 $\frac{7}{10}$
1879	774,774	100/	1/6 $\frac{1}{10}$	98/	1/8 $\frac{3}{8}$
1880	611,000	101/	1/7 $\frac{3}{4}$	87/	1/7 $\frac{6}{8}$
1881	414,365	89/	1/7 $\frac{1}{10}$	73/	1/7 $\frac{9}{10}$
1882	526,683	72/	1/7 $\frac{9}{10}$	68/	1/7 $\frac{7}{10}$
1883	248,557	82/	1/7 $\frac{5}{10}$	80/	1/7 $\frac{5}{10}$
1884	299,681	75/	1/7 $\frac{3}{8}$	67/	1/7 $\frac{8}{10}$
1885	288,824	66/	1/6 $\frac{9}{10}$	67/	1/5 $\frac{3}{8}$
1886	209,112	66/	1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	75/	1/5 $\frac{7}{10}$
1887	167,782	80/	1/5 $\frac{2}{2}$	96/	1/4 $\frac{1}{10}$
1888	127,112	84/	1/4 $\frac{7}{9}$	92/	1/4 $\frac{7}{10}$
1889	76,416	93/	1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	102/	1/4 $\frac{7}{10}$
1890	81,334	105/	1/4 $\frac{1}{10}$	107/	1/6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1891	82,324	112/	1/5 $\frac{7}{10}$	92/	1/4 $\frac{1}{10}$
1892	39,013	107/	1/5 $\frac{2}{8}$	108/	1/2 $\frac{1}{10}$
1893	52,000	110/	1/2 $\frac{1}{10}$	103/	1/3 $\frac{1}{10}$

COFFEE PLANTING—III.

FELLING, LOPPING AND BURNING.

PLANTING weather may, as a general rule, be expected to set in about the middle of October and to last until about Christmas, after which there is a spell until April, when the rains commence again and last until the beginning or middle of June. These seasons correspond with the N.E. and S.W. monsoons which prevail in Ceylon; but whereas over here it is often possible to plant at other times as well, no one in Ceylon ever thinks of doing so except in the above months, as long spells of drought, such as are unknown in this country, would wipe whole clearings out if planted at other times than in the regularly recognised monsoons. Probably, therefore, the best months for felling are November and December and May and June, the burn taking place in, say, February and August. I take the seasons in the above order as the latter end of the year is apparently by far the most reliable time for planting. Felling, as I have said before, should always be entrusted to Malays, who will be found ready to take up this work at \$8 to \$9 an acre, though I hear it can be done for less in the Klang District. Some planters prefer to include in their felling contracts burning off the clearing, and stacking such of the timber as has escaped the fire and must be cleaned up before lining can be commenced. This system, however, does not recommend itself to me, as the contractor hedges heavily against the chance of a bad burn by demanding at least \$2 per acre extra, and it would be found very difficult to persuade him to fulfil his contract if, by doing so, he would incur actual loss, whilst if the Fates were propitious, and the fire did its work well, the planter would regret his wasted dollars. With felling, as with every other contract work in this country, the middle man, in the shape of the *kepala*, is very much to the fore; he sublets his contract to various other lesser luminaries in small lots of a few acres each; as, however, he is responsible to the planter for his work being well done and for his inevitable cash advances, his dollar an acre "commission" is not grudged, if he makes a success of the job. To fell a clearing properly, all the undergrowth ought to be carefully cut down with parangs before the contractor should be allowed to fell a single big tree, as, unless this is insisted upon, the burn may be seriously interfered with by the undergrowth, which, though crushed and pressed down by the weight of the heavier timber, still remains green. The nearer to the ground the trees are cut the better, as high stumps are a great nuisance to the coolies when lining, but with such hard trees as merbau, the roots of which form regular buttresses round the stem for several feet above the ground, the Malay will make his little crow's-nest platform and cut where he has only the trunk to deal with. After the big trees are all down the work of lopping commences, and this is perhaps the most important factor in the success or failure of the burn. All upright branches should be chopped down until the clearing presents a flat compact appearance, as if there is a

suspicion of moisture about when the fire is put in it catches on to the dry badly-lopped places and runs over the clearing instead of burning steadily through it. The usual method of applying the fire is to have a large gang of men each provided with a long dry bamboo, stationed at intervals of about ten yards, and extending the whole breadth of the piece to be burnt; at a given signal they light their bamboos, which burn very freely, and start off for the opposite side applying the fire every few feet as they go. They should be instructed to preserve their original distance from each other as much as possible, so that the fire may be evenly distributed, and care should be taken always to burn *against* the wind, as otherwise the flames might overtake the burners, in which case, perambulation through newly felled forest being so very much the reverse of easy, they wouldn't have the ghost of a chance of escaping. Having tried them both, I am satisfied that Malays are much better than Tamils for a burn, they negotiate the fallen timber with much greater ease, keep their heads better and seem intuitively to know the quickest way to the other end, whereas Tamils are apt to work into a group, and get alarmed and scamp their work if they cannot keep well ahead of the fire.

If consistently dry, hot weather prevails the fire can be put in within 10 days of the completion of lopping, but if even light showers have fallen, a burn should not be attempted for three weeks or a month. I once knew an eccentric and highly superstitious individual whose nerves were in such a state of tension during the trying interval of "waiting for the burn" that even in his sleep he had no rest, for he dreamed dreams and received "inspirations" upon which he invariably acted. The result, however, being usually the reverse of satisfactory, I can hardly recommend this method of procedure for general adoption. No man can ward off an unexpected deluge of rain after he has put the fire on, but, bar that, every burn ought to be a success.

NURSERIES AND SELECTION OF SEED.

As full five months elapse from the time the seed is put into the beds until the plants are ready for planting, no time should be lost in getting nurseries ready after the selector has chosen his block. A nice piece of flat land, close to a stream if possible, or in such a position that water can easily be obtained by means of a well, should be selected for this purpose; a light sandy loam is the best soil. After the jungle has been felled and burnt, all logs and stumps should be sawn up and removed; the ground should then be harrowed over with a "mammoth" or changkol to a depth of six inches and the roots which will be turned up should be collected into heaps and burnt; beds four feet wide can then be pegged out, with a space of one foot between them for a drain to carry off the water in heavy rains, these drains must all lead into a main drain, and have of course a slight slope upon them; but they should not be more than three or four inches deep, as the sides of the beds are apt to fall in if they are more than that, with the result that the seed at the edges is exposed or carried away altogether. The earth from the drain should be thrown up as the drain is cut, on to the beds on either side; these are then

carefully smoothed over, any remaining sticks and roots picked out, and they are then ready for planting. Care should be taken not to dig the nursery up too deep, as the roots of the plants will then run down instead of spreading, and laterals and *not* long tap-roots are what are wanted.

The young plants, of course, require shade and protection from the sun, and the most usually adopted method of affording them this is to make a light and rough trellis work, supported by posts about five feet high at intervals along the edges of the beds, flat at the top, and thatched, at first thickly and then as the plants grow stronger, more lightly, with the jungle atap—a bertam, which is plentiful enough in most localities. Where these are not procurable, lalang or some other such substitute answers the purpose equally well. The eastern and western sides of this trellis work should be thatched also to keep the morning and evening sun off the outside beds and a rough fence should be constructed all round the nursery to keep cattle, deer, etc., out. This work should be of the roughest and cheapest description, as it is only required whilst the plants are young and tender; and as it is never advisable to use a nursery twice, it is only required for the first three or four months. Another, and, in my opinion, preferable, method is to make all the beds run east and west and to erect a separate slanting cover or "pandal" to each bed, more light is thus let in, whilst the plants are at the same time protected from the direct rays of the sun. With this arrangement, however, more watering is necessary as the slant on the "pandal" carries off any rain that falls; on the other hand, the flat roof causes a heavy drip on the beds and exposes the seed. But I have found that ataps cut into foot lengths, and struck upright in the beds between the rows of seed answer just as well as the more elaborate shading described above and are infinitely more cheaply applied. The seeds should never be planted closer than four inches apart, and, if possible, they should be allowed six or even eight inches; but if planted so close as four inches, when removing the plants every alternate one should be taken, and this will leave the others lots of room as they grow bigger. The seed should not be planted more than half an inch deep, and should be very lightly covered over. There are, I know, many planters of experience who invariably germinate their seed before putting it into the nursery. This is done by spreading it lightly on a prepared bed of wet sand and covering it over with wet sacking until the small white germ appears, always at the pointed end of the seed, when it is at once removed to the nursery; but I am most strongly opposed to this principle—for which it can only be said that no unfertile seeds are planted—as I have found that unless very carefully watched, the seed often *rots* in the germinating bed; in spite of every care the germ is liable to get damaged when the seed is moved; an enormous percentage of crooked roots invariably occur in plants raised from germinated seed, which are, needless to say, quite worthless; and, last of all, with good sound seed to go upon not one in a hundred fails to come up. So what is to be gained by germinating I altogether fail to see, and I should not have referred to this question at all were it not for the fact that

so many undoubtedly experienced planters go in for doing it. I do not think it matters in the least in what *position* the seed is planted, though I always put my own in with the crack downwards. The nursery should be watered sufficiently often to keep the beds damp.

PLANTER.

MALAYAN ÆOLIAN PIPES.

BY L. WRAY, JUN.

[From "Perak Museum Notes—III."]

BAMBOOS, so cut that they emit musical notes when the wind blows, are called by the Malays *buloh perrindu*, from *buloh* the bamboo, and *rindu*, plaintive or melancholy.

The way in which they are made is as follows. A long bamboo is taken, which may be of any size from an inch in diameter upwards, and in each of the upper joints a hole is cut somewhere near the centre. These holes are of many different shapes and are placed alternately on either side of the bamboo, so that whichever way the wind blows the pipe will sound. They are also spaced at different parts of the joints to give different notes, and the shapes of the holes are varied with the intention of altering the timbre of the notes, in the same way as is done with organ pipes. The holes are square, round, triangular, elliptical, rhombic, rectangular, besides segments and sectors of circles and many irregular shapes.

The *buloh perrindu* being prepared is stuck upright into the ground, large end downwards, or tied on to a tree-top near a house, so that its music can be heard. Living bamboos are also sometimes cut and made æolian, and they will remain alive for some long time afterwards. A clump so treated will produce musical notes whenever the wind rustles through it.

The sounds emitted by these æolian bamboos are, as the Malay name indicates, weird and plaintive, rising and falling as the wind rises and falls:

"Low at times and loud at times,
And changing like a poet's rhymes."

A Malay writer, quoted by Marsden, uses the tones produced by these bamboos as something particularly melodious with which to compare the musical voice of a woman: "Sweet was the sound of her voice as that of the tuneful reed—*Mardu-lah bunyi swara-nia seperti buloh perrindu.*"

The name *buloh perrindu* is also applied to a small species of bamboo that grows on the tops of some of the taller hills in Perak, at from 5,000 to over 6,000 feet elevation. Flowering specimens of this pretty little bamboo were collected on the summit of Gunong Berumbun in 1888, but have not yet been identified. The word *rindu* also means to desire earnestly, long for, and pine after, and apparently this is the meaning that the name bears as applied to this species, for the Malays say that it has mystic properties and that if

a man can get his lady-love to accept a piece of it, that it will act like a philter or the elixir of love. The lady need not knowingly take it. It is sufficient if she is possessed of a small piece, even though she is not aware of it. It is reputed to be a very powerful charm, subjugating the coldest and most indifferent, and even turning hate to love. On the occasion when botanical specimens of it were collected, the Malays of the party cut and brought down bundles of the canes for use as love charms.



CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE ESSENCE OF FICTION.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—More in sorrow than in anger do I read abuse of our beloved Klang. A visitor who arrived here in the early morning was so upset by missing the first train that his after recollections of the place err on the side of romance. Fiction by a master-hand is worth reading, and therefore I can assure your readers that "Visitor" by drawing a veil over his visit to the Rest House has deprived them of an intellectual treat! "Visitor" says he landed by "swarming up a slimy post on to a wooden breakwater studded with trappy holes," when he had done this he says he had "achieved a feat." I should think he had, and the next time the performance is likely to take place he might let us know, for we are all keen on seeing it. But the funniest thing about it is that nobody in Klang has ever seen this "slimy post and wooden breakwater," much less the "trappy holes." There is plenty of mud along the river banks, but I have never yet seen anybody "ploughing through the mud of the streets." The Klang streets are gravelled. That the said streets were not swept to "Visitor's" satisfaction at 7 a.m. is to be regretted, but this will not occur again, as I am told the Chairman of the local Sanitary Board has issued orders for the scavenging coolies to start work in future at 3 a.m. so as to have it all finished by 7 a.m., whilst the 4th Commandment will now be broken with the utmost regularity.—I have, etc., W. W.

THE LONG BOW.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—It must be with the greatest regret the residents of Selangor have read of the many drawbacks to his enjoyment that "A Visitor" experienced during his late visit to Selangor.

His trials were, indeed, many and sore; to be compelled to swarm up a slimy post to reach Klang in company with a swarm of coolies was like adding insult to injury. Are there no Port and Harbour

Regulations compelling all coolies to remain on the ship till the visitors have accomplished their climbing feats? or could not a special post be provided for visitors to disport themselves upon?

Having swarmed the greasy pole, or rather slimy post, "A Visitor" seems to have found a breakwater (I believe that our local engineers have yet to learn that the turbulent state of the Klang River renders a breakwater necessary) along which he made his way until it became necessary to plunge into the mud of the unswept Klang streets.

Many of us have had experience of plunging through the mud at low tide to reach various out-of-the-way stations on the coast, and if "A Visitor's" appearance presented one anything like many of us can remember I am sure our obliging Station Master may be excused smiling as he pointed to the departing train.

During a residence of nearly seven years in Selangor I have found it necessary to land at Klang at least 3,000 times, and during the whole of that time I don't remember once having to swarm up a slimy post.

The landing accommodation for passengers from the steamers has always been sufficient for the traffic and except on certain occasions, as at present when the iron jetty is undergoing extensive repairs, it has been all that even the most distinguished visitor could desire.

During the present repairs to the iron jetty a temporary wooden landing stage at least 12 ft. wide has been erected close to it, and it must strike the most casual observer that to have walked along this would have been a far easier and more dignified way for "A Visitor" to reach Klang than to "swarm up a slimy post."

As regards the unswept streets of Klang, no doubt the Chairman of the Sanitary Board will be able to defend himself and his Board.

Query: At what time of the day did "A Visitor" land?—I am, etc., ADAL.

THE FACTORY CHIMNEY.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—Can you divine the reason why there was no objection raised by lovers of our beautiful Public Gardens to the P.W.D. being given for its Factory the site it now occupies.

It is probably well known now, that the P.W.D. was anxious to have the Factory practically in the Gardens, and to use the Lake as a reservoir from which to draw the necessary amount of water power.

The water supply would have been insufficient and the Lake would have been reduced to a swamp every day.

I am therefore glad to say that I was chiefly instrumental in getting this plan frustrated. The next step of the P.W.D. seems to have been to erect—on the site which would be most resented by those who objected to the original proposal—the Factory and the most hideous chimney which could be devised, as a monument in commemoration of their being forced to use steam power.—I am, etc., A. S. BAXENDALE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Acting Resident visited the Kuala Selangor District last week, riding from Klang to Kuala Selangor and returning by water. The Chief Magistrate, the Resident Engineer, and the Superintendent, P. & T., also went to Kuala Selangor in the *Esmeralda*, and some of the party returned to Klang *viâ* the Coast Road. The Acting Resident reached Kuala Lumpur on the 19th instant.

MR. AND MRS. A. R. VENNING arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the 18th. Dr. and Mrs. Travers broke the journey on the *Sappho* at Port Dickson, where they were the guests of Mr. Douglas for a few days, reaching Kuala Lumpur on the evening of the 22nd inst.

COMING and going. Next month we shall have Messrs. Spooner and H. F. Bellamy back, both, we hope, restored to health, and the same month Mr. Ridges and Dr. Welch will most probably be leaving for Europe on well-earned long leave. Mr. Bellamy, we see, according to the *Western Daily Mercury*, has been during his stay at home attached to the Stonehouse Fire Brigade as an honorary officer, and, shortly before he left England to return to the East, was entertained at the Town Hall by the members of that Brigade. Mr. Bellamy, in letters recently received, writes that he feels very "fit." Dr. Welch, who is much in need of change and rest, has been out since 1888, and Mr. Ridges has not been in Europe since he arrived here in 1884, when the Selangor revenue was \$494,484; a slight difference, and one affecting the work of all branches of the service, to that estimated for 1895, \$3,357,179.

MR. H. HÜTTENBACH is another one who will soon be leaving us for a short space of rest and recreation in Europe. Notwithstanding that Mr. Hüttenbach has been for about five years in charge of a business that has many ramifications, he has during that period found time to act in several honorary capacities in most of our social institutions, notably that of Hon. Secretary to the Selangor Club, a place with which his name will always be associated as one who found it in

a moribund condition, and, by energetic and judicious management, restored it to a high state of vitality. May he have "a good time" at home!

AN accident, not at all, we hear, of an unusual nature—that is, the bursting of the gauge-glass on a locomotive—has resulted very hardly for Mr. MacGregor, one of the earliest of the employés of the Selangor Government Railway, who first came out as a driver in 1886. At one time the case, which is being treated in the European Ward, bore a most serious complexion, and Mr. MacGregor is not yet out of danger: still "while there's life there's hope," and MacGregor doesn't despair of staving off for some time the approach of the grim enemy. If the bursting of gauge-glasses is not unusual, why, in the name of humanity, aren't they fitted with some gauze or other protection?

SOMETIME during the night of the 27th, or early morning of the 28th inst., the Government Printing Office was entered and the safe taken away. The burglars—there must have been more than one—acted with the greatest consideration, and bore their burden right through the office from the front of the building out at the back without knocking over "frames," "cases," or any other of the impediments of a printing office, some of which take so long to build up and are so easily knocked down. "To the time of going to press no clue had been discovered." We refer to this incident because it was the funds of the *Journal* which chiefly suffered: and also because it affords an excellent opportunity of again asking those subscribers to Vol. I. and Vol. II. who have as yet quite forgotten—not for want of being reminded, however—to forward their subscriptions, to please do so at once. The subscriptions due to Vol. III. will at this juncture prove most acceptable. We feel almost too diffident to breathe a word about subscriptions being payable in advance.

THE Secretary of the Church Committee announces the following additional donations to the Church Building Fund: Rev. Bottamley, S. Stephens, Bath (per Mr. A. R. Venning), £2; Mr. L. R. Yzelman, \$10.

WE not long ago published a letter about lepers hawking wares about the town, and now we have received a communication regarding leprous beggars. It is stated that one or two of these unfortunate people, in whom the disease is evident in a most advanced stage, are in the habit of posting themselves at the doors of houses and refusing to go away without alms.

THE Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States seems to be finding much favour in the sight of Kuala Lumpur residents. We hear that Mr. Kaulfuss, the Agent here, is doing wonderfully good business.

ON Sunday, the 18th inst., another fatal tiger incident occurred at the $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile near Kepong. A Chinaman was pounced upon near the bangsal; an aged countryman at once went to his assistance, and seizing the man's leg endeavoured to pull him away from the brute; his efforts, however, were futile, but his cries brought some Chinamen to the spot who with their changkols beat the tiger off his prey. The man was quite dead. This tiger business is getting very alarming; where are the Nimrods of yore?

A RAWANG correspondent writes, under date the 20th instant, as follows:—"During the past few days, owing to a reported case of rabies, a number of dogs have been shot by the police. Nearly all the animals killed were 'pariahs,' so that one cannot but look upon their extermination as 'a good riddance of bad rubbish,' let alone that it will render the chance of our having mad dogs in the future a remote one. Yesterday morning one of these creatures, after having been wounded in the leg, was howling and endeavouring to get away, hotly pursued by the 'mata mata' who had shot him, when a tiger suddenly sprang out from the jungle close by, and, ere the custodian of the peace had time to recover from his surprise, carried off the dog. This was at the back of an old tin mine in the town. Another interesting, or rather amusing, thing worth mentioning in connection with this dog-killing is that almost all the carcasses found their way to the houses of the Keh Chinese, who are very fond of canine flesh, which accounts for the rush the men as well as the women make for a dog immediately after it is shot, sometimes even disputing amongst themselves over it."

A GENERAL Meeting of the members of the Selangor Planters' Association will be held in the office of the Association on Saturday, the 15th of December, 1894, at 9.30 a.m. Particular attention is drawn to Rule 8, with regard to voting by proxy, and to Rule 10, with regard to voting of members who are in arrear with their subscription, both of which rules will be strictly enforced. Draft agenda of business.—1. To read and, if approved, to confirm the minutes of the previous general meeting. 2. To discuss the advisability of having general meetings more frequently and shorter agendas. 3. To discuss the advisability of admitting reporters to the meetings and of publishing

the correspondence of the Association. 4. To discuss if the Association should take steps to organise the immigration and recruiting of coolies from India, and to consider any proposals which may be brought forward in connection with this matter. 5. To discuss the Government's 320-acres block system. 6. To read the reply received from the Colonial Secretary to the petition addressed to H.E. the Governor. 7. To discuss any other points, of which notice has been given to the Committee before Saturday, the 8th of December. Tiffin will be arranged at the Rest House for all those members attending the above meeting who will give timely notice to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Huttenbach, of their intention to have seats reserved for them.

THE Billiard Handicap at the Selangor Club is at length finished, Mr. E. W. Neubronner winning from scratch. Appended are the results of the 4th, 5th and final draws.

		4TH DRAW.		Score.	
C. P. Anchant	... + 20	beat	E. G. Roe	... + 35	... 230
A. Beck	... + 40	..	H. Hüttenbach	+ 175	... 249
E. W. Neubronner		bye			
		5TH DRAW.			
E. W. Neubronner	scratch	beat	C. P. Anchant	+ 20	... 241
A. Beck		bye			
		FINAL.			
E. W. Neubronner	scratch	beat	A. Beck	... + 40	... 186

THE Selangor Rifle Association Handicap announced in our last issue was successfully brought off at the Petaling Range on 24th and 25th inst. Capt. F. W. Lyons' prize of \$25 was won by R. Charter, and Mr. H. C. Ridges' prize of \$23 was won by W. D. Scott. The following is the full score:—

	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	Handicap.	Total.
Charter, R.	24	26	22	+ 20	92
Scott, W. D.	23	17	18	+ 25	83
McGregor, T. J.	29	28	24	scratch	81
Allen, J. H.	24	18	18	+ 20	80
Spinks, E.	19	18	15	+ 25	77
Boyer, W.	21	9	10	+ 35	75
Brown, J.	25	16	8	+ 25	74
Yzelman, A. E.	14	13	14	+ 30	71
O'Hara...	17	16	10	+ 26	69
Cormac, R.	23	16	17	+ 12	68
Alford, C.	24	14	9	+ 15	62
Johnson, A. J.	13	15	17	scratch	45
Carpmael, G.	19	15	—	+ 10	Retired
Day, H. S.	20	17	—	+ 22	..
Beck, A.	15	5	—	+ 35	..
Tisbury, G.	8	—	—	+ 35	..

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China held on 17th October, at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. William Paterson (the Chairman) said: "It will interest you to know that the authorities have granted permission for the coinage of a British dollar for circulation in the Straits Settlements and Hongkong. The effect of the recent heavy fall in the price of silver on Mexican trade has been to lessen the export of Mexican dollars to such an extent as to threaten those colonies and their vicinity with a currency famine. In conjunction, therefore, with the other banks, and with the approval of the local government, supported by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, we urged upon the Colonial Office the danger of the Eastern trade being dependent upon an uncertain supply of the coinage of a foreign country. The Secretary of State at once appreciated the gravity of the situation, and represented the matter to Her Majesty's Treasury, with the result which I have indicated. The British dollar, which is to be coined at the Bombay Mint, will probably be circulating in the East in the early months of next year. I have seen a drawing of the die agreed upon, and the design reflects much credit upon the authorities of the Royal Mint."

THE *Tavoy* is the name of a new steamer chartered by Messrs. Hüttenbach, Liebert and Co. for the run between Penang and Klang. She is due at Klang to-day, 30th, and will leave for Penang on Saturday or Sunday. Further particulars regarding times and accommodation will be published in our next number.

KUALA KUBU v. KLANG.

THE return Association Football Match between elevens representing Kuala Kubu and Klang was played on Saturday last, on the Recreation Ground at the first-named place, before a good number of spectators, including several visitors from Kuala Lumpur. The weather was perfect and the ground in a fair condition, although there were one or two bad patches. It will be remembered that when they last met at Klang the game ended in a draw, but this time a definite result was arrived at, and Kuala Kubu were victorious. It must be admitted, though, that Klang were not so well represented as in the first match, Messrs. Spearing, Stafford and Stonor not being able to play.

It was about 4.45 when the teams entered the field, the visitors wearing red and the home team yellow sashes over white. No time was lost in preliminaries and just before five o'clock Hemmy kicked off for Klang.

Play from the start was fairly fast and slightly in favour of the home team, who, after about three minutes' play, scored first goal, Dalrymple taking the ball about a third of the length of the ground and putting it through amidst great cheering from the crowd.

Play during the remainder of the first-half was nearly always in the visitors' territory, although their forwards several times broke away and carried the ball to the other end of the ground only to be returned by the opposing backs. In all of these bursts Hemmy was conspicuous, but was not well supported. The visitors at this time were often hard pressed and had to concede several corners, all of which they managed to clear. Just before half time Kuala Kubu got another opening, and after good play amongst the forwards Hitam scored, and when the whistle sounded the home team were leading with the score two to love.

After a short interval Maxwell kicked off, and the ball was soon in the Klang half. Nissen, however, who was playing well at back, relieved with a long shot, and Hemmy getting away with the ball scored with a long low shot. The ball, which was travelling very slowly, was caught by the goal-keeper, who, instead of throwing out or kicking, dropped it through his own goal. There was no excuse for this as he had plenty of time, none of the opposing forwards being close up. This seemed to give more life to both teams, and both played up hard, but Kuala Kubu always had the best of it, most of the play being near the Klang goal. The backs played up well and the goal-keeper saved a very hot shot, and on several other occasions the home forwards were near scoring. Maxwell and Ah Wah both played well, and soon after from a scrimmage in front of goal Hitam again scored, making the score 3-1. From now till the call of time Kuala Kubu were always pressing and obtained a corner kick, but did not score from it. Klang now and then got away, but Koe and Yap Swie relieved. When "No Sides" sounded Kuala Kubu had won by 3 goals to 1.

For the winners Koe and Yap Swie played a good safe game at back. Maxwell, Dalrymple and Ah Wah forward and Roy was useful at centre-half. Hemmy for the visitors worked very hard, and was unlucky in not scoring on one or two occasions; of the rest, Stephenson at half and Nissen at back played well. During the last quarter the light was very bad.

Kuala Kubu.—Goal, Tambi; backs, Koe and Yap Swie; half-backs, Van Langenberg, Roy and Klass; forwards, Hitam, Dalrymple, C. Maxwell, Samdin and Ah Wah.

Klang.—Goal, Chin Chow; backs, Nissen and Moosden; half-backs, Stephenson, La Brooy and Mura; forwards, Ramasamy, Raman, Hemmy, Mahmut and Kassim.

Mr. R. A. J. Bidwell was referee and Messrs. G. Maxwell and G. Carpmael were linesmen.

In the evening after the match the teams and visitors were entertained at dinner at the Rest House, about 40 sitting down to an excellent repast. When the table was cleared Mr. Wellford, who occupied the Chair, proposed the healths of the Queen and the Sultan, and the healths of the rival teams were also drunk, Mr. Hemmy responding for Klang and Mr. Charlton Maxwell for the home team. The rest of the evening was devoted to harmony, etc., Messrs. Ridges, Roy, Nicholas, Dalrymple and La Brooy delighting an appreciative audience, and at a late hour the evening's amusement came to an end.

The following morning a scratch game of cricket was played by members of the teams and visitors, but this was stopped at eleven to allow the Klang men to catch the midday train. Some of the players and visitors remained behind until the following day and were so able see a little of the place. Altogether, it was a most enjoyable trip and the thanks of all are due to the entertainers.

 COFFEE PLANTING—IV.
 SELECTION OF SEED.

IT appears to be a generally accepted maxim, that seed obtained from healthy parent trees of the desired shape and bearing capabilities, will give the planter the best description of plants, and that sickly ill-conditioned trees will yield seed resulting in equally undesirable trees later on. But I am not aware of any well-authenticated experiments which bear out this theory, and I am myself by no means sure that the doctrine of heredity as applied to plants is not to some extent a fallacious one, and that seeds taken from a sickly tree, if planted in suitable soil, would not grow up into strong healthy plants. I merely mention this, as it is not always possible for the planter to get carefully selected seed just when he wants it, and I do not think that, under such circumstances, he need hesitate to put into his nurseries, for his immediate requirements, seed which looks to him well developed and sound even though he does not know that it was all gathered from selected trees. However, if picked seed can be procured, I would never counsel anyone to take for choice any other, the whole history of which he does not know, because it may be a little, or even a great deal, cheaper. Planted 10' x 10' there are only 435 plants to the acre, so that it is bad policy to run any unnecessary risks, for a bad tree, or a patch of bad trees, every here and there, reduces the average yield per acre enormously.

Anyone who has seen Mr. Bailey's estate, Pengarang, and Mr. Hill's properties, cannot fail to be struck with the magnificent coffee raised by these gentlemen from seed off carefully selected trees, so that those who want the very best and most reliable seed procurable, and who don't mind paying for it, cannot do better than get it from either of the above sources. Messrs. H. Hüttenbach & Co. have supplied a good many estates with seed which they import direct from Java, and I believe in every instance where it has been treated properly it has given the greatest satisfaction, whilst if as much care is bestowed upon its selection as upon its packing for transport, then it must be good indeed. It is sent over in stout bags and packed in fine powdered charcoal, and not 10 in every 1,000 seeds which I myself have had have failed to come up and grow into fine strong plants. The present cost of this seed landed in Kuala Lumpur is \$75 a pikul, each pikul containing an average of over 70,000 seeds.

I have heard it said of this seed, that though the plants raised from it are healthy and strong, the primaries or lateral branches do not grow either sufficiently close together or "take off" near enough to the ground. But I am inclined to think that this fault, if fault it

be, is more due to our very forcing, drawing climate in Selangor, and perhaps also to the method of planting adopted, than to any shortcomings on the part of the seed. In a recent article in the *British North Borneo Herald* by "Mynah," the planting correspondent, that writer ascribes the formation of the tree *entirely* to the way in which the plant is put in. To get the best results when planting, he says, the side roots should be carefully spread out, covered over with earth and lightly pressed, if pressed hard down, the tree whilst growing a good shape is dwarfed and stunted; if, on the other hand, the side roots are not spread out but twisted and bunched round the tap root a long spindly almost branchless "poplar-shaped" tree is the result. My own experience coincides with this, and I therefore think that whilst the planter should get the very best seed he can afford, so as to be on the safe side, he need not fear that his trees will be ragged and poor, whatever the seed may be, as long as it is sound, and he is careful over his planting. Before leaving this subject, I should say that all seed ought to be soaked for 24 hours in cowdung and water before being put out into the beds, as this treatment helps to germinate the seed quickly and gives the young plant a good start off.

BUILDINGS.

A manager's bungalow, cooly lines, and a rice and tool store are all the buildings which it is necessary for the planter to erect the first year. A fairly comfortable three-roomed house with large verandah, two bath-rooms and kitchens can be run up for from \$500 to \$750. The materials used being round petaling posts, mirantee planks for the flooring, sawn mirantee for doors and windows and jelutong planks for the walls. Jungle ataps make a very good roof if put on carefully and close together, but the pitch of the roof should be much steeper with these than with the other varieties as they soon rot if the rain cannot run rapidly off them. Such a bungalow is quite good enough for any single man who doesn't mind roughing it a bit at first, and if kept in order will last for some years. Cooly lines, each room 12' x 12', with jelutong plank walls, door, and sleeping platform 12' x 6', and atap roof, can be built for \$25 to \$30 a room. Double lines—*i.e.*, lines two rooms broad each facing on to a 6-ft. verandah—will be found much more economical than long single lines, besides being dearer to the heart of the gregarious cooly. Not more than six coolies should be put into each room, but the planter need have no apprehensions on the subject of mixing the sexes, as the Tamil cooly is most philosophical in this respect, a young unmarried woman not objecting in the least to reside with a family or even to sharing her quarters, if necessary, with quite a number of the opposite sex. As far as choosing a site for either the bungalow or lines goes, whilst it is, of course, cooler and pleasanter from a European's point of view to live on a hill, my experience, in an exceptionally unhealthy locality, has been that it is no healthier to live on a hill than on a flat. The most obstinate and severe type of fever I have known seems quite peculiar to a set of lines which were built on the top of a very high hill with the idea of getting the coolies

above the pestilential malaria of the flats! The great thing with lines is to have them as near a good stream as possible, where the coolies can easily get to bathe and wash their clothes, and to trust to time for the malaria to wear off. Coolies should be made as far as possible to boil their water, in case the stream may be contaminated in any way, even though it be drawn from a well, but it is a difficult business to get them to do this, and I have known many a case of bad malaria, where very little water at all, and certainly no unboiled or unfiltered water, had been drunk. The rice and tool store is a very necessary building, and care should be taken that it is fitted with a strong door and a stout padlock and key. Coolies are as careless as they can be with their tools and will invariably leave them out in the field, in the hopes of finding them there again next day, or even out of pure laziness, if they know they won't be taken in and counted in the evening after work. Tools should be issued in the morning and taken in and counted regularly every day, or the planter will soon find that besides the annoyance of not having them when he wants them, he is very considerably out of pocket. I believe it is usual on most estates to leave the food supply in the hand of the mandors, but in my opinion this is a villainous principle, for the mandor invariably cheats his coolies, and almost equally invariably fails to pay the chetty. In time, of course, his credit fails, and then he probably has to pay something on account, or try and find someone else equally confiding. On pay day, the coolies dispute the amount due to the mandor, and if the planter acts as referee, he has far more trouble in arriving at a conclusion than he would have had in issuing the rice to the cooly himself. One quarter of a bag of rice will last a cooly for a month, and this should be issued to him weekly, the quantity being regulated by the number of days he has turned out.—PLANTER.

SOME NOTES ON THE MALAYAN FOLK-LORE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BY L. WRAY, JUN.

[From "Perak Museum Notes—III."]

A STRANGE superstition is attached to a small snail which frequents the neighbourhood of the limestone hills in Perak. It belongs to the *Cyclophoridae*, and is probably an *Alycaeus*. Among the grass in the shadow of a grazing animal these creatures are to be discovered, and if one of them is crushed it will be found to be full of blood, which has been drawn in a mysterious way from the veins of the animal through its shadow. Where these noxious snails abound the cattle become emaciated and sometimes even die from the constant loss of blood. In the folk-lore of other countries many parallels to this occur, but they differ in either the birds, bats or vampires, who are supposed to prey on the life-blood of their fellows, going direct to the animals to suck the blood instead of doing so through the medium of their shadows.

A horned toad, known as *katak bertandok*, but not the common one of that name (*Megalophrys nasuta*, Gunther), has a very bad reputation with the Malays. It is said to live in the jungle on the hills, and wherever it takes up its abode all the trees and plants around wither and die. So poisonous is it, that it is dangerous even to approach it, and to touch or be bitten by it is certain death.

The bite of the common toad (*Bufo melanostictus*, Cantor), is also said to prove fatal. That toads have no teeth is an anatomical detail that does not seem to be thought worthy of being taken into account.

The supposed venomous properties of this useful and harmless tribe have a world-wide range. In Shakspear many allusions to it are made; one of them, which mentions the habit of hibernation possessed by those species which inhabit the colder parts of the earth, says—

"In the poison'd entrails throw,
Toad, that under coldest stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one,
Swelter'd venom sleeping got,
Boil thou first i' the charmed pot."

Macbeth, Act. iv.

In another, reference is made to the toad-stone, which seems to be represented in Malayan tradition by the pearl carried in the bodies of the hamadryad, the cobra and the bungarus, the three most deadly snakes of the Peninsula.*

"Sweet are the uses of adversity
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

Boccaccio makes one of his stories turn on the poisonous properties of a toad, the two principal characters, Pasquino and Simona, being killed by putting into their mouths the leaves of a sage plant which grew over the hole of a large toad. "King John of England is supposed to have been poisoned by a drink in which matter from a living toad had been infused."—*Medical Jurisprudence*, by Beck.

There is some foundation of fact for the popular belief, as toads secrete an acrid fluid from the skin, which appears to defend them from the attacks of carnivorous animals.†

* These stones are called *batu gligar*, and are highly valued. They are calcareous, and look like the rounded and waterworn operculum of some marine mollusc, but their true origin is uncertain.

† "The toad secretes a venom of a tolerably powerful character; and instead of this secretion taking place, as in the case of snakes, entirely through the salivary glands, it is actually secreted by the skin, so that the word 'sweated' is most accurately descriptive. Dr. Leonard Guthrie mentions that the secretion also occurs in the toad through the parotid glands, and the venom is a thick milky fluid like the juice of dandelion stalks in taste and appearance. When inoculated subcutaneously it kills small birds in six minutes, and dogs and guinea-pigs in half an hour to an hour and a half; the symptoms in birds being loss of co-ordination, followed by death, in guinea-pigs, convulsions, and in the dog, depression, vomiting, and intoxication. Dr. Guthrie describes two very interesting observations of his own on the effect of toad's venom. He kept a small toad in a cage with some common lizards, and one day a lizard, having bitten the toad, immediately afterwards rushed wildly round the cage, burrow-

A species of fish-like tadpole, found at certain seasons of the year in the streams and pools, is supposed to divide when it reaches maturity, the front portion forming a frog and the after part or tail becoming the fish known as *ikan kli*, one of the cat-fishes or *siluridae*. In consequence of this strange idea many Malays will not eat the fish, deeming it but little better than the animal from which it is supposed to have been cast.

The *ikan kli* is armed with two sharp barbed spines attached to the fore part of the pectoral fins, and can and does inflict very nasty wounds with them, when incautiously handled. The spines are reputed to be poisonous, but it is believed that if the brain of the offending fish is applied to the wound it will act as a complete antidote to the poisonous principle, and the wound will heal without trouble. The English cure for hydrophobia—that is, “the hair of the dog that bit you”—will occur to all as a modification of the same idea.

When the eggs of a crocodile are hatching out, the mother watches; the little ones that take to their native element she does not molest, but she eats up all those which run away from the water, but should any escape her and get away on to the land they will change into tigers. Some of these reptiles are said to have tongues, and when possessed of that organ they are very much more vicious and dangerous than the ordinarily-formed ones. When a crocodile enters a river, it swallows a pebble, so that on opening the stomach of one it is only necessary to count the stones contained in it to tell how many rivers it has been into during its life. The Malays call these stones *kira-kira dia*, on this account. The Indians on the banks of the Orinoco, on the other hand, assert that the alligator swallows stones to add weight to its body to aid it in diving and dragging its prey under water. Crocodiles inhabiting a river are said to resent the intrusion of strangers from other waters, and fights often take place in consequence. According to the Malays they are gifted with two pairs of eyes. The upper ones they use when above water and the under pair when beneath the surface. This latter pair is situated half way between the muzzle and the angle of the mouth, on the under surface of the lower jaw. These are in reality not eyes but inward folds of skin connected by a duct with a scent gland, which secretes an unctuous substance of a dark grey colour, with a strong musky odour. Medicinal properties are attributed to the flesh of the males, which are believed to be of very rare occurrence, and to be quite unable to leave the water by reason of their peculiar conformation. The fact is that the sexes are almost undistinguishable, except on dissection, and therefore the natives class all that are caught as females. While on this subject it may be worth mentioning that at Port Weld there used to be a tame crocodile which would come when called. The

ing its head in the sand, became convulsed, and died in less than two minutes. His dog having seized a toad, was attacked by instantaneous and profuse salivation, violent vomiting, and collapse. He also noticed that the venom has a most powerful local action on the skin, so that after carrying a toad in his hand he got numbness and tingling in it, with slight swelling and dryness of the skin, lasting for several hours.”

Malays fed it regularly, and said it was not vicious and would not do any harm. It was repeatedly seen by the yearly visitants to Port Weld, or Sapetang as the place was then called, and was a fine big animal, with a bunch of seaweed growing on its head. Someone had it called, and then fired at the poor thing; whether it was wounded, or only frightened, is uncertain, but it never came again.

The gall-bladder of the python, *uler sawah*, is in great request among native medical practitioners.* This serpent is supposed to have two of these organs, one of which is called *lampedu idup*, or the live gall-bladder. It is believed that if a python is killed and this organ is cut out and kept it will develop into a serpent of just twice the size of that from which it was taken. The natives positively assert that the python attains a length of 60 to 70 feet, and that it has been known to have killed and eaten a rhinoceros.

One of the pit vipers is exceedingly sluggish in its movements, and will remain in the same place for days together. One individual that was watched, lay coiled up on the branch of a tree for five days, and probably would have remained much longer; but at the end of that time it was caught and preserved. The Malays call it *uler kapak daun*, and they say that it is fed three times a day by birds, who bring it insects to eat. One man went so far as to say that he had actually once seen some birds engaged in feeding one of these beautiful bright green snakes.

The weaver-bird, which makes the long hanging bottle-shaped nests occasionally seen hanging from the branches of a low tree, is said to use a golden needle in the work; and it is affirmed that if the nest is carefully picked to pieces without breaking any of it, the needle will be found, but if it is pulled ruthlessly apart, or if even a single piece of the grass of which it is made is broken in unravelling it, the golden needle will disappear. The makers of these curious and beautiful nests are said to always choose trees that are infested with red ants or wasps, or which grow in impassable swamps.

The king crow is called by the Malays the slave of the monkeys, *burong hamba kra*. It is a pretty, active, noisy little bird, incessantly flying about with its two long racket-shaped tail feathers fluttering after it. They say that when it has both of these feathers it has paid

* "Those who take them proceed to extract the gall from the inside, and this sells at a great price; for you must know it furnishes the material for a most precious medicine. Thus if a person is bitten by a mad dog, and they give him but a small pennyweight of this medicine to drink, he is cured in a moment.

"Yet, again, if one has any disease like the itch, or it may be worse, and applies a small quantity of this gall he shall speedily be cured. So you see why it sells at such a high price.

"They also sell the flesh of this serpent, for it is excellent eating, and the people are very fond of it. And when these serpents are very hungry, sometimes they will seek out the lairs of lions or bears or other large wild beasts, and devour their cubs, without the sire and dam being able to prevent it. Indeed, if they catch the big ones themselves they devour them too; they can make no resistance."—*The Book of Ser Marco Polo the Venetian*. (A.D. 1273.)

off its debt and is free, but when it is either destitute of these appendages or has only one of them it is still in bondage. The grey sea eagle is called *burong hamba siput*, and its office is to give warning by screaming to the shell-fish of the changes of the tide, so that they may regulate their movements, and those species which crawl about on the mud at low water may know when to take refuge in the trees and escape the rising tide, or when the tide is falling, that they may know when to descend to look for food.

Burong demam, or the fever bird, is so called from its loud tremulous note, and the Malays say that the female bird calls in its fever-stricken voice to its mate to go and find food because it has fever so bad that it cannot go itself. This bird is probably one of the large green barbets. The note is often heard, and doubtless the bird has been collected, but it is one thing shooting a bird and another identifying it as the producer of a certain note.

Another bird, the white-breasted water-hen, a frequenter of the edges of reedy pools and the marshy banks of streams, is reputed to build a nest on the ground which has the property of rendering any one invisible who puts it on his head. The prevailing idea among the Malays is that the proper and legitimate use to put it to is to steal money and other species of property.

Elephants are said to be very frightened if they see a tree-stump that has been felled at a great height from the ground, as some trees which have high spreading buttresses are cut, because they think that giants must have felled it, and as ordinary-sized men are more than a match for them they are in great dread of being caught by creatures many times more powerful than their masters. Some of the larger insects of the grasshopper kind are supposed to be objects of terror to elephants, while the particularly harmless little pangolin (*manis pentadactyla*) is thought to be able to kill one of these huge beasts by biting its foot. The pangolin, by-the-by, is quite toothless. Another method in which the pangolin attacks and kills elephants is by coiling itself tightly around the end of the elephant's trunk and so suffocating it. This idea is also believed in by the Singhalese, according to Mr. W. T. Hornaday's *Two Years in the Jungle*. Passing from fiction to fact, a thing that does not seem to be generally known, or at least that has not found its way into natural history books, may be mentioned here. It is that elephants are very fond of eating earth. They methodically dig it out with their fore feet, put in into their mouths with their trunks and munch it up with evidently great relish. Probably it is a means of keeping their teeth sharp, but they undoubtedly swallow it.

A Malacca cane with a joint as long as the height of the owner will protect him from harm by snakes and animals and will give him luck in all things. What is called a *samambu bangku*, or *baku*, possesses the power of killing anyone, even when the person is only slightly hurt by a blow dealt with it. These are canes that have died down and have begun to shoot again from near the root. They are very rare, one of 18 inches in length is valued at six or seven dollars, and one long enough to make a walking-stick of, at 30 to 50 dollars. At night the *rotan samambu* plant is said to make a loud noise, and,

according to the Malays, it says—"Bulam sampei, bulam sampei," meaning that it has not yet reached its full growth. They are often to be heard in the jungle at night, but the most diligent search will not reveal their whereabouts. The *rotan manoh* is also said to give out sounds at night. The sounds are loud and musical, but the alleged will-o'-the-wisp character of the rattans which are supposed to produce them seems to point to some night-bird, tree-frog, or lizard as being the real cause of the weird notes, though it is just possible that the wind might make the rattan leaves vibrate in such a way as to cause the sounds.

One of the largest and stateliest of the forest trees in Perak is that known as Toallong, or Toh Allong; it has a very poisonous sap, which produces great irritation when it comes in contact with the skin. Two Chinamen who had felled one of these trees in ignorance, had their faces so swelled and inflamed that they could not see out of their eyes and had to be led about for some days before they recovered from the effects of the poison. Their arms, breasts and faces were affected, and they presented the appearance of having a very bad attack of erysipelas. These trees are supposed to be the abiding places of *hantu*, or spirits, when they have large hollow projections from the trunk, called *rumah hantu* or spirit houses. These projections are formed when a branch gets broken off near the trunk, and are quite characteristic of the tree. There are sometimes three or four of them on a large tree, and the Malays have a great objection to cutting down any that are so disfigured, the belief being that if a man fells one he will die within the year. As a rule these trees are left standing when clearings are made, and they are a source of trouble and expense to planters and others, who object to their being left uncut.

The following series of events actually happened. A Malay named Panda Tambong undertook, against the advice of his friends, to fell one of these toh allong trees, and he almost immediately afterwards was taken ill with fever, and died in a few weeks' time. Shortly after this some men were sitting plaiting ataps under the shade of another of these ill-omened trees, when, without any warning, a large branch fell down, breaking the arm of one man and more or less injuring two others. There was not a breath of wind at the time, or anything else likely to determine the fall of the branch. After this it was decided to have the tree felled, as there were coolie houses nearly under it. There was great difficulty in getting any one to fell it. Eventually a Penang Malay undertook the job, but stipulated that a *pawang*, or sorcerer, should be employed to drive away the demons first. The *pawang* hung pieces of white and red cloth on sticks round the tree, burned incense in the little contrivances made of the split leaf-stalks of the bertam palm used by the Malays for that purpose, cut off the heads of two white fowls, sprinkled the blood over the trunk, and in the midst of many incantations the tree was felled without any mishap; but, strange to say, the *pawang*, who was a haji and a slave-debtor of the Toh Puan Halimah, died about nine months afterwards.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE FACTORY CHIMNEY.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR.—The reason, which you are asked to divine, as to the Factory instead of objections being raised on the site in question, must have been that your correspondent, who scorns a *nom de plume*, was then away from this State, which thus unhappily lost the benefit of his counsel.

The idea of the Factory in the Gardens is novel, but that the P.W.D. should have been anxious to direct the power in the sacred stream, or any other stream, for the use and convenience of the State was but reasonable in a Civil Engineering Department; that it never reached the stage of a definite design—to be frustrated by your correspondent—was even more creditable, as the necessary investigations were made of course by officers of the P.W.D., who would I am sure hesitate to interfere with or frustrate, for instance, a reduction in postal rates.

One so recently from Europe as your correspondent must surely have had his fastidious eyes offended by worse examples than the chimney in question. With the assistance of an illustrated number of your *Journal*, he might perhaps give us an idea "how it should be done." Would it end in smoke?

It would be interesting to learn whence your correspondent derived his intimacy with the evolution of P.W.D. proposals or his power of veto. I await with interest, too, the publication of such a work as "The Postal Guide to Selangor; or, How to Pull the Wires." There was once upon a time a man called Æsop, or some such name. Perhaps—but "a word to the wise."

In these days of economy, how would the P.W.D. do as a branch switched on to the P. & T.D.—or, say, *vice versa*? May be, the time for a *Post* (and Telegraph) *mortem* is not far distant. Who can tell?

The chimney is yet in its maiden blush, but the Factory hardly requires the boom which your correspondent would seem to be "chiefly instrumental" in giving to it. The Government "does not ad-vert-ise," as Kipling sang of "Bobs."—I am, etc., Nox.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR.—Anent Mr. A. S. Baxendale's letter in your last issue on the above subject, it must be evident to all right-thinking men, that the time has come for amalgamating the P.W.D. with the Post and Telegraph Department.

Mr. Spooner should be put directly under Mr. Baxendale and be well schooled by the latter in mechanical engineering before being let out on his own hook again; and if Mr. Baxendale would be so obliging,

he might invite the uncultured public of Kuala Lumpur to hear him lecture occasionally on the subjects of "artistic effect" and "the love of the beautiful"—the mistakes of the past would thus be avoided in the future and our notorious indifference to the doctrines of Oscar Wilde would soon cease to be a reproach in the land.—I am, etc., STAMPS.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your last issue *re* the above subject, permit me to give the following as answers to it in the most concise manner that suggests itself to me :

Para. 1, Yes ; para 2, Yes ; para. 3, We all know this ; para. 4, This is a quite a matter of opinion.—I am, etc., R. O. T.

NOTHING BUT PRAISE.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—I have noticed of late, not only in *your* correspondence column, but also in that of a contemporary of a neighbouring Native State, a tendency to find fault with many things that are in Kuala Lumpur. Now, Sir, as an old inhabitant of this favoured spot, I feel an irresistible desire to point to at least one great improvement that pedestrians, I am sure, must appreciate, and one that, if my memory does not play me false, was referred to in your *Journal* as a coming boon some time before it was put into execution—and that is the erection of a footbridge over the railway line near the Selangor Club. This does, indeed, supply a long-felt want. Hitherto the man on the Plain wishing to *jalan kaki* to the Government Offices had three courses open to him : to take the high road *via* Skew Bridge and back of Church ; to follow the zig-zag path, full of "trappy holes"—pardon the quotation—which meanders along the face of Government Hill ; or ; if in great haste, to risk his neck in an ascent up the steep water-course which runs almost direct from the barracks to the Club. But as we go on, so we improve : we now have—in fact, have had for some months past—an excellent iron footbridge, its approach is railed off by palings painted a glistening white, the bridge is adorned by the colours which the S.G.R. has made peculiarly its own—that is, cream and green—and it lands you with but small exertion half way up the hill. That when you step off the top end of the bridge—resting on a brick and cement abutment which those who are wishful to cavil might say looks in imminent danger of slipping down on to the line—you find yourself in a pathless jungle, is a mere matter of detail, and one that only those people who are on the look-out for grounds for grumbling would be inclined to notice. But I, Sir, having read the letters referred to above, thought it high time that some one should point out at least one thing which, without fear of contradiction, could be claimed as an improvement, and to publicly maintain that although the bridge leads to nowhere, yet is the bridge built, and, what is more, is coloured cream picked out with green.—I am, etc.,
NO THOROUGHFARE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CHRISTMAS will soon be with us, and to all our readers we extend the time-honoured wish that it may be a merry one for them. At present, however, it looks as if Kuala Lumpur would be quieter than usual during the approaching "festive season." We hear that a large party of gentlemen intend to spend their Christmas holiday at Ginting Bidai: very enjoyable if not wet, but at this season of the year rather risky. On Boxing Day there will be Police Sports at the Selangor Club; on New Year's Eve, a game of football, Kuala Lumpur v. Out-stations, and the same evening a Dance at the Selangor Club. New Year's Day, a Gynkhana Meeting; and some time during the following week the Christmas-Tree for the Children, at the Victoria Institution.

CAPTAIN YAP QUAN SENG, on Monday, the 10th inst., gave a dinner in honour of Mr. H. C. Ridges, Dr. J. L. Welch and Mr. Hüttenbach, before their departure for a vacation in Europe. A small party sat down to enjoy the Captain's well-known hospitality; and after dinner the host, in proposing the health of the guests of the evening, expressed the hope that two of them would follow the example of an officer who has recently returned from long leave. The following day, several of Mr. Ridges' friends assembled at the Railway Station to see him off by the 3 p.m. train for Klang.

THE Acting Resident will distribute the prizes at the Victoria Institution on Friday, 21st December, at 4 p.m. We understand that the Trustees will be glad to see present all those who are interested in the Institution.

A MEETING of ladies was held at the Selangor Club on Saturday, the 8th instant, to make arrangements for the usual Christmas treat to the children of Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Bligh kindly undertook to act as Secretary. A discussion took place as to the desirability or otherwise of having the usual entertainment, and it was unanimously decided that it should be held as usual. A Committee was then

elected, consisting of Mrs. Venning, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Nicholas, with power to add to their number. The Saturday after Christmas was proposed as a convenient day for the entertainment, but the date has not yet been finally settled. Mr. Bligh was empowered to order toys to the value of \$150 as a first instalment—no single toy to cost more than \$2. Some discussion took place on the advisability of holding the treat at the Victoria Institution as being more spacious and cool than the room at the Selangor Club. At a subsequent Meeting of the Committee, the former place was decided on. Subscriptions in aid of the treat will be very gladly received by the Members of Committee.

A MOONLIGHT BAND, the first for some time past, played outside the Selangor Club last Wednesday night.

It is most probable that there will be Police Sports from 7 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. on Boxing Day at the Selangor Club. There is also some talk of having a couple of open races for Europeans in the afternoon—100-yards and 220-yards Handicaps, with, perhaps, a 'Rikisha race. The most interesting events will take place from 10 to 11 a.m. and from 5 to 6 p.m., and the Band will be in attendance at those hours. Tea will be provided for the ladies in the afternoon.

THE demands upon our "Correspondence" column are becoming alarming, and "Phoenix" in this issue makes a suggestion which may be regarded as a debateable point; we hope that following letters, if any, on the same subject will not exceed in length the one published to-day. The suggestion about an hotel is one that is heard on every side. The ordinary observer would think that a first-class hotel would undoubtedly be a paying concern; but, on the other hand, we have seen business men in the Colony who, if they shared this idea, would soon make the "Kuala Lumpur Grand" *un fait accompli*. Perhaps, however, these business men are keen enough to want a little encouragement; or, possibly, the fate of an hotel at the northern end, of which we have recently read in the papers, does not tend to make the "first-class hotel-keeper" anxious to venture here. 'Tis a pity, for a good hotel is certainly needed.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday night, the 12th inst., there were present

Mr. A. T. D. Berrington (in the chair), Mr. A. R. Bligh (Secretary), Captain F. W. Lyons, and Messrs. W. Carle, L. P. Ebdon, H. C. Holmes, H. C. Paxon, C. E. F. Sanderson and J. Russell. A long discussion took place on the subject of outstanding accounts, and the Secretary was instructed to act according to Rule XXXIV. Owing to his approaching departure to Kuala Selangor, Mr. Holmes tendered his resignation as a member of Committee. It was resolved that Mr. J. S. H. French be asked to fill the vacancy on the Committee, and that Mr. Paxon be appointed Captain of the cricket team.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Gymkhana Club was held at the Selangor Club on Saturday, 1st December, at 6.30 p.m. Present, Messrs. Berrington (in the Chair), Cumming, Travers, Nicholas, Scott and five others. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a discussion followed on the first item in the Agenda—viz., whether it would be advisable to allow professionals to ride or not. The Government had made it a condition in the lease, which is as yet unsigned, that no professionals were to ride on the course, but it has been proved that the small Gymkhana Meetings are not sufficient to keep the Club going and that it is absolutely necessary that big meetings must now and then be held, to which Singapore and Perak owners would send horses if they could be certain of their jockeys. The meeting unanimously resolved that the Government be asked to alter the clause in the lease and leave it to the discretion of the Committee to admit professionals in at least one meeting a year. The new Committee for 1894-1895 was balloted for and the following members elected: Messrs. Berrington, Cumming, Travers, Syers, A. C. Harper and Hampshire. It was resolved to have a small Gymkhana Meeting on New Year's Day for which the Acting Resident had offered a prize for a distance handicap. Mr. Cumming undertook to make up a programme. The fixture of the date of the next meeting was held over until the jockey question could be settled. The meeting adjourned at 7.30 p.m.

A MEETING of the Selangor Museum Committee was held on the morning of the 12th instant, Messrs. A. S. Baxendale, A. R. Venning, Von Donop, Sanderson and Russell were present. The space for exhibits is becoming very crowded, and the Committee were engaged in devising some means for adding to the accommodation. The Hon. Secretary informed the meeting that he had received some donations from Mrs. Welch and some specimens of *batu lintah* and some old

coins from Mr. J. P. Rodger. The number of visitors this year up to the end of November was over 8,000.

THE HON. Secretary of the Golf Club informs us that from 1st December the new course on the Petaling Links has been in use, both for practice and for competitions. The following by-laws were passed at a meeting of the Committee held on 28th November. (1) A ball lying in Yap Hon Chin's boundary ditch or in the buffalo compound near the second green may be lifted and dropped under a penalty of one stroke. (2) A ball lying in temporary water may be lifted and dropped without penalty.

A RAWANG Correspondent writes :—"Tigers continue to play havoc and to strike fear into the hearts of the people in this District. Since my last letter, two Celestials have fallen victims to the rapacity of these brutes. The one was a charcoal burner, living with one or two others in the jungle at Sungei Durien, Serendah. About ten or twelve days ago, at 7 p.m., he left his hut, after providing himself with a lantern and a parang, to go to his working place with the intention of returning shortly, but did not make his appearance. Early on the following morning, his anxious friends went to look for him, and their horror may be imagined when they came upon portions of their comrade's body scattered on the ground, with a tiger's footprints about the spot shewing the violent manner in which he had met with his death. An inquest was held and the verdict of 'Death by misadventure' recorded. The other was a mining cooly. He and others were occupying a vacant shed on the Kuala Selangor Road (two miles from Rawang) belonging to Government, after having obtained the necessary permission from the Public Works Department to do so. Three night ago, at about 1 a.m., a tiger, it seems, walked into the shed and dragged the deceased by the knee from his bed. The unfortunate man cried out for help and, on the other coolies getting up, the man-eater ran away. The cooly was brought to Rawang Hospital the next morning, but survived his injuries only till the following day. P. S.—Owing, I believe, to the prevailing wet weather, there are several cases of fever here of a severe type." We understand that the Government will double the usual reward of \$25 for any tiger killed during the next three months between Batu and Serendah.

A CORRESPONDENT draws attention to the state of the lamps on Market Street Bridge, but as the letter states that the subject is a matter of perfect indifference to the writer, and as we are very much pressed for space, this acknowledgment will no doubt suffice.

"O LEEZE ME ON THE PHILABEG."

TO the very comprehensive accounts of the resuscitation in Kuala Lumpur of the festival of St. Andrew which have appeared in the Straits papers, there is little for us to add; but as in years to come our descendants will naturally turn to the pages of the *Journal* to find out what really did happen in Selangor "in the days when we went gipsying, a long time ago," it becomes a duty which we owe to posterity to make mention of this "gathering of the Clans." In the first place, "Cope sent a letter frae Dunbar," or rather, Carle issued, on behalf of his brither Scots, a widespread invitation to each and all to join Selangor Scotsmen in celebrating their Saint's Day on the 30th ultimo at the Victoria Institution, and, judging from the number present, few responded but in the affirmative to the "R.S.V.P.," on the card. Long before the eventful night, had many a meeting of the Committee been held, and more than one hardy son of "the land of mountain and of flood" was observed to wear an anxious mien as the time drew near; but meetings and anxiety produced a grand result. We can't conscientiously go the length to which a correspondent in a contemporary reaches, and say it was the very best affair that has ever taken place in Selangor, because we are comparatively a new-comer and have not forgotten what we've been told of the "old days" and of how things of this kind used to be done in those happy times; but we can assert that if the "old days" could boast of a happier, merrier assembly than that of Friday s'ennight, the people who were sojourning here at that time are to be envied. However, on this occasion brightness was very much in evidence; the rows of lanterns ornamenting the approach and the building undoubtedly were so, as well as the hosts and the guests; the band, the bagpipes, the decorations, the well-prepared floor, all were bright; the refreshment bar, where wee drappies were dispensed, and the supper table particularly bright; the cosy nooks screened off for card-tables were naturally a mixture of light and shade, just as the "luck" turned; as for the supper and the speeches—well, unfortunately, we failed to get a seat with the first party, so can't say much about the latter, but having heard who were the speakers we have no hesitation in declaring that the speeches were bright; and if the time of breaking up had been about an hour later we should have been enabled to drag in the rising sun as an additional source of brightness. Still, as we said above, it is not necessary for us to give a detailed account of what has already been so well described. The Scots have proved themselves grand entertainers, and we hope it's not another four years that will elapse before the memory of St. Andrew is again honoured. Out of a large Committee, we hear that Messrs. Alexander, Carle, Maccreath and Prentice were specially zealous in carrying out the arrangements. One thing we must chronicle, some guileless youth with a pigtail—who ought to have been fighting for his country at this critical juncture in her history, or, better still, have lost his life for her, ere he could have done this thing—got hold of the haggis and cut it up for sandwiches! Cauld kail in Aberdeen! was there ever anything to equal that?

COFFEE PLANTING—V.

LINING, HOLING AND PLANTING.

THE process of chopping up, stacking and burning such of the smaller timber as has been left by the fire and is likely to interfere with the above works, having been completed, the next thing to be done is to get pegs cut and to commence lining. A cooly can saw up logs of soft wood into 2-ft. lengths and split these up into stout pegs, pointed at one end, finishing 400 per diem. The best plan is to give two coolies a cross-cut saw between them and a chopper or "parang" each, they should then be made to chop and stack neatly, as close as possible to the place where they will be used, 800 or, at a pinch, 1,000 pegs between them before they knock off for the day. With this work as with every other, save and except with planting, it will be found far more satisfactory to set coolies a regular task, allowing them to go to their lines when they have finished it. The attraction of getting home early will induce them to work much harder and more contentedly than if they know that, however much they may do, they will not get off until two o'clock. From 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., in this climate is a long and hard day's work, as those who may have been accustomed in colder countries to a day of 10 to 11 hours—*i.e.*, from 6 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.—will very soon find out. On Pengerang Estate the coolies work from 6 to 10 and again from 1 to 5, but though this arrangement has much to recommend it, it is only possible when the estate is a very compact one and the cooly is at no time very far away from his lines.

The first thing the planter has to think of when commencing to line is, of course, what distance apart he will have his trees, and this is no easy matter to determine. I have no space here to go into this question at all thoroughly, but to quote "Mynah" of the *British North Borneo Herald* again, 8' x 8' in good land, and even closer where the soil is not so rich, is what that writer recommends, his chief argument being that close planting means large returns early, when the planter may urgently require funds to carry him on. There is, of course, no gainsaying the fact that a four-year-old clearing, planted 8' x 8' and having 680 trees to the acre, all of which will at that period have lots of room, will yield more than half as much again as a clearing of the same age planted 10' x 10' and having only 435 plants to the acre; but when these two fields are, say, eight years old, the latter will undoubtedly be not only yielding larger returns, but will be healthier and a *far more marketable* property than the clearing which was so far ahead of it at first in point of crop. I was present on one occasion when the famous Pengerang tree was measured, and, run the tape in any direction we liked, we could not make the diameter of its spread less than 21 feet! Of course there were no other trees to touch this giant, but, unless I am much mistaken, I saw on the same estate a great many which could boast a spread of 16 feet. At the same time no one would think of planting 16' x 16', as there is generally a large percentage of weedy trees in every clearing, and the planter could not afford to have even a few such where he had only 170 trees to the

acre, which is all he could get in if he put in his plants 16 feet apart. My own belief is that if planters were to try 7' x 7', ruthlessly cutting out every alternative line and every alternative tree as soon as the coffee began to overlap and get undesirably thick and dense, the result would be an extraordinarily-paying estate, but as this would be very much in the nature of an experiment the idea will probably not recommend itself to many, and I fancy, except for those who must have heavy returns off their young coffee, 10' x 10' will be found a good average distance to plant, unless the soil is very rich indeed, in which case even 12' x 12' might not be considered too close. But assuming 10' x 10' to be the order of the day, a piece of rag or twine should be firmly bound round the lining rope every 10 feet. The lining rope itself should be as inelastic as possible, not more than 300 feet long, about as thick as a man's little finger, and should be tied at each end to a long, perfectly straight 10-ft. pole. There are many ways of lining a clearing, each system having its ardent advocates, but after trying them all I have come to the conclusion that that which I shall now endeavour to describe is the best, as being far the simplest in every way and most easily brought home to the intelligence of the untutored cooly. After deciding, from the lay of the land, which way the lines should run so as to admit of the field being most easily worked, one absolutely straight base line should be run down the middle of the clearing from jungle edge to jungle edge, a peg being firmly driven in at every 10-ft. mark on the lining rope. This base line, or "rajah-coonee," should be put in, if possible, with a prismatic compass, or failing that, long perfectly straight sticks at intervals of every 100 feet should be driven firmly into the ground and should all be in a dead-straight line. Each cooly at the ends of the rope and a cooly in the middle should have a rough 4-ft. carpenter's square to enable them to take off an exact right angle from the base line to start off with, and from each line afterwards as they go on; having got the angle, each of these men should measure 10 feet from the base line, as near as possible horizontally, with sticks cut that length and then drive in a peg. These pegs will, of course, be in a straight line with each other if the cross horizontal measurement be accurate, but this should be checked by holding the three 10-ft. poles (which will in flat land be easily visible from end to end of the rope) in front of each of the pegs and, if correct, the coolies, of whom there should be six or seven, driving in the intermediate pegs should then put one firmly into the ground at each 10-ft. mark on the lining-rope, which will, in the meantime, have been laid along the ground to coincide with the measured pegs. The most difficult part about lining a clearing is to get this horizontal cross measurement correct, and in hilly land the simplest way to do it is either to drop a small stone from the end of the measuring stick, which is held as near as the cooly can judge quite level, and to drive in a peg where the stone strikes the ground, or to tie a stone on to the end of a piece of string, and use it as a plumb-bob. When the ground is lumpy and the end men cannot see each other, instead of only three, five or even seven poles held upright will be necessary to ensure the accuracy of the line. In commencing,

the poles should start from the extreme end of the base line, as beginning in the middle is much more likely to lead to trouble. There is only one thing more to remember, that is to see that the pegs are driven very firmly into the ground, so that they may not be knocked over by the weeding oxen before the holers have got to them. Though this work causes the planter an infinity of trouble at first, when once he has got his men into trim, he will have very little bother afterwards, and can easily check each day's work by standing at the ends of the lines and making the oxen hold their poles upright in each row for his inspection. It may be thought that I attach too much importance to the lining of an estate, but apart from the fact that a carelessly lined field is an eyesore until it is six or seven years old, I should, were I *planting* an estate myself, everything else being apparently equal, always give the preference to a well-lined estate, on the principle that careless work over one thing would probably mean equally careless work over others which could not be so easily checked and might more nearly affect the future prosperity of the property which I desired to acquire.

One hundred pegs a head, if the work is well done, is a fair task for oxen lining 10' x 10', but where coffee is to be planted, say 8' x 8', they should put in 120, or even more — PLANTER

CONCERNING A PAHANG RAILWAY.

At the time—some five years ago—Tenerife was believed by most people to be about the best place in Pahang to run a railway. It was chosen, as much from the apparent certainty of profitable returns from the opening of a truly large and undoubtedly rich State, as from the almost entire absence of "engineering difficulties" in reaching it, the Sungai Ujung, which latter difficulties, in young countries, when they are very great, either seriously cripple the progress and general usefulness of good old iron horse, or firmly tether his "snorting" advance to a certain grade of known good grass: as in our case they have so far done, to the broad rich clover-land of Selangor; for there was then, as now, no known way of securing a practical line—consistent with economy and efficiency—into the inviting land beyond the blue range from this State, without the adoption of what are commonly recognised as objectionably sharp curves, heavy ruling gradient, costly works, and a comparatively long mountain section.

But the tether of the iron horse is very elastic, and capable of great extension when the necessary funds are available for the removal of these "difficulties", and it is not surprising, since the Selangor horse has been so ably steered over the many discouraging obstacles of his recent cross-country runs, that great efforts have been made, of late years, to select a good route for a mountain railway, in Selangor—in which State every new extension is a fresh success, and which possesses, or will very soon possess, such excellent harbour accommodation for vessels of heavy tonnage.

As in those days, indeed until the other day, the present site of the Kuala-Harbour-Scheme was unthought of, the Connaught Bridge was very commonly believed to be a great mistake. With a better knowledge of the country the professional grounds for its past condemnation are becoming watery and unstable. He who saw it proper to erect it where it is, saw—probably with prophetic eye—its ultimate necessity and future use. It takes one now to a hilly, well-watered, healthy centre, near the coast—to Klang: a place that is day-by-day increasing in commercial importance, and which has really a promising agricultural future before it. The coast with its mangrove marshes extending inland for miles, is foul-smelling, sickly, mucky, and malarious; being in its present state unfit for human habitation and subject more or less to tidal inundations. Crocodiles may thrive, may fatten in the grey slimy slush and bask contentedly upon the crabby mud-banks of its creeks and shores; but Europeans must have green hills and fresh breezes to live a life of health and—official worth. The sunlight must be let in upon the haunts of the *agus* and *nyamuk* by the clearing away of hundreds of acres of mangrove forest, and the coastal mud-level raised a good five feet; or the European and Kling inhabitants will be worried alive by the million demon blood-suckers that infest those parts; go down with dysentery and articular rheumatism to the grave; need long, long leave, and often, or “peg out” early with common or garden fever. Klang avoids this; and is the only place, for many miles up or down the coast, not affecting directness of railway communication with Kuala Lumpur, that can be considered a fit and healthy centre for Europeans. About the Klang coast there is a depth of 80 or 90 feet of blue mud to the firm clay which dips slightly to the south-west. Had the Klang River never been bridged the cylinder and girder items of the railway extension and wharfage requirements of any other harbour scheme would very likely have not been one whit reduced in quantity, as compared with what has already been used in the Connaught Bridge, and to be used in the present harbour scheme.

But it seems to have taken years to discover the best position for our harbour; and years to determine the proper destination in Pahang of the Selangor-Pahang Railway. This may be fairly ascribed to the faultiness of our geographical knowledge of the true position of places on the Peninsula in regard to one another; and of the vexing unreliability of the maps in circulation, which offer but little assistance to the ordinary traveller, and still less to the railway surveyor. The new State map, prepared from most accurate data and full of most useful information, will be a great blessing—to the coming generation.

But some few years ago, before the present scheme was proposed, Port Dickson held some claims to preference, partly from being as good a portal terminus, and partly because of its being six hours' run nearer to Singapore. Its claims might have been superior had the present railway terminus there been carried south-easterly a further distance of six miles or so, where there is said to be fine deep water and the possibilities of a good harbour.

The lines then running into the interior from each port were almost identical in length. When it was known that a very low pass, or *ginting*, the lowest yet discovered, lay at Bukit Putus, ten miles to the east of Seremban, and when instructions were given, after the preliminary trials were made, for the insertion of the red pegs of the final, permanent survey, the heart of Sungei Ujong very naturally rejoiced in her bright prospect of future greatness as a State, began to have visions of the iron horse whipping the winds through her promising land in a grand career of progress to Pahang, and saw her coffers filling fast with the golden spoil of successful traffic. There was nothing to disturb her cheery expectations; for who then knew anything to the contrary—anything at all likely to upset her railway scheme—of the natural features of the great, jungle-clad backbone of the Peninsula lying between Bukit Putus and the Ulu Slim? or of the facilities it might possess for entry by other, nearer, and easier routes—if not to far-away Temerloh—to some more important, more-likely-to-be-remunerative centre in the Ulu Pahang? And, it may be fairly asked, who knows, even now, anything very definite or conclusive of the long rugged range in regard to what possibilities its passes, known and hidden, may hold for a mountain railway? It is imperative that one should know the exact locality of the terminus from the starting point: is anyone versed enough in the true geographical knowledge of places out here to tell one what is the bearing and distance, as the crow flies, of Raub from Kuala Kubu, Kuala Klawang (Jelebu) from Kuala Lipis, Kuang from Batu Tiga?

Well, much less was known then; and, always assuming that Temerloh was, and is, the only proper terminus in Pahang for a profitable railway, Sungei Ujong had no cause, or has now, of fearing an alternative route there to that *viâ* Bukit Putus Pass through her soil.

Thus she was happy in her dream of dawning welfare—till, one fine day, just upon the completion of the final survey, Selangor—ever eager to extend her railways (and still believing Temerloh to be the proper destination to be reached)—found something in the shape of a new pass. Strengthened in her convictions by favourable reports, she gave Sungei Ujong a most nauseous sleeping draught in the *Ginting Peras* scheme, which has subsequently been shewn to afford a “possible if impracticable” route into Pahang; but which, comparatively speaking, has much more costly works upon it, greater length and general roughness of line, sharper curves, as heavy a grade, but three times longer inclines up and down.

If ever it is proposed to run for Temerloh, Sungei Ujong may rise and free herself from the unpleasant after effects of the potent measure; but until that time arrives the affliction must more or less continue, and, in the meantime, we can sympathise with her if, as it probably does, the iron horse of her former vision revisits her now as night-mare.

It is hardly to be expected that Temerloh will ever be communicated with by railways from either Sungei Ujong or Selangor. It ha

been forcing itself strongly upon the professional, as well as public, mind that Temerloh holds out no sufficient inducement for the construction of a long and expensive railway there. People wonder now why it received the consideration it got. It is just from Temerloh upwards that the difficulties of Ulu Pahang goods-transport begin. There has been a great deal said about the Chinese monsoon and the Pahang River blockage. The old *Gympie* has run there regularly for the last two years without meeting with any obstruction.

It may be safely said that, Klang and Temerloh being nearly equidistant from Singapore, and both freely approachable by vessels of light tonnage, no railway across our range could compete with ships' traffic. Rather let the Pahang Government ask for a vote of \$80,000 for dredging purposes, and protective improvements at the river's mouth to admit of bigger vessels than the *Gympie* passing up. For Kuala Pahang this is of much importance, almost as a cart-road to the Ulu. Eighty thousand dollars—it would not be outrageous to say \$400,000—would do much more in the way of helping Kuala Pahang than any railway to the Kuala from the west; for \$80,000 would merely represent the average price of one mile of railway, *via* Ginting Peras, there.

Any railway to Temerloh would not benefit the Ulu one fraction, but the Ulu is that part of Pahang most needing road and railway communication. It holds great mineral wealth of a varied nature, it is rich in tin and gold. This is unquestionably the best part to run our railway to. At the present time, a cart-road, 1 in 30, but rather narrow, is being made from Kuala Kubu to Kuala Lipis. This, in itself, will greatly help the Ulu. Further settlement will arise, and fresh fields for mining enterprise be made more cheaply accessible than before. But the future of Ulu Pahang will ere long shew that a railway is necessary to cope with the more urgent, more widely spread requirements of the numerous and prosperous inhabitants there now residing and of the Celestial million following upon the road's completion.

The present cart-road—if ever a railway is to penetrate the Ulu—will greatly help it onward by offering facilities of transport. Besides all roads are useful railway feeders, and their neglected maintenance, after railways are run, is detrimental to all true railway progress.

But this looks like advocating the Devonia Pass, or Ginting Pengalan, as a suitable part to pierce by tunneling—as the only proper route to take a Pahang Railway? It does. To branch off at any other point on the main line, or extend towards Perak, means increased and unnecessary length, with all that economy has to say in the matter of extra cost of construction, after upkeep, increased rates, etc. The present terminus at Kuala Kubu being the nearest point to Ulu Pahang, it should be any engineer's business to choose the nearest route, more particularly when detouring catches no places of value as centres for traffic, the adoption of which will give equally as good an alignment as by any other route. It appears to the writer, who has wandered over all the known passes—and a few of the

unknown—that the Devonia Pass is pre-eminently suited for a direct railway passage between Kuala Kubu and Ulu Pahang. But more of this directly.

Let us consider, for a moment, the main known passes between Sungei Ujong and Perak. In detailing what has been done in the matter of their exploration for railway purposes, we will commence with Bukit Putus. This low pass was first tried: the conditions of alignment being no grade less than 1 in 50, no curve less than eight chains, and three chains straight between curves. Had five-chain curves been permitted some difficulties of that short mountain section might have been passed round—the grade could have been greatly improved, the Paraway viaduct avoided, and much less tunnelling met with; however, a fairly good line was secured as it was, the length to Temerloh from Seremban being some 74 miles. Bukit Putus rail-level (not given in the *Selangor Journal*) was about 400 ft. above the adjacent padi-fields on either side and the inclines of the mountain section were about four miles up and four miles down. The tunnel was 1,250 ft., through granite; and the line passed down the Terachi Valley to Kuala Pilah, thence past Bukits Passo and Senorong to Temerloh over fairly flat ground.

This route was knocked on the head by someone finding Ginting Peras, who, on measuring it with a defective barometer, gave it out as 1,000 ft. in height, easy of approach, and only requiring a 300-yard tunnel to solve the whole trouble of a Pahang Railway. It turned out to be 1,500 ft. above the Ulu Tangah Valley; and, on trial, required a mountain section of 12 miles or so to ascend it; five-chain curves were allowable on this trace. The line was probably over 90 miles from Kuala Lumpur to Temerloh. The Pass required a tunnel exceeding that of Bukit Putus in length; and, from the heavy natural slope of the mountain faces, the frequent occurrence of ravines and radiating "spurs," there was a necessity for many retaining walls, viaducts, expensive culverts, minor tunnels, and five-chain curves. The grade was fairly good, and the line, in leaving Kuala Lumpur passed round by Sungei Besi, then up the Langat Valley and over the hill, and far away to the Triang in Jelebu, which river it followed down to Temerloh.

Jelebu, if now as important a mining place as then, and as worthy of railway communication, might be more profitably tapped by the Sungei Ujong line extension. The Jelebu Pass is low, some 650 feet, and not bad to get at on either side. A short tunnel, and 1 in 100 might easily be got. No other route could compete with this in point of distance. If Malacca, and there is danger in that direction, does not extend her proposed railway on to Kuala Pilah, Sungei Ujong has the possibilities of two excellent extensions—one into Jelebu and the other into Negri Sembilan; each bidding fair to offer a handsome traffic. The opening of such branch lines would, without a doubt, make the present line a smiling success, and bring prosperity to a State that is just struggling to make ends meet.

Of the remaining passes, Gintings Bidai and Simpah have each been partly tried in an attempt to reach Ulu Pahang *via* Bentong. This was coming more in the right direction. Ginting Bidai had the right-hand side, in descending towards Bukit Berga, tried and abandoned owing to the most impassable nature of the ground. Ginting Simpah had the right-hand side also tried, descending the Gombak and Batu Valleys, for a distance of 23 miles. The country was rough, being very similar to that of Ginting Peras and afforded a grade of between 1 in 60 and 90. The line would have joined with Kepong. If, however, the great length to Ulu Pahang, *via* these passes, were not the prohibiting feature (the length merely to Bentong being 50 miles) further trials might be made with long tunnels, different grades, on the same, or the other, sides of the valleys descended. These gaps are about 2,000 feet high, and little was cut off by tunnelling in either case. A doubtful height of Ulu Yam is given as 2,400 feet, the Ulu Serendah at Ginting Batchi being 3,500 feet or thereabouts. The Ulu Gumut is not lower than the Devonian Pass, which is 2,570 feet, by barometer, above Kuala Kubu, 21 miles distant to the S.S.E.; or 2,710 feet above the level of the sea.

In April, 1885, Mr. Swettenham made out the Ulu Slim, trying further to the north, to be 3,150 feet, by barometer; so that there is probably no lower pass to the south of that. Thus Ulu Selangor holds the key to the solution of the problem, because of its branch ranges for easy ascent extending from the pass to the very terminus at Kuala Kubu, on the one hand, and of the existence of as favourable minor ridge lines running downwards to Pahang on the other. The writer is of the opinion that Raub might hear the iron one's "snort," after a run of about 34 miles, for something very closely approximating \$4,500,000. But time would have to be taken to choose a good alignment, and lots of latitude be given the selector.

Out here, in the Malay States, there is always tremendous hurry in regard to railway surveys—as if life or death depended on it.

When it is recognised that 10 per cent. may be saved by judicious trials and alterations upon any "best" line, however carefully selected by the most experienced men, our future surveys of important lines will be begun—not when the Tamil and Chinese clamour around you (with your instrument on picket number one) ready with their baskets, picks and hoes; but some few years before—or in plenty time at least to make whatever alterations may be required in thoroughly "locating" the line.

There are many magnificent water-falls scattered along this route at favourable intervals, if ever there comes a time for the use, on our railways, of electromotive power. This is mentioned, not that its employment at the present time is advocated, but merely to shew that hundreds of horse-power, that might be converted into electric energy, are conveniently available for future use when needed—which fact is worthy the notice of all engineers, of unantiquated views; for the

day of the great and silent force is near, electric-traction being already a great success in many lands.

The dynamo, now-a-days, is the most perfect mechanical device for the transformation of the mechanical energy of rotation into electric energy and its transmission to great distances there to be re-transformed by motors: the chief point in its favour being lightness and efficacy over other mechanical arrangements. Over three miles, hydraulics, pneumatics or chain haulage cannot compete with it. The dynamo is no longer a scientific toy. Professor Forbes' alternators, for the Niagara scheme for the transmission of energy to Buffalo, are designed for an electrical output of 5,000 horse-power. Let every railway engineer keep his eye on the dynamo, and run his route, when there is no reason to the contrary, through that country which offers the conditions for its cheap and successful operation; for at some time in the near future the "Puffing Billy" is bound to die a natural death.

The "Puffing Billy" to be a tractive success, on a mountain railway of heavy grade, must be of great weight, necessitating the design of strong and costly bridges, etc.—but in the case of the electric locomotives, or train, lighter rails, bridges, sharper curves, and steeper grades—indeed, altogether a cheaper line may be used for the conveyance of the same traffic: for every carriage of the electric train may be animated, self-moved by its own motor, and the electric locomotive either itself dispensed with, or reduced to that weight and tractive-power which is sufficiently ample to perform the work of traction—helped by the train's assisting motors.

For a mountain railway, *viâ* Ulu Selangor, the type of steam-locomotive (which, with all due respect to electricity, is good enough for us yet) should be something like that used eight years ago on the Nanuoya Railway Extension, Ceylon, and made by Kitson and Co. The rigid wheel base is practically 4' 5", as the leading drivers are flangeless. The engine is bogie-guided, and on five-chain curves was pronounced a complete success; its weight, in running form, being 45 tons, with little appreciable flange-wear. The "Fairlie" (used in Maoriland) on the rougher parts, works well, and starts easily on 1 in 33 inclines with a very long train.

There is such excellent timber on the mountainous parts of the Peninsula, that sleepers should be very cheaply got. There should be no necessity for the skrimping of merbau heart for bridge-girders and trestles; and the bridges should be of wood, at first, until the traffic warrants the erection of iron ones. Culverts are very expensive items on mountain lines. It has struck the writer that much unnecessary outlay might be saved by damming and carrying the water through below formation, in the solid, in all steep gullies where the natural slope with the horizon exceeds 20, and where the gully is crossed by a high embankment. A small pipe would effectively drain the area between the dammed stream and the upper toe of the embankment. Iron pipes are undoubtedly superior to masonry culverts in this country where the most skilled Tamil or Chinese labour, besides

being difficult to procure, is by no means good; but in every case where the formation touches the rocky bed of very narrow streams, the waterway should be blasted out. Here again skilled labour is avoided with perhaps a better result.

Rails, 80 lbs. per yard, doubled-headed and chair-fixed, should be used; with guard rail protection round all five-chain curves. The buildings should be cheap and wooden; and, to avoid disaster, the line would require clearing for quite 200' on the upper and 100' on the lower sides. Drains dug along and above the cuttings would prevent many a nasty slip, and keep the line in better condition. If well ballasted with 8" of clean metal a good and economical line should be thus obtained.

It may interest people to know that the Penrith-Bathurst single line, in New South Wales, is 111 miles in length. It passes over the Blue Mountains, 3,570 in height. There are 17 miles of 1 in 30 and 33, the balance in ascending and descending being 1 in 40 with 8-chain curves. The gauge is 4' 8"; rails 75 lb., formation 18'—the total excavation, principally in rock, being 5½ million cubic yards. It cost £16,926 per mile. The average price of New South Wales Railways, which are heavy and substantially made—is £10,500: a price which the writer believes will not be exceeded here.

With special reference to curvature, Mr. R. Gordon, M. INST. C. E., in his paper "On Economical Construction of Railways" states, "the most eminent and experienced American engineers attach much importance to the free use of curvature even of great sharpness, in attaining economical construction for cheap lines," and gives a table, here submitted, of curves actually employed on 4' 8½" road.—

					Feet radius.
New York, New Haven and Hartford	...	...	...	...	410
Lehigh and Susquehanna	...	...	...	...	383
					320
					309
Baltimore and Ohio	...	...	...	...	400
					375
					300
Virginia Central	...	...	...	...	300
					238
Pittsburg, Fort Woyne, and Chicago	...	...	...	...	246
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island	...	...	...	...	55
					125
Metropolitan Elevated	...	...	...	...	90
					103.5
New York	...	...	...	...	46', 100', 125' and 150'

and he says "more than 800 trains run daily over the last two lines, on which there are also gradients of 1 in 50."

Wherein then lies the difficulty concerning a Pahang-Selangor Railway?—A. F. MARTIN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—The Selangor Club may well be included among the time-honoured institutions of Kuala Lumpur. Many years ago, when the State was so to speak in its infancy, it was the only place for social meetings in the town of Kuala Lumpur, and served the double purpose of Government Reading Room and a more or less private Club.

Originating in a small wooden building, as a cricket pavilion, the number of members gradually increased, until a larger and more pretentious building was considered necessary; and in 1890 by the ceaseless energy of Dr. Braddon and one or two other members, sufficient funds were collected to enable the committee to commence the erection of the present building. With its history since that time we are most of us well acquainted. The question that will now, and I daresay has for some time, occurred to us is—Is it a success?

Now I can well remember that five years ago more members were to be seen of an evening in the old building than now in the present one; it is quite a melancholy sight to go to the Club on an ordinary night after dinner and find it almost empty in spite of the large increase in European and Eurasian members. On the occasion of a cricket or football match, or when some entertainment is given, it quite brightens up, but on ordinary occasions it is hardly used at all. Why? It is hard to say, but the fact remains that as a social Club it is not a success?

Then, financially, the history of the Club is not encouraging. It is one of constant struggle, of increasing debt in spite of economy. Would this be the case of a Club that thoroughly and in every way supplied the wants of the community? Certainly not. In a large and rapidly increasing place like Selangor a Club should be a marked success, or it will be a most decided failure.

What can be done to make it a success? It is hard to say. Everything has been tried. Mr. Hüttenbach threw himself pluckily into the breach, and did yeoman's service for us; and I am bound to say that success followed his efforts—but was it the Club or Mr. Hüttenbach that was succeeding? I think it was the latter, and I am afraid that at any time the Club may be back in the old groove again, and the members have to face another financial difficulty.

It has, I know, occurred to many that the building would make a very good Museum, Library and Reading Room. It is central, light, roomy, and in every way suitable for the purpose. It could not fail to be a success.

If during the present year up to the end of August no less than 6,239 people took the trouble to climb up the hill at the back of the

town to discover the present Museum, which is about as successfully hidden away as any building could be, with what certainty of success might we not look forward to the popularity of a Museum, Library, and Reading Room in a central situation like the Plain.

Very little alteration in the building would be necessary, and the grant at present made to the Museum and Reading Room of the Selangor Club would be almost enough to keep up the institution in an efficient and suitable way.

As the Selangor Club would be very much missed as a cricket and football pavilion, I would suggest that a suitable building be erected on the Plain, as a Pavilion, something on the lines of the Singapore Cricket Club building, with dressing-room and bar. The duties of Secretary to the Gymkhana Club, Cricket and Football Clubs might advantageously be combined, as is also the case in Singapore; and with the assistance of a good barman, the Sports Club might be run very cheaply and efficiently.

What about a game of billiards and a drink, which we all of us want occasionally? Certainly—at the Kuala Lumpur Hotel. Of the many advantages of a good hotel I will not write, as I should be able to fill about two numbers of the *Journal* with them. The only marvel is that we are still without one. A good building on a suitable site, managed by an experienced man, capable of conducting a first-class hotel, would assuredly be a grand investment and a boon to us all, both visitors and residents.

I must apologise for writing such a long letter, but I feel that we have the chance of starting three successful institutions, as it were, from the ashes of one time-honoured failure; so at the risk of tiring your readers I feel, like the Ancient Mariner, that I must tell my tale.—I am, etc., PHOENIX.

THE FACTORY CHIMNEY.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—The letters of Messrs. "Nox," "Stamps" and "R.O.T.," instead of settling the question have confused me, and I am now more than ever in the dark. Mr. Nox is the only one who suggests an answer to my letter, which answer, while it flatters me, is so insulting to the remainder of the public in Kuala Lumpur, that I refuse to believe his statement. Instead of one problem I am now confronted with several. These are a few, can you solve them?

What has my official position to do with any letters I address to the Press, when such letters are totally unconnected with postal and telegraph matters and are not signed "Supt. P. & T."? What is the meaning of paras. 2, 3, 5 and 6 of Mr. Nox's letter?

People have asked me what they mean. Even reading and enjoying 12 out of a possible 13 novels by George Meredith has not fitted me to become an expounder of Mr. Nox's writing. Who are Messrs. Nox, Stamps, and R.O.T.? It is absurd to suppose that correspondents to such a respectable paper as the *Selangor Journal* would shew

such a lack of good taste as to reply under cover of a *nom de plume* to a signed letter.

Mr. R.O.T.'s letter beats me. I have lost my copy of the *Journal* in which my letter appeared, and have only the faintest recollection of what I said, and none whatever of how I said it.

By-the-bye, Mr. Nox wants to know whence I derived my intimacy with the "evolution of P.W D. proposals." My intimacy with the proposal referred to is possibly due to the fact that I was (when the proposal was made) and am now, on the Gardens Committee.—

I am, etc., A. S. BAXENDALE.

P.S.—It has since struck me as improbable that a title so admirably descriptive of the contents of the three letters is the actual name of the writer of the last. Therefore, I must decline to carry on further correspondence with these gentlemen until I am convinced that they are not taking an unfair advantage of me. I should also decline an invitation to stand out in the open while three little boys threw stones at me from behind hedges.—A. S. B.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—The letters of "Nox," "Stamps," and "R. O. T.," to say the least, are not very patriotic, and savour a little of a spirit of discourtesy. Do they want to prove that the Factory chimney *is* beautiful? If not, where is the point of their letters? Mr. A. S. Baxendale, in his perfectly courteous letter, only stated what is a well-known fact: that the chimney does not add to the beauty of the Gardens. Perhaps, as "R. O. T." says, this is a matter of opinion. Certainly, it may be. Some people, whose hearts are in chimneys or in some other outward symbol of their craft, have the most contorted views of what *is* beautiful. I once observed an old and very dirty woman in a poor district in England invariably keep her aged locks in curl-papers. On enquiring the reason, I was told it was because she wanted to figure as a beautiful corpse!

A smoke-conducting chimney, even, may be beautiful in the eyes of an engineer from its extreme utility: but don't let them try to drag down our tastes to their somewhat material ones, or we might be tempted to support "Stamps" in his proposal that the P.W. D. should be put under the direction of the P. and T. Department. Moreover, we are always being attacked by visitors on the subject, and even a great magnate from Singapore of most utilitarian principles, suggested to me drastic remedies for the removal or concealment of that blemish to our beautiful Gardens—the chimney.

I am, etc., T. T.

[The correspondence on "Factory Chimney" must now cease.]

[A letter on "Gharry Ponies" is unavoidably held over.]

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Acting Resident gave a dance at the Residency on Wednesday night, the 26th, at which a large number of guests were present, among whom from outside the State were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Douglas, from Sungei Ujong, Mr. J. Bloomfield Douglas, of Sarawak, Mrs. Hooper, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Mort. The programme, of six dances and a cotillon, to those who did not know the resources of the last item, appeared short; in reality it was a long list, and the thanks of host and guests were earned by Mrs. Venning and Mr. H. C. Holmes, who had arranged the cotillon. The ball-room was tastefully decorated, as well as the supper table. The ladies' dresses were charming; indeed, the sight of such a number of pretty, tasteful and fresh-looking costumes was as delightful as it was surprising. It made us inclined to forget that London is not within easy reach, and set us wondering at the marvellous fertility of resource capable of producing a set of costumes which, for taste and style, could hold their own with ease against anything to be seen in a fashionable London ball-room. Though it is difficult, among so many pretty costumes, to single out any particular one for special praise, yet we feel bound to mention one or two which struck us as specially worthy of notice. Mrs. Spooner wore a very handsome gown of pink silk trimmed with black lace, while Mrs. Hooper looked remarkably well in red, which suited her admirably. Mrs. Travers looked very charming in a black net dress trimmed with pink ribbon. One of the most striking of the costumes was that of Mrs. Douglas, who was wearing a lovely gown of apricot satin trimmed with jet. Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Stafford wore very handsome dresses, the one being of white satin, the other a rich cream silk brocade. Mrs. Norman's white dress was very charming, while Mrs. Maynard looked well in an extremely pretty white silk dress trimmed with pale blue velvet.

THERE will be a dance at the Selangor Club on New Year's Eve, at 9 p.m.

THE Christmas Tree Festival for the Children will be held at the Victoria Institution on Saturday, the 5th proximo, at 6 p.m.

A LARGE number were present at midnight mass at the Church of St. John the Evangelist on Christmas Eve, and on Christmas morning the accommodation at St. Mary's Church was found altogether inadequate for those attending Divine Service.

MR. AND MRS. SPOONER returned from India on the 12th inst., a trip which was rendered necessary by the state of Mr. Spooner's health. We are very glad to hear that Mr. Spooner has derived great benefit from the change.

MR. HÜTTENBACH left Kuala Lumpur on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 18th, and a very representative gathering was at the Railway Station to see him off. Dr. Welch, with Mrs. Welch and son, left by the 6.40 a.m. train the following morning, and a number of their friends were present to wish them a pleasant holiday. Mr. Hüttenbach left Singapore by the s.s. *Canton*.

MR. and Mrs. H. F. Bellamy, with family, returned from England on the 16th. The visit home has completely restored Mr. Bellamy's health, and in matters appertaining to Fire Brigades he is up to the very latest date. We were sorry to hear from him that, at the time of his departure from England, Mr. George Bellamy was far from well, and was on the eve of an operation to overcome the effects of the injuries received in the railway accident at Klang. We, in common with Mr. Bellamy's numerous friends, sincerely hope it may prove successful.

ON Christmas Eve the Band very kindly marched round the bungalows, as "Waits." It wasn't a bitter cold night, and they didn't play Christmas carols; still, there was something homelike in the idea, and, especially if one happened to be alone in the bungalow carried one's thoughts to places a few thousand miles away.

ONE of the great events of the football season is advertised to come off next Monday, the 31st December, at Kuala Lumpur. A match is to be played between the combined out-stations, represented almost entirely by Klang and Ulu Selangor, and a team of Kuala Lumpur men. Considerable interest attaches to this match, which marks the growth and spread in popularity of the game during the last 12 months. The men chosen to represent out-stations in this match will probably be Messrs. Hemmy, Stafford, Spearing, O. F. Stonor, Cook, Roy, Maxwell, Koe, Dalrymple, Kindersley and Yap Swee. The Kuala Lumpur team will be made up by Messrs.

A. S. Baxendale, Bellamy, W. D. Scott, D'Arcy Irvine, Charter, Vane, J. Brown, Mitchell, Lake, Hampshire and Porcher.

A CHALLENGE has been received by the Committee of the Selangor Club from the Singapore Cricket Club, to play Cricket and Football at the Chinese New Year. The challenge has been provisionally accepted, but it is not quite certain what the date will be; probably, as most people will be busy up to the 26th, the match will take place on the Monday and Tuesday following. A tennis match was proposed, but we understand that want of talent on the Selangor side, and possibly want of time, will preclude this. The Resident has kindly promised the use of the s. v. *Esmeralda*, should nothing unforeseen prevent it. The cricket team will probably be Paxou, Bellamy, Dr. Scott, C. Glassford, J. Glassford, Highet, Neubronner, Perera, Thomasz, Dunman, Tisbury. The football team is uncertain, as some of our prominent planters may not be able to get away. The umpire and scorer will be drafted from the football eleven, and even then the accommodation of the *Esmeralda* will be very much taxed. It is proposed to devote Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings to football, and, as much practice is necessary to bring the players up to "fighting form," it is to be hoped that those who are unlikely to play in the teams for Singapore will do their best to give the elevens all the assistance and practice possible.

THERE is evidently a very daring gang of burglars at work in Kuala Lumpur. A short time after the safe had been removed from the Government Printing Office, the Office of the Residency Surgeon was broken into and the safe taken away, it was found the following morning in the jungle opposite the Gaol, the door of the safe had been wrenched off and a hole made in the side. On Christmas Eve, or early Christmas morning, the Selangor Club was entered, and the safe, a larger one than either of the others, was taken out of the Secretary's Office. No trace of it has been discovered. Where next?

THE Secretary of the Church Committee announces the following additional contributions to the Building Fund: Mr. Bennett E. Shaw, M.A., \$10, and Mr. H. H. Andree, \$10.

THE Estimates for 1895 give Revenue, \$3,357,879; Expenditure, \$3,473,307 (Ordinary, \$2,970,307; Railway Extension \$503,000). It is anticipated that during the coming year Land Revenue will produce \$100,635; Conservancy Revenue, \$150,933; Licenses, \$425,476; Cus-

toms, \$1,791,840; Railway, \$721,000; P. and T., \$33,200; and Interest, \$34,610. Under Expenditure, the Railway is apportioned \$1,175,218; Works and Buildings and Roads Streets and Bridges, \$1,214,686; the Medical Department, including Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc., \$158,607; Police and Gaols, \$206,539; and Education, \$19,236. Under Works, etc., \$12,000 is put down for the new Chief Police Offices and Inspector's Quarters in High Street; \$77,378 for works in connection with the New Gaol at Pudoh, which include a new wing, a female ward, three workshops, quarters, etc.; \$76,000 (2nd vote) for the new Government Offices; and \$148,650 (5th vote) for the Kuala Lumpur Waterworks. Under Roads, etc., \$180,000 is provided for the continuation of the road from Kuala Kubu to Kuala Lipis; and \$11,785 for the streets of the newly risen township of Sungei Besi. The sum of \$35,000 is put down for a "Refuse Destructor" for Kuala Lumpur. Under Railway, \$153,000 appears for the extension to Kuala Klang and \$350,000 for the erection of wharves there.

	1894.		1895.		Increase.
Estimated Revenue...	\$2,733,465	...	\$3,357,879	...	\$624,414
„ Expenditure	\$2,822,186	...	\$3,473,307	...	\$651,121

POLICE SPORTS.

THE first of what we hope will become an annual meeting for Police Sports was held on Boxing Day on the Parade Ground, and proved in every way a success: a large number of competitors, and a large gathering of spectators; some good racing as well as several humorous incidents; and the weather, though a trifle hot in the morning, most propitious. The Acting Resident was present both morning and afternoon, a number of ladies graced the event with their presence, and the steps and upper verandah of the Club were crowded during the second half of the sports.

The printed programme was divided into two parts, from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., and contained 24 events; the order of the programme was not adhered to, and one or two races were added. Soon after 8 a.m. the sports opened with a High Jump and a Long Jump for Sikhs; nothing very exciting in either of these events, some good jumping in the latter, but the men in nearly every case were unable to keep their feet. The 100 yards for Malay constables resulted in a very close finish; Bandsmen's Race—a very even lot, so far as speed was concerned, and both competitors and onlookers seemed to derive a great deal of enjoyment out of this race; 100 yards N. C. O.s, Sikhs—a good race, but, owing to some fouling close on to the tape, was run over again; the same race for Malays was rather a procession; 100 yards Sikh constables—gave some of the best running during the day, there was a dead heat of three for second place; on running again one of these gave up soon after the

start, and the other two kept close together till, when a yard from home, they fouled, and the Judges decided that they must run again, even then it was a good race for three-quarter distance; 220 yards, Sikhs and Malays—both races were run in heats, two and a final, and gave some very fair sport; Sack Races, Sikhs and Malays, were both very amusing. This brought the morning's sport to a close.

The afternoon, fortunately, was rather cloudy, and it looked as though there would be some rain, but only a few drops fell. The first event was an extra, a race for Club Tambies, and then came, what always proves a great source of excitement, Tug-of-War, Sikhs *v.* Pathans. They were very evenly matched, but the Sikhs obtained best two out of three. On a previous occasion, we think it was the Queen's Birthday Sports, both sides sat down to it, and nothing would induce them to adopt any other posture, with the result that it had to be declared a draw; this time, however, they were made to stand up, and the tug was got over comparatively quickly and the inevitable yelling and shouting were of shorter duration. This was followed by a Tug-of-War for Malays, not so evenly matched. The Pole Jump for Malays was not a success, and the efforts of one or two were quite sufficient to shew that the best thing to do was to pass on to the next event, this was a Veterans' Race (men with over ten years' service) for Sikhs and Malays, two Sikhs and about half-a-dozen Malays entered, and a Malay came in an easy winner. A Consolation Race for Sikhs, and ditto for Malays, down on the programme for 220, were run at 100. Another extra, a Race for Club Boys, was the next item, and then came Three-legged Races for Sikhs and Malays. Breaking coconuts blindfolded, and Bobbing for Buns, or rather very dry biscuits, were both very amusing, as also were two blindfold races, Sikhs and Malays, the distance was 50 yards, and they were started with their back to the line, the consequence being that most of them flew off at a tangent. The greasy pole was a trifle too greasy for anyone to do much with at the start; it was supposed to be for Malays only, and eventually towards the close of the evening a Malay did secure the flag stuck on the top, but not before Sikhs, Klings and Chinese had all been endeavouring to swarm up the pole, without success. A really good event, and one that caused much amusement, was the Children's Race, 50 yards, sons of Policemen. There were 20 entries, and some of them were rare little dots of things, all in gala costume, and a few of them shewing grand style in running. The ladies who were present drew lots for the competitors, and the lady who drew the winner received a prize presented by Captain Lyons and Mr. Holmes. This race had to be run over three times, owing simply, we are afraid, to the Stewards and others deriving so much enjoyment from the sight of the smileless stolidity of the children who were competing. We believe it was decided that Mrs. Maynard drew the winner.

A 220-yards Handicap for Europeans was down on the programme, but late in the afternoon this was altered to 100, and 14 entered, with the result that Messrs. C. Maxwell, Lake and Vane came in 1st, 2nd and 3rd, respectively. Like many other

races during the day, it was not only very amusing, but had to be run over again. However, the second time it was a bad start; but two refused to stop, and so made a match, so far as they were concerned, and the others came along a little time afterwards. The poor handicapper had quite a warm time, and altogether it was very laughable and enjoyable.

As we said above, it is to be hoped that this will now become an annual fixture in the same way that the Queen's Birthday is devoted to Sports and the Coronation Day to the Fire Brigade Drills. On this occasion the Sports were not decided on till the very last moment, and the men had but little time to prepare for the various events. Captain Lyons must have had to work very hard to get things in trim, besides having a real hard day's work on Wednesday, as also had Mr. Holmes, and Messrs. S. E. Harper and Beck. There were some 14 Stewards down on the programme, but only a few were able to be present, notably Messrs. Cumming, Spooner, Paxon, Ebden, Rev. F. W. Haines, etc. At the close of the Sports the Sikhs and Malays drew up in line and gave three cheers for Captain Lyons and Mr. Holmes—to which, we can fancy we hear our readers respond, "And so say all of us!"

LIST OF THE WINNERS.

High Jump, Sikhs—Sunda Singh	Tug-of-War, Sikhs—Sergt. Nata Singh's team
Long Jump, Sikhs—June Singh	Blindfold Race, Sikhs—Harman Singh
Bandsmen's Race, 100 yds. Handicap—Quirino	Do. Malays—Mohd. Bulat
100 yards, N.C.O.s, Sikhs—Sergt. Golamat Khan	Breaking Coconuts—Mahomad
Do. Malays—Sergt. Dollah	Greasy Pole—Abdulraman
100 yds., P.C.s, Sikhs—Howas Khan	Children Race, 50 yards—
Do. do. Malays—Din	Bobbing for Buns—Din
220 yards, Sikhs—Juck Singh	European Handicap, 100 yards—
Do. Malays—Mohd. Jamiu	C. N. Maxwell
Sack Race, Sikhs—Juck Singh	Veterans' Race, Sikhs & Malays—
Three-Legged Race, Sikhs—Juck Singh and Desunda Singh	Mat Asat
Do. Malays—Mat Said and Abu Bakar	Consolation Race, 100 yds., Sikhs—
Sack Race, Malays—Leas	Desunda Singh
	Do. Malays—Haji

NEW YEAR'S DAY GYMKHANA.

THE small Gymkhana which will take place on New Year's Day bids fair, I think, to furnish a very decent afternoon's sport. The two principal events are a Handicap for all Horses, distance three-quarters of a mile, and a Handicap for Java Griffins, distance half a mile. For the former we may expect a field of six, consisting of *Dorothy*, *Atalanta*, *Chumpie*, *Khaki Coon*, *The Chiel*, and a roadster belonging to Mr. Baxendale, at present unnamed. It is, of course, impossible to spot the winner of this race until the handicaps are out; but a few words as to the condition, etc., of the likely competitors may

be found useful by intending investors. *Dorothy*, who has been in a Chinaman's stable since last meeting, and has only been taken in hand by Mr. Cumming during the last fortnight or so, is looking poor, but seems to be in good fettle and fairly hard condition. I expect, however, that she will have to give weight to most of the others on account of her previous win; the distance is just a quarter of a mile too short to suit her, and if at all harshly treated by the handicappers I shall not expect to see her catch the Judge's eye. *Atalanta* is being trained by a patent method of her owner's, which consists principally of long steady work mostly done in the stable; if she was given a chance at all and had one or two real good pipe-openers before next Tuesday this mare would have a very fair show, as the distance is just what she likes; but unless she is rattled along a bit between this and the day I cannot advise anyone to back her. *Chumpie*, even if he is let in with a very light weight, will I am afraid have no chance; he can gallop a bit for about a quarter of a mile, but after that he chucks it and prefers to come in with the pulling-up division. *Khaki Coon* is a racy looking chestnut owned by Mr. Maynard. I have only seen him do a couple of half speed gallops, so can't say much about his chance; he, however, moves nicely, but I am afraid will be a bit short of work. *The Chief* I have never seen, and he is, moreover, a doubtful starter, as unless Mr. Paton Ker comes over from Sungei Ujong, which is not quite certain, he will not be sent. Anything, however, that this crack amateur gets up on must be dangerous, and I should advise a small investment on the "tote" if he comes to the post. Mr. Baxendale's roadster is a showy looking animal, but not, I fancy, a flyer, and I think that the best I can say about him is that he will probably beat *Chumpie*.

For the Java Griffin Handicap a field of six will probably face the starter, of these only *Ploughboy*, *Woolamaloo* and *Daisy Bell* are doing regular work on the course and the race lies, I should say, between the two first-named, though I believe that *Scallywag* is a nice mover and with a light weight might make it hot for them. His owner, however, should give him a gallop or two to open his pipes, as both *Ploughboy* and *Woolamaloo* will be in fairly good trim, and although the race is only half a mile, condition must tell.

For the Distance Handicap I do not know what are going, but I hope that the requisite five entries will be forthcoming.

Owners are reminded that entries close, to the Secretary, at the "Spotted Dog," not later than 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th of December.—THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

VICTORIA INSTITUTION.

THE first distribution of prizes at the Victoria Institution took place on Friday, December 21st, the Acting Resident, J. P. Rodger, Esq., being in the chair. The proceedings began by the Resident calling upon Mr. Bennett E. Shaw, the Headmaster, to read his report upon the condition of the school during the year

1894. The Headmaster read his report, which gave a summary of the school returns for the year, and gave the following result of the inspection: Number presented, 128; Passes obtained, 406; Percentage, 95; Amount of Grant, \$1,504.

In course of his remarks the Headmaster pointed out that there had been a steady increase in the number of the scholars throughout the year and that the average daily attendance had risen considerably in proportion to the number of names upon the books. The number of scholars which he (Mr. Shaw) found in the school when he assumed the duties of Headmaster in July was 94. The number of new entries since that time had been 48. The difference between the number actually on the books (130) and the number that might have been expected from the above figures was accounted for in two ways: first, there appeared to be always a certain number of pupils who were only attending the school temporarily and who left the town with their parents when the latter found it necessary to seek fresh employment in other States; secondly, the numbers were certainly lowered by the rules for regular attendance and by the regular payment of fees being rigidly enforced. There had in fact been a continual process of "weeding out" going on during the last six months, with the result that the names of certain irregular and unsatisfactory scholars had been removed from the books. He was pleased to say, however, that there had been an increase of 36 since July. He had devoted considerable attention to the two particulars referred to above, as he believed that no school could do really good work unless the attendance was regular; a few irregular pupils would demoralise the work of a whole class. With regard to the payment of fees, he considered that, although the children were in most cases not to blame, it was of importance to impress upon all those who derived benefit from the Institution, that contracts and agreements must be respected. He appealed to the parents who were present to give him their assistance in enforcing the rules of the school, which were framed for the benefit of their children. But he also wished to thank them for their assistance and co-operation in the past as it was mainly owing to their help that he was now enabled to shew them such a satisfactory percentage of attendance for the month of November—viz., 89—a percentage which would bear a comparison with that of any school in the Peninsula, and it was also owing to the help of the parents that he was able to tell the Trustees that day that there were now no fees overdue from any boy at present in the Institution. He believed the parents appreciated the weekly report cards which he had introduced, and which, so far as he knew, were an innovation in Straits schools. The Schoolmaster's work was made much more effective if the parents took some interest in their children's work and position in class during the term, and he was pleased to say parents of all nationalities had been careful to follow out his directions as to these reports and to return them regularly with their signatures. As to the result of the Government Inspection, he must say that he thought statistics were sometimes rather misleading. The large percentage of passes was accounted for by the

fact that a large majority of the boys were qualified to be presented under Standard I. He, however thought it advisable to present as many as possible under higher standards and the figures were as follows:

Number presented under Standard	I.	...	75
"	II.	...	26
"	III.	...	13
"	IV.	...	7
"	VI.	...	7

Although he considered he had a right to expect 95 per cent. of passes under these circumstances, he would like to mention that he had a most willing and hard-working staff of masters, who had not hesitated to give up a considerable portion of their spare time in order to obtain a satisfactory result. With reference to the occupations of the boys out of school hours, he regretted that he was at present unable to say much, although he considered these to be only next in importance, from an educational point of view, to their employment during the school hours. The grounds, as those present could see, were not yet in a condition for cricket or football, but he was using all his efforts to make them ready for these games, and he hoped that it would not be long before the boys would be able to carry on these sports under the supervision of himself and his assistant masters. Referring to the methods of teaching young children which seemed prevalent in Straits schools, he considered that there was room for great improvement. He did not think that their work was made sufficiently interesting to them, or to their teachers. Where interest failed on either side, it was hopeless to expect the work to be satisfactory. He had worked on the principle that children required to be interested and he had introduced drawing, recitation and elementary science into the regular school course, all of which subjects are excellent educational mediums. Although he would not speak too confidently, after such a short experience with them, he felt he had reason to be satisfied with the result and to be hopeful for the future. He would not trouble them with too many particulars as to the work of the school, as they would be able to judge for themselves what that was likely to be in a school which had been in existence such a short time. Anything that he might have to say would be speculative, and he would not wish to detain them with remarks of that kind. He would only say that as the result of six months' work in the Institution he had been able to see that for some considerable time it would be wise to confine his attention to strictly elementary work. He was quite sure that it was a mistake to endeavour to carry on elementary and secondary education under the same system and under the same code, but when the time came for a higher kind of education he believed that something in the nature of a technical school would be found the most advisable. His efforts for the present would be directed to making boys fit to become apprentices to various trades, or to enter such a technical school, for the want most felt in a new State like Selangor was the want of skilled labour, and as the

resources of the State were developed this want would only become the more apparent. He thanked the Acting Resident for kindly giving up his time to them that day, and consenting to distribute the prizes to the boys; he also thanked those ladies and gentlemen who were present. He was sure that their presence was a great encouragement, not only to the boys, but also to all those who were responsible for their work.

The Resident next called upon the Inspector of Schools, the Rev. F. W. Haines, to speak upon the result of the inspection.

The Inspector of Schools said that he was not prepared to give a detailed report of the work of the school, as his inspection was strictly confined to examining the boys for the Government Grant. The figures resulting from the examination were before them, and were certainly satisfactory. He was pleased to notice the neat and careful way in which all the papers were done and the excellence of the writing: some of the geography papers of Standard VI. were remarkably good, and he found that map-drawing had been introduced throughout the school. He had, unofficially, heard several boys recite English poetry; in many cases the rendering of the pieces was very expressive and shewed that the meaning was well understood. A weekly chemistry class had been started, and he was sure that this was a subject in which boys would take great interest. It seemed to him an excellent thing to go a little beyond the "Three R's" and make the boys' work interesting; the daily round of reading, writing and arithmetic with no variation must, he thought, be most wearisome to both boys and masters.

The prizes were then distributed by the Resident.

PRIZE LIST, 1894.

FORM PRIZES (Half Year's Marks).

Primer Division A	...	...	...	S. Ponniah
Primer Division B	...	...	...	Mohad Saat
Standard I. A	...	...	...	Ah Chong
Standard I. B	...	...	...	Wong Sow
Standard II.	...	...	...	Appu Sinno
Standard III.	...	...	...	E. Bartholomeusz
Standard IV.	...	...	...	R. Leach
Standard V.	...	...	...	Not awarded
Standard VI.	...	...	...	Chun Sze Kiong

ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT PRIZES.

Primer Division A	...	...	...	K. Chellapah
Primer Division B	...	...	...	Sim Kok Cheng
Standard II.	...	...	...	Yap To Taik
Standard III.	...	...	...	{ Joaquim
				{ E. Bartholomeusz

Standard IV.	}	P. Martin
		A. Klyne
		L. Estrop
		R. Leach
Standard VI.	}	Chun Sze Kiong
		Chun Sze Pong
		E. Van Geysel

SPECIAL PRIZES (by Examination).

Arithmetic.

Juniors	R. Mailvaganum
Seniors	Chun Sze Pong

MAP DRAWING.

Juniors	Tamby I.
Seniors	Chun Sze Kiong

RECITATION.

Standard II.	Ah Jin
Standard III.	R. Smith
Standard IV.	L. Estrop
Standards V. and VI.	S. Maartensz

NATURAL HISTORY (Headmaster's Prize) : R. Leach.

After distributing the prizes, the Resident said it was a great pleasure to him to be with them that day and to see that the school had made such a promising start. He could not help regretting, however, that their friend Mr. Treacher was not with them also. It was entirely due to the efforts of Mr. Treacher, he believed, that the scheme for the foundation of the Institution was successfully carried out, and he knew that he (Mr. Treacher) took the greatest interest in its progress and prosperity. On his return to Kuala Lumpur one of the first things to which his attention was attracted was this large building, of which there was no sign when he left the town a few years ago. The advantages of education were too well known to them all for it to be necessary for him to bring them before their attention on that occasion, but he would say that he thought it was of special importance in a town like Kuala Lumpur, in which the population was made up of so many different races, to have an elementary school like the Institution, in which members of all nationalities, creeds, and classes could meet on an equal footing with the same end in view. He could not help feeling that they were very lucky in having none of the religious difficulties to contend with which were at present occupying the mind of the public in England with regard to elementary education, and which must be detrimental to the cause of education. It had been brought to his notice that a school for girls was much needed in the town; he thought that it would be

an excellent thing if an institution could be formed, similar to the Victoria Institution, for girls of all nationalities. Without entering upon the question of the higher education of women, or discussing the exact amount of education which was useful to girls, he would say that he considered it as important to the welfare of the community that the girls should receive a sound elementary education as that the boys should. He hoped that it would not be long before means were found of forming a school to meet this requirement. Mr. Shaw had touched upon the importance of regular attendance, and he was pleased to see that the percentage of attendance was so high. He understood that one of those boys who had received a prize for regularity was so fond of his work and so anxious to keep his position in his class that nothing would keep him away from school, that he even refused to stay away on the religious festivals, which offered a fair excuse for absence to those who were not so much in earnest. He thought this enthusiasm was a good sign, and shewed that the boys were really interested in their work and anxious to do their best. He quite agreed with what Mr. Shaw had said as to the necessity for making the work of children interesting to them, and he would recommend that some system of musical drill should be started for the younger children. He had noticed in other schools that such drill was greatly appreciated by the children, and in addition to being an excellent means of education it afforded them a pleasant interval of relaxation from the ordinary routine of study. With regard to the building of the Victoria Institution, he thought it was a suitable one, although the want of separate classrooms must be felt; he hoped that some arrangements would be made for this in the following year, and that a room would be provided in which the younger boys could be taught without inconveniencing the other classes. Mr. Shaw had alluded to the occupations of the boys out of school hours. This was a part of the school life which he looked upon as of great importance, and he hoped a suitable playground would be prepared for the boys in which they might learn cricket and football. It was essential to boys in this climate to have regular and healthy exercise, and the discipline of the games would form an important part of their education. Referring to the future of education in the State, and the kind of higher education that might be provided at a later time, he was inclined to agree with what the Headmaster had said about technical education. Technical education in England was, as they knew, yet in its infancy, but it seemed probable that it would in the future be looked up as a most essential branch of education. His duty that day had been to him a most agreeable and interesting one, and he hoped that the future of the Institution would be a bright and prosperous one. It had given him great pleasure to distribute the prizes to the boys and he was glad to see that it had been possible to find such a nice and suitable collection of books to give them.

Mr. Tambusamy Pillai then rose and brought the proceedings to a close by thanking the Resident for kindly attending that day, and for the interest which he had shewn in the work of the school.

SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

MINUTES of a General Meeting of the Selangor Planters' Association, held on Saturday, the 15th of December, 1894, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: Mr. H. Hüttenbach in the Chair, Mr. F. M. Porcher, Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. B. Lake, member of Committee, and Messrs. Hill, M. Stonor, Gibson, J. Glassford, R. Meikle, Skinner, Mitchell, Nicholas, Kon Soon Kiat, Kickebusch, Nisson and Maynard.

Visitors: Messrs. Allan and Hicks.

The Hon. Secretary read a telegram from Mr. Carey to the effect that he was "unavoidably detained in Singapore," and proposed that Mr. Hüttenbach be asked to take the chair, seconded by Mr. Lake. Mr. Hüttenbach accepted and the business of the meeting proceeded as follows:—

1. The notice calling the meeting was taken as read.
2. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
3. Mr. Porcher was elected Acting Honorary Secretary, *vice* Mr. Hüttenbach who is leaving the State for Europe.
4. Mr. Hone was elected as a member of the Association.
5. After some discussion about having general meetings more frequently it was decided to have one every alternate month.
6. Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Lake, that the Association should endeavour to obtain the services of a shorthand writer, with the object of taking down and reporting what is actually said at general meetings, in order to enable the Association to publish the business transacted at their meetings; and further, that reporters of the public press be admitted to the general meetings with the understanding that they submit their reports to the Committee for approval before forwarding them for publication. Carried unanimously.
7. The Chairman requested members present to express their views on the Government 320-acre system. Mr. Hill said that he considered that for opening an estate for coffee 320 acres were quite insufficient for economical working, that deducting 75 acres for grass and forest land, 25 acres unplatable land and sites for buildings, etc., the owner would only be left the small area of 200 acres for the cultivation of coffee. In his opinion he considered that any man wishing to open up for coffee should be entitled to take up a block of 1,000 acres, as after cultivating the available 200 acres one would want to economise by extending one's estate to enable one to recoup one's self of the heavy outlay for machinery, etc., necessary—and to supply fresh ground as the first planted begins to fail or get worked out. The Government would not be the losers by granting larger blocks, as they would receive the quit rent on the whole area, otherwise in all probability a great part of this land would be lying idle. After Messrs. Lake and Hüttenbach had expressed their views, Mr. Hüttenbach proposed and Mr. Stonor seconded that it should be pointed out to Government that of the 320-acre block allowed by them, only 200 acres were available for planting. Carried unanimously.

8. The next item for discussion was if the Association should take steps to organise the immigration and recruiting of coolies from India, and to consider any proposal which may be brought forward in connection with this matter.

Mr. Hill said that he considered the most important thing to encourage was the *free* immigration of coolies from India; that reports had only to be circulated amongst the relatives and friends in India of those coolies who had already worked in the State of the high rate of wages paid here, of the healthiness of the country, and other attractions for the Tamil in Selangor, to induce them to emigrate.

Mr. Hill promised to provide the Association with figures shewing the death-rate of indentured coolies compared with that of free labour, over a space of four years.

Mr. Hüttenbach spoke of the advantages of having an agency in India, such as Messrs. Adamson, Mactagart & Co., where the coolies could obtain *bond fide* information.

Proposed by Mr. Hill and seconded by Mr. Lake that a consultation be held with the British India Agents with a view to taking up such an agency. Carried unanimously.

9. Read reply from the Colonial Secretary to the petition addressed to H.E. the Governor. The members of the Association were unanimously of opinion that the Committee should be authorised to publish the correspondence that had taken place between Government and them and to write to Government to ask for the reasons why they object to lawyers being admitted, also that no further steps should be taken until the intended Straits Settlements Planters' Association was organised.

10. After some general discussion the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman at 0.15 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

GHARRY PONIES.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—So much has been written lately about gharry ponies that there is little left to mention. I have, however, had occasion during the past week to use them several times. I found it extremely difficult to get one at all, and when I did, the inconvenience and delay caused by the diminutive size and miserable condition of the wretched animals was most exasperating.

Surely those who may be responsible cannot be content with the condition of the gharries and their ponies. During the last three years nothing has been done to insure the efficiency of these most necessary public conveyances, and it is a pity that among the many well-marked improvements noticeable in the town the gharries should have been so neglected.

It would be interesting to know if there is any standard of height for gharry ponies, and whether they are properly inspected when the owners apply for a license. If only some of your readers can suggest some means of moving the powers that be to energetic action in this matter, they will earn the gratitude of the whole community.—I am, etc., CRAWLER.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—When the Sanitary Board was first started in Kuala Lumpur, and for some time after, there was a marked improvement in the state of the thoroughfares and surroundings about Kuala Lumpur, the waste and jungle lands adjoining our roads were cleared of undergrowth and generally brushed up with wonderful neatness, but during this year there has been a falling off and one does not see the gang of coolies going their rounds, and the result is noticeable. Perhaps the funds gave out towards the end of the year, and the absence of the energetic Chairman on leave may account for this in some measure. But now that he is back with a new stock of energy, and with fresh funds available for the new year, we hope to see a change. More especially I refer to the overhanging jungle adjoining the roads such as Maxwell Road, Lake Road, Bluff Road, etc. The system of blocking the sides of the roads and streets for a considerable time more than absolutely necessary with building materials opposite the Railway Workshops, the Tinneries and other places, and the stacking of metal along Ampang Street, Batu Road and other busy thoroughfares is unsightly and dangerous and should not be allowed; metal should be stacked in depôts in some convenient waste lands near by and run out in handcarts when required. These remarks are meant merely as friendly suggestions and not as those of a grumbler who does so for the sake of finding fault. The Sanitary Board has done good services with praiseworthy energy for us so far, and we hope to see it continue to do so, and improve by progress.—I am, etc., MAIN THOROUGHFARES.

"SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE."

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—In strong contrast to the excellence of the arrangements made by the Railway generally for the convenience and comfort of visitors to the State, the total absence of any system of sorting passengers' luggage, or of assisting them to remove it from the stations, cannot fail to strike everyone as most regrettable. Surely some individual resembling the well-known outside porter in England might deliver all luggage at a certain fixed rate, and not only be of great assistance, but make a very good thing out of it. At present one not only has to send for everything oneself, but there is often great difficulty in getting baggage or stores, even when armed with a properly sighted railway order, and, what is all important—cash in hand.

The other day a horse belonging to a well-known European resident was detained at the Kuala Lumpur Station while the syce, leaving his charge behind him, went to find his master, and get the \$3 freight which had to be paid before the horse could leave the station. Surely this was inadvisable, as, had the horse done any damage to himself or anything else, during the absence of the syce, the Railway would probably have been found responsible.

I am, etc., A PASSENGER.

“A SUGGESTION.”

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent “Phoenix,” with which I entirely agree, I feel that it may be of some use in the way of furthering the cause if I mention some of the views of a resident on the benefits to be derived from the establishment of an hotel in the town.

At present when any visitors arrive—officers of one of the gun-boats, globe-trotters or merchants—they have to be billeted on to various good-natured and hospitable householders, or be consigned (and this is a very bad compliment) to the Rest House. When these visits were few and far between it was all right, and we were all very glad to do our part of the entertainment for which Selangor has such a well-deserved reputation.

How different if we had a good hotel. Many of our guests of an independent turn of mind would far rather stay there, and would, I am positive, come much more frequently if they were not obliged to be dependent on the hospitality of others.

What does your rich globe-trotter say when told of Selangor as a desirable place to visit? “Is there a good hotel there?” “No, none at all.” “Then I won’t go to such a one-horse place!”—and small blame to him.

Men from the out-stations would come in much oftener if they had somewhere to go, more especially married men, who think it rather a tax on their Kuala Lumpur friends to be continually bringing in their family from Saturday till Monday.

Then when, as is so often the case, an unfortunate Government Officer arrives and finds absolutely no provision made for his accommodation by the paternal Government to which he has the honour to belong, he would not feel nearly so hardly used had he a decent hotel to go to.

How invaluable a good hotel manager would be as a caterer for lunches, dinners, suppers at dances and other entertainments.

The bachelor tired of solitude and anxious for a change of diet would find all his requirements at the *table d’hôte*.

And so on, until the editorial patience will again be exhausted.

I am, etc., A SUPPORTER.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NEW YEAR'S EVE was celebrated in Kuala Lumpur by a Dance at the Selangor Club, at which Mr. J. P. Rodger, the Acting Resident, was present. The floor was in good condition and the room prettily decorated, all other necessary details being carefully arranged by Mr. Bligh, the Secretary. Although the room was not inconveniently crowded, there was a large attendance, and, when 12 o'clock announced the advent of young 1895, it would have been difficult to light upon an assembly where "good will" was, apparently, in stronger evidence or "best wishes" and hearty handshakes in greater profusion. Even in small communities like ours, so many thousands of miles away from home, Europeans are apt to drift apart; but at times like these one is warmed up to regard one's fellowcountrymen if not with affection, at least with a livelier feeling than the usual apathy displayed: the "one touch of nature" business may be evanescent, but it is cheering, and makes one hopeful while it lasts.

MR. H. C. HOLMES left Kuala Lumpur on the evening of the 2nd inst. for Kuala Selangor, where he will act as District Officer *vice* Mr. E. M. L. Edwards, who returns to Kuala Lumpur to take up his former post of Assistant Superintendent of Police. On New Year's night the Committee of the Selangor Club entertained Mr. Holmes at a dinner at the Bank, Mr. J. P. Rodger, the President of the Club, being in the chair.

MR. A. T. D. BERRINGTON, who has been far from well for some time past, has gone to Ceylon for a month or so in search of health. We hope that he will derive great benefit from the rest and change. Mr. Berrington left Kuala Lumpur on the 4th inst., and Mr. L. P. Ebdon will act for him during his absence.

WE hear that Mr. G. W. Welman, Government Secretary, will retire from the service, on pension, owing to the state of his health. He is now on his way out to the East, however, to avoid the winter at home, and should be here next week.

MR. D. G. CAMPBELL, who was to have left England on the 9th ult., has obtained a short extension of leave.

MR. ALEXANDER arranged an excellent little concert at the Lake Club on December 29th. The screen having been taken down from the middle of the billiard-room and a piano raised on a small stage at the end opposite the bar, a very suitable concert room was obtained. The members, of whom there was a great number present including the Acting Resident, as well as many of the ladies in Kuala Lumpur, were seated in an informal way about the room and verandahs. The programme commenced at about 9.30 p.m. with a very pretty trio called "Queen of the Night," by Smart, sung by Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Maynard and Mr. Bourne. Perhaps the most successful song of the evening in point of popularity was Mrs. Haines's "Ashore," by Trotere, which suited her voice well and was loudly and deservedly applauded. Mrs. Travers, who possesses a sweet, well-trained voice, delighted her audience with "A youth once loved a maiden," by Maude V. White, and later on in a "Serenade," by Chasseult. Of Mr. Bourne's songs we thought "Fair is my Love," by Hatton, suited him best; he sang with his usual taste and expression, and gave besides Maude White's beautiful song "The Devout Lover," and the well-known "Tommy Atkins," which started a very hearty chorus. Mrs. Bellamy, Mr. A. S. Baxendale, Mr. Hertz and Mr. Spooner sang two songs each, and Mr. C. E. Baxendale and Mr. Travers also sang. Mr. Alexander gave "The Polka and the Choir Boy" in his very best style. Altogether the concert was a great success, and as only local amateurs took part in the programme it should not be difficult to repeat it on more than one occasion, serving as it does to pass a very pleasant evening, and, above all, giving what is often missed more than many another European luxury.

WHEN Mr. H. Hüttenbach first resigned the Hon. Secretaryship of the Selangor Club, a certain sum was subscribed by the members for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial in recognition of his services. The amount collected was, for the time being, placed with the Club account, and when Mr. Hüttenbach shortly afterwards again took up the duties of Hon. Secretary, he found he had to deal with this sum and buy himself a testimonial; he, however, preferred to let the matter slide, and when the Committee insisted on the money being placed to its proper use, Mr. Hüttenbach expressed a strong desire that a dinner service, the want of which was very much felt, should be purchased with the money and presented to the Club. This was accordingly done, and a service of some 300 pieces has now arrived; each piece has on it "H. H., 1894," and bears on a ribbon the legend "To the Selangor Club." One could hardly think of a present that would prove of more use to the Club; the want of plates, etc., in the past has often been very inconvenient, not only to the

members of the Club, but to the long-suffering individuals who have so often been asked to lend them—notably the Captain China.

ON last Wednesday night there was a "Moonlight Band" outside the Selangor Club. Unfortunately, it was a wet night, and very few visitors were present.

UNDER the energetic Presidency of Capt. F. W. Lyons, the Rifle Association has had a fairly prosperous year. Starting in March, 1892, as an offshoot of the Selangor Club, it had nearly all the Europeans in the State on its list of members; many of these, however, took no further interest in the movement than by lending their names to swell the list, and the majority of the earlier members have since retired. At the beginning of the year the Association could not be said to be in a flourishing condition, and interest seemed at a low ebb. A more or less successful effort was made to put some life into it, and the various competitions organised by the Committee brought out a good number of marksmen and the average shooting has greatly improved. The New Year commenced with a membership of 30. With the finances on a sound basis and an attractive programme, given in another part of this issue, there is every reason to look forward to a successful season during 1895.

THE Hon. Secretary of the Selangor Golf Club informs us that a Committee meeting will be held at the Selangor Club on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 6.30 p.m. Agenda:—(1) Election of new members. (2) To discuss the question of sending four golfers to Singapore with the cricket team to play the Singapore Golf Club. (3) To elect a member of Committee in lieu of Dr. Welch on leave. (4) To arrange for January's Handicap Competition. (5) To draft rules *re* attendance and control of caddies and supply of badges for them. (6) To pass the accounts till the end of December, 1894. (7) General business.

WE have received two letters regarding the custom among some stall-keepers and tradesmen in the town of charging two and even three cents commission for changing a dollar when tendered in payment of a small purchase. We are asked if this is legal, and whether a pedlar or shopkeeper is not bound to provide change to a reasonable amount?

THE following cutting is from the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* for December:—"Statistical and other Information regarding the ... r.' 4to. Pp. viii. 51. Kuala Lumpur;

Government Printing Office. 1894.—The information contained in this pamphlet regarding the six districts into which the State of Selangor is divided for administrative purposes, is of such a nature as to convey a very clear idea of that portion of the Malay Peninsula. Not only does it give very full information regarding the population and present state of each district, but it supplies particulars regarding their public institutions, railways, fisheries, mining, agriculture, means of communication, etc."

OUR Rawang correspondent writes under date the 8th instant, as follows:—"The Assistant District Officer has removed to his new quarters at Serendah where he will permanently reside in future, paying occasional visits to Rawang, which is now in charge of one of the District Office Clerks. In spite of the increased reward offered by Government for the destruction of tigers in the district, none have been killed up to the present, while their depredations continue, the scene, however, being of late chiefly in Serendah. Perhaps \$50 is not sufficient inducement for one to venture after a man-eater, and, possibly, if the reward is further augmented, it may prove incentive to many. So far as I am aware, beyond one or two excursions into the jungle round about Serendah by some gentlemen from Kuala Lumpur for the purpose of shooting Mr. Stripes, hardly any attempt has been made by either European or native here to bring any of the man-eaters (there are undoubtedly more than one) to book. They still go on with their destructive work with impunity, and so often have we heard of their depredations that they now no longer tend to frighten or disturb us. On Friday last, at about 5 p.m., as two Chinese sawyers were at work in the jungle at Ponggol, a mile and a half from the Police Station, a couple of tigers (one large and one slightly smaller) attacked them, killing one and mauling the other, who, fortunately, managed to escape with his life and is now in hospital. Inspector Spinks and a few others proceeded to the spot the following evening and watched for the brutes for some hours, but in vain. Last night I heard that a Bengali, a cart driver, had been carried off at Ulu Sungei Klachee, Serendah."

MR. KENNELLY, late of Klang Rest House, is about to open a Restaurant in the Batu Road at the corner of Java Street, where tiffins, dinners and suppers will be served.

WE have received a letter, which has been crowded out, regarding the difficulty of obtaining parcels in Kuala Lumpur forwarded by rail. The next and concluding article on "Coffee Planting," is also held over.

LOCAL SPORT.

GYMKHANA MEETING.

I AM glad to be able to chronicle that the New Year's Gymkhana, although small, was undoubtedly one of the most successful ever held here, and gave ample evidence that the sporting instinct is by no means dead in Kuala Lumpur. The lotteries were well attended and the bidding fairly brisk, the favourites fetching good prices and in each case justifying the support accorded them.

A field of six faced the starter for the Handicap for all Horses and after only one false start got away in a bunch, with the exception of the *Croc* who took some time to make up his mind.

Atalanta and *Kaki Koon* made the running at a great pace and at the half-mile post were fully four lengths in front of *Dorothy* and the *Chiel*, the two latter here began to improve their positions, but the *Chiel* was soon done with, *Dorothy* going on alone in chase of the leaders; coming into the straight *Atalanta* ran wide and let up *Dorothy*, who, coming with a rattle, won hands down by about a length and a half from *Atalanta* and *Kaki Koon*.

The Handicap for Java Griffins brought out a field of six, *Ploughboy* and *Woolloomooloo* receiving most support. *Woolloomooloo* on the rails jumped away with the lead, *Ploughboy* on the outside having a lot of ground to make up. The race was soon reduced to a match between these two, but *Ploughboy* tiring under his 12 stone was never dangerous and *Woolloomooloo* won very easily by four lengths, *Daisy Bell* being third.

The Thread-and-Needle Race was a great success, there being many more intending competitors than gharry ponies; however, after some delay a field of eight got started on their way carrying each a piece of thread and raced to where the ladies were standing with needles ready. Mr. Day got his fixed up first, but had hardly started before his saddle slipped round and he in the most graceful manner kissed mother earth. Mr. Ker, who was next away, closely followed by Messrs. Spooner and Cumming, safely navigated the flag at the top of the straight and came home with a wet sail, followed by Mr. Cumming. Mrs. Gibson, being the successful threadess, had the pleasure of leading in the winner and presenting Mr. Ker with a handsome purse presented by the ladies of Kuala Lumpur.

The Distance Handicap was not a success, the horses in each heat being handicapped out of it. Mr. Stonor's Australian pony *Nugget* eventually proved the winner, being successful in two heats out of three, receiving 60 and 50 yards, respectively. A most regrettable accident occurred in this race, Mr. Spooner's mare *Salomi* breaking down badly. Being unable to walk home and her owner being loth to have her shot whilst there was a chance left that she might recover, she was covered with blankets and left at the roadside. She had, however, evidently sustained some fatal internal injury as she died at daylight the next morning.

Tent Pegging and the Bucket-and-Potatoe Race did not take place, but everyone went home well satisfied with the afternoon's sport.

At the instigation of the Resident a match was arranged to take place on Thursday morning between *Atalanta*, Mr. Paton Ker up, and *Dorothy*, Mr. Cumming up, at the same weights as carried in the first race—viz., 10.9 and 11 stone, respectively. Distance three-quarters of a mile. Quite a crowd of early risers turned up to see this match, both horses being freely supported. *Atalanta* made strong running closely attended by *Dorothy*, who had to be driven along to keep her place. Coming into the straight it looked any odds on Mr. Ker's mount as she was striding along freely and well, whilst *Dorothy* was evidently in trouble; soon after this Mr. Cumming was seen to get his whip up and no sooner did *Atalanta* hear the flail going than she shut up like a knife, and in spite of all Mr. Ker's efforts refused to gallop again, *Dorothy* eventually winning as she liked.

It having been conclusively proved that we have still some men amongst us who can sit on a horse even when galloping, and are not afraid of getting up in a race, I hope we shall see more of these Gymkhanas, as not only do they teach men to ride but the general public enjoy them, and it is decidedly a pleasant way of spending a Saturday afternoon.

Event No. 1.—A Handicap for all Horses, distance three-quarter mile, value \$50, with a Sweepstake of \$10. H. F.

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|-----------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mr. Yap Hon Chin's | ... <i>Dorothy</i> | 11.0 | ... Mr. G. Cumming. |
| 2. Mr. Fisher's | ... <i>Atalanta</i> | 10.9 | ... Mr. R. S. Meikle. |
| 3. Mr. Maynard's | ... <i>Kaki Koon</i> | 10.0 | ... Mr. Mitchell. |

Won easily, six ran.

Event No. 2.—A Handicap for Java Griffins, distance half mile, value \$50, with a Sweepstake of \$5. H. F.

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|--------------------|-------------------------|------|---------------------|
| 1. Mr. Harper's | ... <i>Wooloomooloo</i> | 11.0 | ... Mr. Paton Ker. |
| 2. Mr. Glassford's | ... <i>Ploughboy</i> | 12.0 | ... Mr. G. Cumming. |
| 3. Mr. Maxwell's | ... <i>Daisy Bell</i> | 10.7 | ... Owner. |

Won easily, six ran.

Event No. 3.—Thread-and-Needle Race.

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|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| 1. Mrs. Gibson's Nomination | | ... Mr. Paton Ker. |
| 2. Mrs. Vane's | | ... Mr. G. Cumming. |
| 3. Mrs. Spooner's | | ... Mr. Spooner. |

Eight ran.

Event No. 4.—Distance Handicap.

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|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------------|
| 1. Mr. M. Stonor's | ... <i>Nugget</i> | | ... Owner. |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------------|

THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

FOOTBALL.

THE football match, Out-stations *versus* Kuala Lumpur, announced in the last issue of the *Journal*, was played on Monday, the 31st December. The day was not as well chosen as it might have been, being

the last of the year, but notwithstanding this the Out-stations managed to bring a very representative team into the field. It was feared at first that bad weather was going to spoil the game, but after an hour's drizzle the rain cleared away and a start was made at 5.15. Maxwell kicked off for the Out-stations. The ball was well returned by Scott and the Kuala Lumpur forwards quickly rushed it into the Out-stations' territory. It looked as though a goal would have been kicked almost immediately, but some energetic play by Cook equalised matter once more. The ground being wet and slippery and the ball light and true to its name of "Grasshopper," it was soon apparent that no great score would be made by either side. The Kuala Lumpur forwards during the first half certainly had by far the best of the game, their combination being considerably better than their opponents' and there certainly was a spice of bad luck in their not scoring on one or two occasions. As it was, a good many corner kicks were given against the visitors, but these were not well judged by those entrusted with them. When the whistle sounded for half-time no point had been obtained by either side, but the game was principally in the visitors' half. Up to this point the best play for Out-stations was shewn by Cook and Spearing at back, Moosden at half-back and by Hemmy and Roy forward; Nissen was vigorous, but not scientific. Of the Kuala Lumpur men, W. D. Scott amongst the backs was *facile princeps*, making several splendid kicks; of the forwards all worked hard, but the most noticeable were Mitchell, Vane and J. Brown. At half-back Charter was excellent.

After an interval of five minutes the game was resumed and from this point was considerably more even. The Out-stations forwards, Roy and Hemmy, and Cook, who had now come forward, made several determined attacks on the Kuala Lumpur goal, rushing the ball up the field in fine style. They found, however, a worthy opponent in W. D. Scott, who played a truly excellent game; repeatedly carrying the ball through when a goal seemed inevitable. The visitors, however, were not to be denied, and presently obtained their first point, a claim of "offside" by the home team not being allowed. This occurred about 15 minutes before the call of time and served to put the Kuala Lumpur men on their mettle. They now played up with great spirit and kept the ball entirely at their opponents' end of the field. The minutes went by, however, and no point was scored, until it began to appear that the home team would be beaten. At length, within a very few minutes of the call of time, Mitchell, Vane, Brown and Hampshire by well concerted play got the ball in front of their opponents' sticks and a most exciting scrimmage occurred just on the goal line. It was a perfect *mêlée* for about two minutes, nothing to be distinguished but a forest of legs and arms, at length by a terrific rush the Kuala Lumpur forwards forced the ball between the posts and obtained a hardly-worked-for point. Shortly after, the call of time left a very interesting game a drawn one. The teams were as follows:

OUT-STATIONS:—*Goal*, Rahman; *Backs*, Cook and Spearing; *Half-backs*, Nissen, Koe and Moosden; *Forwards*, Roy, Kindersley, Hemmy, Maxwell and Dalrymple.

KUALA LUMPUR:—*Goal*, Club Tamby; *Backs*, W. D. Scott and Bellamy; *Half-backs*, Charter, Lott and J. L. D'Arcy Irvine; *Forwards*, Vane, Hampshire, J. Brown, Mitchell and Porcher.

Mr. Roe acted as referee and Messrs. Bidwell and Shaw were linesmen.

SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Committee held a meeting at the residence of the President (Capt. F. W. Lyons) on Saturday, 29th December, to arrange the competitions for 1895 and to transact other business. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1.—That a handicap be drawn up for the year 1895, with a limit of 25 points for the three ranges. Dr. Travers and Messrs. Bidwell and Charter were elected handicap sub-Committee.

2.—That the Quay Guan Hin Cup be competed for under handicap conditions, at 200, 500 and 700 yards, seven rounds each, quarterly—in March, June, September and December; the member winning the handicap the greatest number of times to be declared the winner of the Cup.

3.—That the Malay States Tin Mining Co.'s Cup be competed for at the 500 yards range only, seven rounds, under handicap conditions; the member making the highest aggregate of four best scores fired on last Saturday in each month throughout the year to be declared the winner of the Cup.

4.—That the markers attend at the Range every Saturday from 3 to 5 p.m., and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month at 7 a.m., and stay as long as required. On the first Saturday in each month firing to be at the short ranges only, and any ladies may shoot at 100 yards and 50 yards on these dates from 5 p.m.

Dr. Travers undertook to try and arrange shooting matches with Borneo, Sungei Ujong, etc., and also to send to England for some Morris Tubes for the use of the Association; while Capt. Lyons announced that \$500 were to be spent on improvements to the Range during the coming year.

The following is the handicap for the year 1895, as drawn up by the sub-Committee:—

3 Ranges.		500 Yds.	3 Ranges.		500 Yds.		
McGregor	... scratch	80	... scratch	31	Kindersley, D. C. P.	20	... 10
Cormac	...	5	...	1	Tisbury	...	20 ... 10
Crompton	...	5	...	2	Day	...	20 ... 10
Carpmael	...	5	...	3	Capt. Syers	...	20 ... 10
Alford	...	10	...	6	Boyer	...	25 ... 10
Charter	...	12	...	5	Hall	...	25 ... 12
Dr. Travers	...	14	...	6	Holmes	...	25 ... 12
Capt. Lyons	...	16	...	7	Bidwell	...	25 ... 12
Spinks	...	17	...	10	Browne, Gerald	...	25 ... 12
Brown, J.	...	18	...	5	Beck	...	25 ... 12
Allen	...	18	...	6	Cumming	...	25 ... 12
Scott, W. D.	...	18	...	6	Gazille	...	25 ... 12
Kindersley, R. C. M.	...	18	...	6	Maccreath	...	25 ... 12
O'Hara	...	18	...	8	Yzelman	...	25 ... 12
Johnston	...	18	...	8	Rae	...	25 ... 12

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS-TREE.

THE Children's Christmas Treat, which has now become an institution in Kuala Lumpur, was very successfully arranged and carried out on Saturday, the 5th inst., at the Victoria Institution. It was a fine afternoon, the Acting Resident and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the Selangor Band, stationed in the grounds, played a selection of music. It has been the custom hitherto, to plant the tree, which bears such wonderful fruit, at the Selangor Club, and even this year—although it was elsewhere that the tree blossomed forth in unprecedented glory—the Club, we believe, gave the necessary initiative. The Committee of ladies who were elected at a meeting called by the Club Secretary, considered that the space available at the Club was not sufficient for the purpose, and decided that the treat should take place at the Victoria Institution. The very large gathering in High Street quite justified the new arrangement, and proved that the Club Reading Room would have been inconveniently crowded, if not altogether inadequate. Apart from the question of space, and with all deference to those who thought the Club, as of yore, the proper place, we think it was an excellent idea to have the treat at the school, for the simple reason that it must tend to popularise an Institution which we are all anxious to see do well and become universally popular. The appearance of the compound round the school, at about 6 p.m., was a study: such a crowd of children, of various nationalities, all looking happy and smiling, expectant of the goodies they were to receive, has surely never previously been brought together in Kuala Lumpur. Any member of the Committee of ladies which had worked so hard, or any of the gentlemen who have assisted them, must, when looking round at the scene, have felt amply compensated for all the trouble taken. The expressions of surprise that fell from many of the visitors at the number of children present were very amusing; one confirmed old bachelor seemed to be quite surprised that all the babies, and there were plenty there, were not yelling: for ourselves we regard the infant crowd as another of those signs of progress in Selangor we are constantly pointing out.

To return to the Christmas Tree, all we can say is that, seen from our post of observation, it was simply dazzling with a brilliancy that was only eclipsed by some wonderful revolving lamps, lamps that were studded with jewels equally wonderful in point of size and gorgeousness: many a one among the little guests would have liked to have had one of these lamps; but alas! they were only "loaned" for the occasion. However, each child did have a present, besides being regaled on sweets, oranges, and suchlike dainties; in fact, had a "real good time."

The committee of ladies decided that the toys should be numbered and arranged in order on tables instead of being hung on the tree, so as to avoid the difficulty and delay experienced in former years in finding the gifts allotted to the different children; and this plan proved a decided success. Each child as its name was called came up to the

barrier and took a ticket from a box held by one of the ladies, the boys being on one side and the girls on the other, and the toy bearing the number corresponding to that on the ticket was then speedily found and presented. The toys were supplied by Messrs Pritchard & Co., of Penang, and, considering the small price the Committee could afford to spend on each, were a very satisfactory lot and appeared to give great pleasure to the small recipients. The tree itself was decorated with glass balls, mirrors, gold and silver thread, flags and paper ornaments, besides a profusion of tapers, and looked very well. The lighting of the room was most successfully carried out, and included a number of pretty Chinese lanterns borrowed from the Selangor Club, and three handsome revolving lamps kindly lent by Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., which attracted much attention.

The total money subscribed amounted to \$281, of which \$187 was spent on the toys and ornaments for the tree, and \$26.76 on other expenses, leaving a balance of \$67.24 to be carried forward for the benefit of next year's entertainment. The number of children for whom toys were provided was 72 boys, 61 girls and 10 babies, 143 in all, and included representatives of nearly all the many nationalities inhabiting Kuala Lumpur.

The thanks of the community are due to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly gave their services on this occasion, and brought the evening to such a successful conclusion, and to the Head Master and Trustees of the Victoria Institution for the use of their fine building.

Appeals for subscriptions for various objects are not quite unknown in Kuala Lumpur, but we are sure that no money subscribed is ever productive of more real enjoyment than that which is given towards the Christmas-tree for the children.

INTERVIEWS WITH CELEBRITIES: NO. II.

MR. H. HÜTTENBACH.

IT was with many apologies for trespassing on the short time at Mr. Hüttenbach's disposal before leaving for Europe that we stood at the door of the pretty little green-and-white bungalow which stands in the midst of the "Selangor Coffee Estate," and is approached from the Maxwell-Batu Road. Our excuses, however, were simply swept away by a whirlwind of welcome, and we stood amazed at the Anacreontic list of good things with which we were informed we could be regaled, if we would "only give it a name." This was rapidly followed by "Well, now, what do you think of my road? I am going to carry that road right through to the other estate. The history of that road——" This seemed rather dangerous, so far as time was concerned, so we hastened to assure our host that although nothing would afford us more enjoyment than to hear its history, yet we would first like to listen to him on one or two other points, the object of our visit being nothing more nor less than to "Interview" him, in order that he might be immortalised in the pages of the

Journal. "Indeed," said Mr. Hüttenbach, laughing good-naturedly; "but I thought the heading of the articles, of which one has appeared, was 'Interviews with Celebrities'; surely you are not going to class me as a 'Celebrity'?" The only answer the representative of the *Journal* gave, was to rise and make a most elaborate and expressive bow.

"Your connection with the East, Mr. Hüttenbach, dates back many years, does it not; and from what we have heard, you have not always known such comparatively calm times as those you have passed in Selangor?"

"I came out to the East early in 1876," said Mr. Hüttenbach, settling himself comfortably back in his chair. "At home, I am ashamed to say, I had never done any good. My father desired that I should study law or medicine; but in '70 I ran away from school to join the troops. I returned, only to leave again in '75 after a glorious battle with one of our professors. It was then decided that I should attend office and take lessons in book-keeping. This I did not like, and, instead of attending to business, played the fool all round. One escapade, in particular, I remember. Having taken liberties with the son of a neighbour, a soap manufacturer—I had blackened his face—I had to take refuge on the roof of the house to escape him and the whole staff of his assistants, and only descended when my father arrived on the scene to smooth matters down. Events moved along quietly after this, until one day, when, during a rather heated argument with my chief, a heavy figure of our late Crown Prince 'Fritz,' having passed rapidly between us, my connection with that office ceased.

"It was about this time that my brother opened a General Store and Commission Agency in Deli, and he suggested that I should go out there as salesman. This suited me down to the ground, and I quickly closed with the offer. Soon after my arrival in Deli it was discovered that as a salesman I was not a success, so I turned to bill-collecting. This was a more congenial employment. The greater part of each week I was travelling on horseback. There were then no roads in Deli to speak of, and the whole Government consisted of an Assistant Resident and Controller. In those days people could die and their bodies lie about until devoured by tigers or carried away by floods: I myself have seen bodies floating up and down with the tide. Occasionally the Battaks and Gaiooks came down from the hills and attacked and murdered the planters: I once saw seven Battaks hanged in one day. Well, to return to my duties as bill collector, my brother soon found that I was not the right man in the right place. On my return from 'duty' journeys I would have a long list of newly-made friends, but not much money. So my bill-collecting was knocked on the head, and I was put in charge of a parcel and post department. In those days, the mails were treated in a rather haphazard manner. On arrival they were thrown in a heap, and people came to rummage over them to find their mails. I am sorry to say that the discharge of my duties as postmaster did not give general satisfaction: the public would not believe that the fact of my invariably losing the steamer was entirely due to the state of the roads.

"It was very evident that my services were not appreciated, so I looked round and took on the management of the Sumatra Hotel. The visitors and I, however, did not get on, so I left that and went to Clambier, at which place, I shot and killed my first man, a burglar. Later on I was attacked by some Battaks, and fired into them, but whether I killed any of them, I didn't wait to see. In Langkat I met Mr. Lumberg, the pioneer tobacco planter of Klang. I left Langkat, against orders, to assist at the New Year festivities in Deli, and had a very uproarious time; and from there went across to Penang to join another brother (now in Singapore), who had the contract to supply rations to the Dutch troops in Achin, and who thought that he perhaps could make something of me. My duties now were to weigh the pigs, take delivery of the poultry, look after some 200 coolies who were handling the rice, etc., and see to the loading of the steamers, of which we would sometimes have as many as eight large ones in the harbour at one time—by-the-way, it was then I made the acquaintance of Captain Wahl, who was mate of one of those steamers. Still, things were not altogether smooth in my new post: the weights and quantities put on board at Penang were found to be wanting when delivered at Achin, in spite of great vigilance on my part; and one day, being found sound asleep in a riverside godown—well, I once more looked round for something else.

"I then offered my services to Messrs. Mathison and Co., who were looking for somebody to go to the west coast of Achin to get pepper which had been contracted for, and on which advances had been made by Captain Roera. This was the place where, a few years later, Mr. W. E. Maxwell effected the release of the survivors of the crew of the *Nisero*, after they had been in captivity for 10 months, and for which he obtained his C. M. G. I went over in the British Steamer *Marquis of Lorne*, but couldn't get the pepper; the only thing I could do was to make a new contract with the Raja, and also make him some more advances. Later on, I again went to the west coast, this time in the French steamer *Nelusko*, and remained away a year, and nobody knew what had become of me. I made great friends with the Achinese, and had many opportunities of studying their customs: I have witnessed the death-penalty inflicted for adultery, and death by burning for theft—and, at the finish, was very near being put to death myself, because I refused to pay for the pepper I had on board before the full quantity contracted for was supplied. However, I eventually returned to Penang with a full cargo, but very sick, and had to go to Singapore to lay up. So soon as I recovered I went again to the west coast, by the *Sharpshooter*, but the Dutch Government detained me and my ship for over a month on the charge of smuggling contraband of war; they let me off, without trial or compensation, simply saying that the west coast was not safe and I had better get away.

"My next employment was to open the communication between Penang and Negapatam, and I was despatched with the first boat, on board of which we had over 1,000 native passengers. Then, as I still suffered from Achin fever, I went as supercargo in a German steamer. I left her at Suez and went overland to Alexandria, thence by the

P. & O. *Travancore* for Brindisi, but we were shipwrecked near Otranto and I had to travel through Italy. That was in 1880, and I did not come out again till I had spent all my money and about \$4,000 besides.

"Edie, on the east coast of Sumatra, was next the scene of my labours. Here I planted pepper and looked after the interest of Messrs. Lange & Co., contractors to the troops. Despite some terrible sufferings from fever, I did very well and paid off all my debts. In 1883 I left Edie, went to Deli, and then had another run home. On my return to the East I started tobacco planting in Bobongan, where Mr. Shepherd had planted before me, and who later on was manager in Selangor for the Shanghai Mining Co., and who built the house where Mr. Crookes now lives. I had ups and down: and made and lost fortunes. When the Netherlands India Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, was started, I was appointed Head Administrator, and was in charge until I resigned to go home in 1887, when I was presented with a gold watch and a testimonial by the European staff. Shortly before I left Deli there was a riot on the estate: about 100 armed Chinese attacked me, and in self-defence I shot three of them; with the assistance of my Sikhs and some Malays the remainder were overpowered and handed over to the Dutch Government for punishment. When I again came out I acted, for a short time, as assistant to my brother in Penang, and then, near the close of 1889, I came to Kuala Lumpur and signed *per pro.* W. J. Showler, whose business I took over in 1890 and settled down permanently. I have, with the exception of a trip to Ceylon and Aden in 1890, and later on for a month or so in Perak, stuck to it pretty steadily ever since, and I now feel that a short holiday at home is very necessary."

"No doubt, you have renewed acquaintance in Selangor with many whom you have met and known in other parts of the East?"

"Well, yes; there is Forsyth, who is now one of my partners in the Selangor Trading and Coffee Curing Company, who was assisting me in Bobongan. We had many a rough day together, cut off for years from all European society and civilisation. Hurth, who is now manager of my estates at Batu Tiga, was also there. I remember him having his head split open in a cooly riot, it was a case of touch-and-go with him. Juno Tait was my neighbour in Bobongan—a fine, hardworking fellow. He must have dropped over \$60,000 in two years. His sinkhehs died like rats, the weather was against him, crops small, and prices low. The very next season after he had stopped, the crops were large and prices yielded a fortune. F. A. Toynbee was on the Tanabang Estate in Serdang and so was Tisbury, who is now in the Railway. I knew Booring, who has opened in Kuala Langat, and Innis who is in charge of the Klang Estate, and Captain Christiansen, who opened Glenmarie Estate, which now belongs to me. I mustn't omit to mention the 'General,' whom I knew in 1876 as the champion jockey, winning all the races. In 1876 or '77 I met Captain Syers in Deli; in 1877 I met Mr. W. E. Maxwell, who was then Assistant Resident, Perak. In 1880 I travelled on one of the Straits steamers with Sir Cecil (then Mr.)

Smith, Colonial Secretary. It is strange how a trifle impresses itself on the mind; when Sir Cecil took off his coat to sit down to a rubber, with the skipper, and I think it was Captain MacCallum, and myself, I remember distinctly that I could not keep my eyes off a large hole in Sir Cecil's shirt sleeve."

"Do you think, Mr. Hüttenbach, the prospects of planting in Selangor are good: not only of coffee, but generally?"

"Certainly I do: I think there is a great future for coffee, pepper, nutmegs, copra, tapioca, sago, gambier, cocoa, and, may be, along the coast, for tobacco also."

"How is it that you have left tin-mining alone? You appear to have been pretty various otherwise."

"Well, I have seen others burn their fingers, and I did not care to risk my money in a mere lottery. Once I took a share in a mine, and I think we might have done well had we continued; but I had made up my mind to risk a certain sum and no more, and when that amount was exhausted nothing could persuade me to spend another cent on the undertaking. You are quite right when you say that I have been pretty various otherwise. Why, in Kuala Lumpur alone, I had for a long time the contract to light the town, the contract for the railway loading and unloading, the contract to supply railway sleepers, and the contract to supply firewood and coal to Government ships; I have made roads, imported all sorts of goods, been general agent for all kinds of companies, a purchaser of tin, a newspaper correspondent, and goodness knows what else."

"Do you anticipate that the new harbour at Kuala Klang, providing, as it will, accommodation for ocean-going vessels, will give a great impetus to Selangor trade?"

"No, not at once, but gradually. First you will get your petroleum direct from America and Russia, then you will get your rice direct from Rangoon and your coolies direct from China; but our trade will always be with Singapore, even if we have railway communication with Pahang, Perak and Malacca. Trade won't follow the ships, it is the ships that go to where the trade is: as the trade of Selangor increases, so will the shipping increase, and accommodation must keep pace with this increase."

"You are of opinion that the progress which has till now been the chief characteristic of Selangor will steadily increase?"

"It is bound to increase. There is only one good harbour along the Malay Peninsula, and that is Klang, and to this port the greater portion of the trade of the Peninsula will in course of time find its way. Selangor is still in its infancy. You can get land, and good land, too, for nothing—land which must become very valuable in time. Mining will go on for hundreds of years more, and, when once it becomes generally known what a paradise Selangor is, the rush will begin."

"With the increased prosperity you look forward to, you naturally expect the advent of many more Europeans: do you consider that this will alter what has sometimes been termed the official tone of Kuala Lumpur society of the present day? and, further, do you regard that as desirable or otherwise?"

"Most decidedly I do. When the officials of Selangor once begin to find out that there are other prophets besides themselves, and that no man with an ordinary amount of brains would think of entering Government service on a salary too little to live on and too much to starve on, then they will appreciate non-official European society and heartily welcome and associate with men who now would only be tolerated and possibly regarded as intruders. At present there is no club, association or meeting in Selangor but where the influence of officialdom can be detected, and many a good fellow, who might distinguish himself under other circumstances, is conscious of the weight of his position and does not feel at liberty to give expression to his true opinion—in fact, has to hide his light under a bushel. When the majority of Selangor European society is composed of men of equal social footing and independent position, then it will all be different: men will then come to the front on account of intrinsic worth, not on account of any post they may hold: and society and the public will benefit."

"Well, Mr. Hüttenbach, we must hasten along, or there will be little time to hear the history of that road. But we should like to know how many honorary positions you have held in Kuala Lumpur? The great one, and, we should imagine at once the most trying and the most successful, was of course, the Secretaryship of the Selangor Club; but there have also been many other similar posts you have filled."

"I have not held many honorary positions, I never cared much for the duties, except that they gave me the opportunity of exercising the privilege of grumbling. I was a Lieutenant of the Selangor Fire Brigade, Hon. Treasurer of the Gymkhana Club, and Hon. Secretary to the Selangor Club, the Selangor Planters' Association, the Read Lodge, and the Masonic Hall Company. Once I even acted as Father Christmas, and, mounted on Dr. Sinclair's white pony, rode round the Parade Ground accompanied by a torch-light procession: this was the most onerous and distinguished position I ever held in my life."

"People have often wondered how you could make time to discharge all those duties. It is sometimes said that the work done in these honorary posts, is never properly appreciated: is that your opinion?"

"No, not at all. People always appreciate and acknowledge what you do for them; and I must say that for the little I have done, or tried to do, in this direction, I have always been repaid a thousand-fold by the gratitude of the people of Selangor. Of course, a sensible man never deems it possible to please everybody."

"There is an opinion abroad that the Selangor Club is, as a social Club, a failure; that the building should be utilised for other purposes; and that its place would be well and efficiently supplied by a small Cricket Pavilion. Do you share in this idea?"

"No; the Selangor Club is the social Club of the place, and I think that another \$10,000 should be raised by debentures for the purpose of enlarging the Club; there should be well-furnished reading and drawing rooms, half-a-dozen bed-rooms for out-station members, and it should be possible to obtain tiffin there. A small cricket pavilion

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE final selections have been made of the teams to do battle for Selangor in Singapore at Chinese New Year. They are as follows:—Cricket: Paxon, Bellamy, C. Glassford, J. Glassford, Dunman, Dr. Scott, Mitchell, Neubronner, Tisbury, Perera and Thomasz; Lindsay (Umpire), Hone (Scorer). Football: W. D. Scott, Dr. Scott, Cook, Lake, Skinner, Rowe, Mitchell, Maxwell, Phillips, Day, Moosden. There will also be a football match against Johore, in which the Selangor team will be as above with the exception that Roy and J. Brown take the places of Dr. Scott and Mitchell, who will be playing cricket. This match will be played next Monday, the football against Singapore Cricket Club being played on Tuesday evening. Judging from the arrangements which have been made for their reception, the teams will probably have a pleasant holiday in Singapore. The Resident has kindly lent the *Esmeralda* for transport; and to judge from the above formidable list, the steam yacht will resemble the proverbial sardine box. We understand that very little assistance has been given to the cricket practice of the eleven by the gentlemen of Selangor, so that the eleven will only have to thank themselves for any success they may achieve. The teams will leave at 12 noon on Saturday and return to Klang on the morning of the 31st instant.

WE extract the following from the *Straits Times*:—"The arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors from Selangor, who come here early next week to engage the local representatives in various athletic games, are now nearly complete. The S.C.C. cricket eleven has, we understand, not yet been definitely chosen; and, from the fact of the Selangor Probables playing again on Saturday next, it is more than likely that the fixtures will not be made until after that match. So far the programme, as arranged, runs as follows:—The Selangor men arrive at Singapore on Sunday, the 27th instant. On Monday, there is the cricket match, stumps being drawn at 5.30, resuming on the Tuesday, when play will cease at 4 p.m. sharp. After a brief interval, the Association Football match will take place on the Esplanade, while the golfing members from the visitors will adjourn to the Race Course Links, in order to engage the men of the Singapore Golf Club. The programme admits of no Tennis although, of course, there may be a game if any of the Selangor men can be prevailed

upon to play. With regard to the social features of the visit, there is to be a dance at the Tanglin Club on Monday night, given under the auspices of the S.C.C. by the Tanglin Club Committee. On Tuesday, a dinner will be given in the Singapore Club to the combined teams of cricketers, footballers and golfers, and the committee of both the S.C.C. and Golf Club. Immediately after the dinner, there is to be a Smoking Concert in the Town Hall, to which all members of the S.C.C. are invited to subscribe. The visitors embark at daylight on Wednesday to return to Selangor."

MR. G. W. WELMAN arrived in Kuala Lumpur last Sunday evening. He proposes to make a short stay in this country, visiting Perak and perhaps Pahang before returning to England in the spring.

MR. N. W. ROY, who, we believe, proceeds to Siam to serve under his former chief, Mr. G. M. Campbell, was entertained at a dinner in Kuala Lumpur on the 19th given by several of his friends.

MESSESS. C. MEIKLE AND C. GLASSFORD returned to Kuala Lumpur on the 6th inst., after an absence of a little more than nine months. They speak of an exceedingly enjoyable holiday at home, and have the great satisfaction of finding on their return that coffee is fetching higher prices than when they left. Mr. Dougal, who they say is in excellent health, is expected out in a month or two.

MR. H. HÜTTENBACH, judging from a copy of the *Ceylon Observer* forwarded to us, is still the prey of the "Interviewer." "He is full of faith in Liberian coffee, of which he has gathered 8 pikuls per acre, —over 9 cwt."

THE *Singapore Free Press*, of the 17th inst., has a leader on the appointment of the Hon. W. E. Maxwell, c.m.g., as Governor of the Gold Coast, in which it takes "the opportunity of saying how general will be the regret to part with Mrs. Maxwell, whose tact, amiable sympathies and pleasant hospitalities were so signal a feature of her husband's tenure of office as Acting Governor. It is premature at this moment to say more, but, should the course of incidents in the Colonial Service ever bring Mrs. Maxwell back to Singapore, everybody in the Colony will be delighted to see her once more amongst us."

It is suggested by a correspondent that "The Planters' Association would be doing a good work if they were to briefly summarise the chief essentials of the art of coffee planting (taking as foundation, for

instance, the articles in the *Selangor Journal*) and have the summary published in Malay for the benefit of the natives, thus stimulating the planting interest throughout the State."

On Sunday morning last, just before 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small bungalow in Battery Road, at the back of the Rest House, Kuala Lumpur. When the Brigade arrived the fire had complete possession of the premises. After some delay in getting up steam the engine was got to work and a copious discharge of water was poured on the burning mass; however, it was soon apparent that nothing could be saved, and the building and its contents were totally destroyed. While the fire was raging and showers of tiles and roof timbers were falling, Capt. Bellamy entered and rescued a poor unfortunate monkey who was seen chained underneath the house, making frantic endeavours to get free. General sympathy is felt for the owner of the premises, Mr. G. Sabatier, who was away at the time on a visit to Singapore. The origin of the fire is unknown. Not the least of Mr. Sabatier's difficulties in connection with the burning of his dwelling-house, is the fact that "chits," representing a large amount in outstanding accounts, were consumed. Mr. Sabatier, however, feels confident that the fact of the chits being destroyed will make but little difference, and that, in fact, it will be the cause of the money—of which, naturally, he stands very much in need at present—being paid all the sooner. No doubt he is quite right.

"ANYBODY," writes a correspondent, "who has the misfortune of being obliged to enter on business or for any other reason—some of the Chinese dwelling-houses in the 'heart' of the town, and ascend to the second storey, would receive perhaps a rather rude shock on being confronted with such primitive sanitary arrangements as have suggested themselves to the inmates. To talk of them—in very many cases—as "whited sepulchres" would be no great departure from literal accuracy. Perhaps this is one of those cases where nobody is really responsible, but yet—the recent outbreak in China makes one think, and the nature of one's thoughts are not altogether comforting."

THE *Government Gazette* of the 18th inst. contains the list of Visiting Justices, Kuala Lumpur, the Public Gardens Committee and the Selangor Museum Committee for 1895. Saturday and Monday, the 26th and 28th inst., will be observed as public holidays for the Chinese New Year; and crackers may not be fired in the main streets of the town, nor on the roads round the Parade Ground, nor on the road from the Parade Ground to the Railway Station. Bombs must

not be fired. The following notification regarding Exchange Compensation Allowance is also published: "In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding hereafter, it is hereby notified that exchange compensation allowance is not a pensionable emolument." The following statement occurs in the minutes of a meeting of the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board:—

	1894.	Balance unexpended	\$ 14,918.14
Actual Revenue	\$123,225.69		
Estimated ..	100,880.00	1895.	
Surplus	22,345.69	Estimated Revenue	123,870.00
Estimated Expenditure	86,124.00	.. Expenditure	138,174.00
Actual ..	71,205.86	Expenditure in excess	14,304.00

The Chinese Emigration and Immigration Returns give for the year: Emigration, 26,206 (1893, 45,942); Immigration, 45,597 (1893, 49,111); shewing an increase of immigration over emigration of 19,391, as against 23,762 in 1893. The traffic earnings on the S.G.R. for the month of December were \$61,725.52, being an increase of \$16,701.44 over the corresponding month of 1893. A very useful Postal Notice is issued from the P. and T. Department, which is reprinted in our advertisement pages. The following table, published in the same *Gazette*, speaks for itself:—

	Tin Exported.	Tin Ore Exported.	Total Gross Weight Exported.	Duty Collected.
	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>	\$ c.
1893 ...	190,505.61	91,254.00	281,759.61	1,081,842 61
1894 ...	277,106.91	98,240.59	375,337.50	1,417,185 89
Increase in 1894	86,601.30	6,986.59	93,577.89	335,343 28

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Present, Mr. Ebdon in the chair, Mr. Bligh, Secretary, and Messrs. Carle, Paxon, Russell and Sanderson. Messrs. J. J. Tait, F. Fox, B. Nissen, and G. V. A. Sanderson were elected members of the Club. Among other business the question of the liability of proposer and seconder for debts incurred by Visiting Members, was discussed; the Secretary was empowered to decline to receive after banking hours cash payments of accounts due by members; on the suggestion of the entertainment sub-Committee, it was resolved to have a "cigarettee smoker" on 16th February and a dance in March.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Masonic Hall Company will be held at the Masonic Hall on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 9 p.m., to dispose of the following agenda:

1. To receive and consider the Statement of Income and Expenditure and the Balance Sheet.
2. To sanction the payment of interest.
3. To receive the reports of the Directors and Auditors.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Watkins, who retires by rotation.
5. To elect the Auditors.
6. General business.

THE Klang Recreation Club's financial statement for 1894 shews receipts amounting to \$738, of which the chief items are \$135 brought forward from 1893 account, \$251 subscriptions, and \$250 Government contribution; in addition there are outstandings due amounting to \$738. The expenditure amounted to \$716, the largest item of which is \$322 for "Games," the cost of renovation of the billiard-table. \$277, accounts for this item being rather large; the outstanding liabilities amount to \$63.

At a meeting of the Museum Committee, held on the 9th instant, the Chairman laid before the members the Financial Statement to the end of 1894. It was resolved that the labelling of the specimens be taken in hand as early as possible. The Committee acknowledged with thanks the receipt of the following contributions to the Museum.

- Mr. J. P. Rodger ... A fungus, termed *susu remau* by Malays.
 Mr. E. M. Alexander ... Specimens of tin shewing crystalline formation, and a block of iron pyrites.
 Dr. Scott ... An owl hawk.
 Mr. J. Lindsay ... A ground thrush.
 Mr. R. Charter ... A crested honey buzzard.

Number of visitors during December	...	634
Previously	...	8,174

Total 1894 ... 8,808

At a General Meeting of the Selangor Fire Brigade, held at the Selangor Club on Monday, the 21st inst., it was unanimously resolved to recommend Capt. H. F. Bellamy for the Long Service Medal of the National Fire Brigades Union. We understand that these medals are to be given in recognition of ten years' continuous service, with merit, in any Volunteer Fire Brigade affiliated to the Union, and as Capt. Bellamy, we believe, organised the Selangor Brigade in 1884, and has since that time worked hard to bring it to a high state of efficiency, he is fully entitled to the coveted honour. There are but 75 applications for these medals, although the Union register covers over 20,000 names.

OUR Rawang Correspondent sends the following:—"There have been not less than three attempts to set the town on fire since the beginning of the month up to date, the 23rd instant. Fortunately, owing to the exertions of the police and some of the fire-watchmen in the pay of the Rawang shopkeepers, they were in each instance frustrated. Last night the electric light was used for the first time in Ulu Selangor, the Gambling Farm at Rawang being illuminated. The brightness of the lights was greatly admired and appreciated by the people, and in a short time, I believe, all the shopkeepers here will have the electric light in their shops. At two o'clock this morning a bull was carried away from the heart of the town, just behind the market, by a tiger. The brute, after making a meal of the hind quarters, left the carcass on the outskirts of the jungle within forty yards of a Malay house. The locality not being suitable for the purpose of keeping a look out for Mr. Stripes, when he returns to his prey to-night, gun traps will be laid on the spot this evening, while the carcass has been poisoned."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: I forward you a cutting from the *Ceylon Observer* which, I think, should prove of interest to many of your readers who have the welfare of the State at heart, as shewing what might be done here, and, possibly, in connection with the Government Factory:—

"Regulations for the Technical Institute have now been published in the *Gazette* from which it appears that students who desire to enter on a full course must be not less than 15 years of age; must produce a satisfactory reference from the school they last attended; must satisfy the Examiners as to possession of sufficient knowledge in (1) English—Reading and Composition, and Writing from Dictation. (2) Mathematics—Algebra, up to and including Simple Equations; Euclid—Book I. The Certificates of the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examination, or of the Matriculation Examination of India Universities, or of the Matriculation Examination of the London University, will exempt candidates from the Entrance Examination. The Ordinary course of study will extend over two years; but students may continue for three years. The Session of one year is divided into three terms, with the usual vacations. The hours of study will be from 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. every week day except Saturday. All tools, appliances, and materials, with certain exceptions will be provided for the students; but a deposit of two and a half rupees will be required of each student at the commencement of every term, from which will be deducted the cost of any articles damaged or broken, and of any damage to school property, the balance being repaid at the end of the Session. Each student must provide himself with soap and towels for lavatory use, drawing instruments, scales, and pocket rules. Every student is required to prepare in the prescribed books the lectures and laboratory notes and home exercises with regularity, fulness, neatness, and accuracy. The fees, payable in advance, will be seven rupees a month, or twenty rupees a term, or fifty rupees a Session of three terms, for students taking the full course. No claim shall lie for any refund of fees paid on behalf of a student who has been sentenced to expulsion.

"The Syllabus for the First Year includes: Drawing, Workshop Practice.—Wood-working, Metal-working, Lectures, Mathematics.—Algebra, Trigonometry, Laboratory work.—Practical Mechanics. In the Second Year, there will be advanced stages of Drawing, Workshop Practice, Wood-working, Metal-working, Lectures, Practical and Applied Mechanics, Physics, Mathematics, Laboratory work, Mechanics. As soon as possible arrangements will be made for holding special classes at low fees, and at convenient hours of the day, to which any respectable English-speaking man or youth above the age of 14 years will be eligible for admission."

From the 1st February next the s.s. *Sappho* will leave Klang every Tuesday at 5 p.m., and will not call at Port Dickson after that date.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH.

THE work of building and furnishing the new Church of St. Mary the Virgin is now practically complete, and it has been finally decided by the Committee that the building is to be opened on Saturday, February 9th, when the Bishop of Sarawak and Singapore, who arrives by the Malacca on the previous day, will, with the assistance of the Rev. Frank W. Haines, conduct the usual consecration service and afterwards give a sermon or address.

The time of the service, which must take place in the morning, has been fixed for 8 a.m., so that it may not interfere with business. It will be a choral service, and we shall see for the first time in Selangor a surpliced choir.

After the opening of the New Church the time of the evening service will be altered from 6 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Secretary of the Church Committee acknowledges the receipt of a further donation to the New Church Building Fund of \$25 from Mr. S. Leger Parsons, and asks us to again remind those subscribers who have not yet paid their promised donations that at the present time the money is urgently required to meet the expenses of building and furnishing.

More money is yet required to complete the work, and further donations will be gladly received.

MALAY CUSTOMS IN SOUTHERN SELANGOR.

I.—BETROTHAL.

BETROTHAL is called *tunangan* or *pinangan*. When the parents perceive a suitable "match," they send a messenger to the parents of the favoured individual to ask if she has been "bespoken" (*kalau ada orang sebut*), or not. If the answer is favourable the messenger is again despatched and signifies the intention of the youth's father to "bespeak" her hand for his son, arranging a day for the meeting. Of course these preliminaries are accompanied by the usual polite self-depreciation on both sides. Thus, the girl's father begins, "You are anxious to ask for the hand of my daughter, who knows neither how to cook nor how to sew" (*yang ta'tahu masak, ta'tahu menjait*). But it is not carried so far as in China.

The girl's parents call four or five witnesses (*saksi*) of either sex to witness the betrothal, and prepare a meal (*nasi dan kueh*), after which they await the arrival of the youth's father and his party, the proposer, however, being left at home. One of the party carries a *sirih*-tray furnished with the usual accessories, together with half a *bhara* in dollars (\$11) according to the stricter custom; or failing the dollars, a ring or bracelet or other jewellery of that value.

With these gifts the party of the proposer proceed to the house of the girl's father, and are invited to enter, when they partake of *sirih* provided by the people of the house. A meal is served, Malay cakes (*kueh-kueh*) brought forward, and the company again partake of *sirih*.

The two parties next sit down in a "family circle," and one of the proposer's party pushes forward (*di-sorong-kan*) the *sirih* which was brought with them, and offers it to the people of the house, saying, "This is a pledge of betrothal with your daughter." The girl's father replies, "Be it so, I accept it," and inquires how long the engagement is to last, the answer being "six months" or "a year" as the case may be. Both parties then appeal to the witnesses to "hear what is said," and return to their homes.

The admitted marriage portion being two *bharas* of dollars (\$44) the amount is not mentioned at the betrothal, it being understood that the usual amount is intended. But if the girl should afterwards prove reluctant to proceed with the match, the pledge is doubled and paid to the proposer; if the latter cries off, he loses his pledge-money (\$11). Some families pay a marriage portion of \$30 only, but this is unusual.

However, the girl's family does not in fact receive anything like the worth of \$44, because if the \$44 is paid in full, they are bound to present the proposer with a complete outfit of silk attire, of the value of about \$20, so that the amount which actually changes hands is seldom more than about \$20. The difference between *pinang* and *tunangan* appears to be that the former is applied to the incomplete and the latter to the completed ceremony.

The Malay *fiancée*, unlike her European sister, is at the utmost pains to keep out of her lover's way, and to attain this object she is "as watchful as a tiger." No engagement-ring is used in this neighbourhood, no priest (or *Lebai*) is present at the ceremony, nor is the girl asked for her consent. When children are betrothed the bargain is concluded by verbal promises, no witnesses being necessary or surety being given.—W. S.

THE FUTURE OF GOLD MINING IN PAHANG.

(A CHAT WITH THE "HERO OF RAUB.")

THE witty and versatile author of "A Trip across the Malay Peninsula with H.E. the Governor" (*Singapore Free Press*, 1894), has left very little to be said as regards the journey to Raub (from Kuala Kubu), the present appearance of the workings, etc.: Raub, however, is a subject which may be considered

from many points of view, each one of which has an interest of its own for Englishmen, and I therefore venture to hope that no apology is needed for the publication of a few further details picked up in a flying visit to Raub at the close of last year.

The "Hero of Raub" (as he was once happily dubbed by Sir Cecil Smith) is, it will be remembered, a practical mining engineer and an Australian, and his views on gold mining in Pahang, as compared with gold mining in Australia, should be of some interest and value.

"Broken Hill," says Mr. Bibby, "was, before mining operations were started, a mere arid waste, not only destitute of two great desiderata for successful mining, fuel and water, but distant some hundreds of miles (I believe some 400 or 500 miles) from the nearest port, Adelaide. What water was indispensable for domestic use was only obtainable in small quantities and at enormous cost. And the only timber procurable (*e.g.*, red pine, etc.) was what had been brought from the Western States of North America—a journey of thousands of miles!

"Western Australia, again, was no less badly off for water; in fact, water was sold there at five shillings the gallon, and was not always procurable at that. At Murchison, similarly, no timber was procurable, either for mining purposes or even for firewood, and it had to be imported at almost prohibitive prices. And at Coolgardie, of which we have lately heard so much, the only water procurable was obtained by the condensing of salt water! The Malay Peninsula, on the other hand, in striking contrast to these serious disadvantages, is unquestionably one of the finest timbered, and finest water-powered countries in the world, and, so far, the comparison is distinctly to its advantage.

"But there is yet a third question of no small importance, that of the cost of labour. Native labour, at any rate in these parts, may very safely be put down at 50 cents per diem or \$3.50 a week. Labour in Queensland may be put at from £2 10s. to £4 a week, the average being about £3. In Western Australia it is higher, £4 10s. being about the average, and at Broken Hill it is not less than ten shillings per diem. Hence it is undeniable that as regards timber, water-power and the cost of labour the comparison is decidedly in favour of the Peninsula, and there must be strong reasons why there is not yet more European mining in Pahang. These are—(1) the false but widespread impression that gold in Pahang will not pay the cost of working, and (2) the way in which the public has suffered at the hand of the promoters of companies which were never intended to engage in *bonâ fide* mining. If the public were to start with small companies and a moderate amount of capital, to insist on *bonâ fide* mining, and to see that none but necessary and reasonable expenditure were incurred, they would find that a good many fortunes are still to be made out of Pahang, which may be described as a vast gold-field, as is proved by the innumerable surface workings all over the State, and which have long since been abandoned to the jungle. At one time indeed, the Malay Peninsula must have produced most of the

gold of the East and thus have well deserved its name of the 'Golden Chersonese.'

"At Raub the whole of the concession on the line of the lodes has been thoroughly worked over, both for alluvial and for lode-mining purposes, right down to the water level. These works shew that at one time a large population must have existed in the neighbourhood, and that the people who worked them were skilled in the art of mining. No novices could have executed the works carried out by them—witness their method of 'timbering,' not only at Raub, but at Selinsing, Punjom and numerous other places in the State—some on a scale even more extensive than those at Raub being known to exist.

"The origin and the disappearance of this people are alike wrapped in mystery, there being no trace of buildings such as are to be found in other parts of south-east Asia (*e.g.*, India and China) where gold mining has been carried on. It is by no means certain that they were Siamese.

"It is an extraordinary and inexplicable fact that the history of the Malay Peninsula, situated as it is *between* the two most populous regions of the ancient and modern world, is, comparatively speaking, a total blank.

"So much for the past. The working out of the alluvial fields will require the mining of the future to be of a different and higher order, accompanied by the superior appliances and knowledge which can only be furnished by Western civilisation. But when it is once properly understood that the great extent and richness of the reefs which are already known to exist will handsomely repay any sum that may be legitimately expended on them, there can be no reasonable doubt that European miners will flock to Pahang just as they have flocked to far less accessible districts in Australia. The road now under construction from Kuala Kubu to Kuala Lipis will undoubtedly play an important part in the development of Ulu Pahang, indirectly benefiting Selangor at the same time; and fully justifying His Excellency's progressive policy in pushing on this important work. But at present the rapid development of Pahang or otherwise, and its future popularity with European companies, depends upon the efforts of the various *bonâ fide* companies already established in the State."

There is little to add to what Mr. Bibby has said, unless it be to say that his singleness of purpose, his pluck and his strong practical character have largely contributed to the present success of the enterprise in which he is engaged, and of which he speaks (as the author of 'A Trip across the Peninsula' says) with such honest enthusiasm. I attach in tabular form, however, the results of the crushing at Raub since work was commenced in 1890, which may prove of interest to readers who are not in a position to obtain such information elsewhere. The valuelessness of a single crushing as an indication of the richness or otherwise of a gold field, should be sufficiently, though it is not generally, evident.—W. S.

edges and sides of the holes very clean and the hot sun playing upon them subsequently tends to make them very hard, consequently the plant's young rootlets instead of penetrating through the sides of the holes work round and get in time hopelessly blocked and clogged. In the opinion of a great many planters, as long a time as possible should be allowed to elapse before the holes are filled in, but I cannot help thinking that the importance attached to this is very much exaggerated, as, being pressed for time, I was compelled on one occasion to fill in the holes, in what is now undoubtedly my best clearing, only two days after they were cut. This work of filling in cannot be too carefully attended to, all the earth removed from the hole should be rejected in filling in, and fine surface soil, quite free of lumps or any hard substance likely to interfere with the roots of the plant, should be substituted, and well heaped up, as it will sink as it settles down. A cooly if he does his work really well will not finish filling in more than 100 18-in. holes per diem, and probably with the larger holes, the ground being hard and stony, he will scarcely fill in more holes than he can cut. Under no circumstances should the peg be removed when the hole is cut as coolies are so careless that if this is allowed, it will be found that their holes have been made anywhere but where they ought to have been; holes should be cut either above or below the peg, but if this is not possible owing to the presence of a root or tree, they may be cut on one side. The great thing, however, to see to, is that the cooly can give some reason for cutting his hole out of line, and this he will never do, if he is allowed to pull up the peg. It is necessary to be particular about this, as otherwise the lines are irregular and the plants not their proper distance apart.

The different systems of planting have each so many ardent advocates that it is difficult to know which to recommend. There are four different recognised methods of planting:

- (a) With plants as removed directly from the nursery.
- (b) With stumps—*i.e.*, plants that have been in nurseries for, say, a year or upwards, and which have been cut down to 5 in. above the roots.
- (c) With seed planted straight out into the holes.
- (d) With plants removed by transplanters—*i.e.*, with a certain quantity of the earth in which the seed was sown removed and planted out with the plant.

If plants straight from the nursery are to be used great care should be taken to preserve every lateral root intact, the tap or main roots should be nipped off with a sharp knife, sufficiently short for what is left to be fairly stiff, so as to minimize the chance of bending the root in planting; bent tap roots mean hopelessly bad trees—to this rule there is no exception, and every possible precaution should be taken to prevent this occurring. If the plants are very small (they should never be put out unless they have at least two pairs of leaves) the planting cooly should be made to hold the plant firmly and never leave go of it until he has with his other hand carefully spread out the

lateral roots, covered them over with soil and pressed them down firmly, but not too hard: large plants should be planted the same way, but with these it will be found a useful precaution to cut off three-fourths of each leaf, in order that, should hot sun follow the planting, there may be no heavy drooping leaves to weigh down the head of the plant and stop the flow of sap. All plants should be shaded with staps immediately they are put out, and this shade should be gradually thinned, and finally removed altogether, when the plant has become well established and commences to grow.

Stumps are much harder than plants, require less shading and run practically no risk of having their tap roots bent. When plants have been growing in the nursery for over a year, they are then too big to plant as they stand and should be cut down to 5 inches in the nursery about two months before they will be required for planting. The reasons for doing this so long before, and not when the stumps are to be planted are many: in the first place, the cut heals naturally and rapidly when the roots are undisturbed, the roots themselves receive a great stimulus from the removal of the upper portion of the plant, and lastly the stumps will have just commenced to shoot again when the time for planting arrives, and, if the weather be favourable, the shoots will never cease growing but come straight away. Long English digging forks will be found the best tools for removing stumps from the nursery, as they get well under them and a lot of leverage is required if the stumps are any size. As in the case of plants, tap roots should be cut back and as many laterals kept on as possible, the planting being done in the same way, except that the tap roots being tough and firm, the same precautions against bending them are not necessary. Both plants and stumps should be just sufficiently firmly pressed down in planting not to give at all when tried with a light pull—and everything with bent tap roots or poor lateral roots should be inexorably discarded and never planted. Plants and stumps should be well watered when sent from the nursery to the field, and every planting cooly should be supplied with a basket in which to carry his plants, and a piece of sacking, which should be kept soaking wet, to cover them and protect them from the sun before he plants them.

Planting seed straight out into the field can only be recommended when the ground is dead flat, and should always be undertaken at seasons when regular rain may be expected. The seed, two in each hole, should be planted about an inch deep and the earth in hole raised above the level of the surrounding ground, in order that the seeds may not be buried by any soil washed down by the rain. Seeds planted should be heavily shaded.

The system of transplanting is one which I do not much like, though I am aware I am almost singular in this respect, because by this method it is impossible to see what sort of roots the plant has, and even in the most successful nursery there is always a percentage of worthless plants. However, as it has many other advantages and is widely believed in by men of experience, it is worthy of every consideration. The idea is to keep the roots undisturbed and so cause as little shock and check to the plant as possible, and with

this object in view a block of earth is removed from the nursery with the plant by means of transplanters (of which there are many varieties), and the whole thing is then planted in the hole and the transplanter withdrawn. The cost of carrying from nursery to field is of course much heavier, planting in this way, but the plants themselves stand a drought better and come on more quickly than if the roots are exposed prior to their being put out. Light shading is advisable, as, though with this method of planting it is not so necessary, the work is inexpensive, and is always of assistance in the event of a drought.

SHADE.—I am a firm believer, not only in the desirability, but in the absolute necessity, for planting up Liberian coffee with light shade, and I strongly recommend all planters to have something in the shape of shade trees (*albizzia melacana*, in spite of its spreading roots, being probably the best) planted through their coffee about 60' x 60' by the time it is three years old. I unhesitatingly assert that our two great scourges, leaf-disease and green bug, cannot thrive where shade is present, and I have it on a very high authority that the only effectual known remedy for another insidious enemy, the borer, is again—shade. Crops will not be so large, but they will be far more regular, and our coffee will be healthy, more especially if planters go in for manuring regularly with bulk.

Another word of advice, do not put all your eggs into one basket, do not have all your fields planted with nothing but coffee, but on high land, and, in fact, on all dry land, plant your coffee up 20 ft. x 20 ft. with nutmegs, which can always be procured from Mr. Bailey of Pengerang. The cost is very little, the nutmeg and the coffee-tree fraternise most cordially and do each other no harm, and after six to eight years returns will be coming in which will make the mouths of those water who have planted nothing but coffee. Sago, in wet land, coconuts and fruit-trees are all worthy of attention, and I am sure no one in years to come will have cause to regret that the cultivation of coffee did not secure his undivided support.

My attention has been called to a criticism of a portion of these "Notes" on the part of the District Officer, Ulu Langat, in his December Report, and, as this is my last contribution, I trust I may be allowed a short reference to this subject, as I see the District Officer's remarks have been prominently reproduced in the columns of at least one of the local papers. I note with satisfaction that it is possible for planters to obtain land outside the prescribed limits of Klang otherwise than at public auction, but as this fact has been sufficiently advertised by the issue of permits in the Ulu Langat and other District since my notes on the subject were penned, it has not hitherto appeared to me necessary that I should express my relief that my fears were groundless. In view, however, of the criticism referred to above, I hasten to do so now; at the same time, it would appear that perhaps even a District Officer is occasionally responsible for the dissemination of erroneous impressions, for only about a fortnight ago, upon my asking two of these officials whether grants of land were

to be limited to 320 acres, one emphatically protested that this was not the case, whilst the other equally earnestly assured me that it was.

The District Officer, Ulu Langat, after putting me right over auction sales, concludes by stating that, "in no case has the question of.....charging any premium been raised." In this, he is strictly correct, but the quit-rent has, unless I am much mistaken, been raised from 25 to 50 cents per acre. The old terms used to be \$3 premium and 10 cents quit-rent, or the permit holder had the option of commuting by paying 25 cents quit-rent and no premium. Now this reminds me of an old Ceylon yarn which seems to me to be rather apropos of the above quotation. A certain hardworked and not-overwell-paid estate manager having worn out his saddle riding backwards and forwards to his work, purchased another and charged it through the estate accounts; the item, however, did not escape the eagle eye of his Colombo agents, who returned his accounts requesting him to eliminate the obnoxious entry, which he did, but left the sum total unaltered. When called upon by his perplexed employers for an explanation of this phenomenon, he replied, "The saddle is there all right, gentlemen, *though you don't see it.*" Similarly, it appears to me that in the case now under notice, the premium is very much there though it may suit some people not to see it, and, unless my arithmetic is at fault, the quit-rent of 50 cents per acre now being charged on planting land is equivalent to 5% on a premium of \$10, which is an advance of at least \$5 per acre on all agricultural holdings leased in this State previous to the year of grace 1894.

Having now reached the "Planting" stage in these notes, which was all that I undertook to do, it only remains for me to express the hope that they may prove of some use to those who are beginning to play the game of coffee-planting.—A PLANTER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

GHARRIES AND GHARRIES.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

Sir,—I suppose there is nobody, with perhaps the solitary exception of the Inspector himself, who does not agree with the remarks which fell from your correspondent, "Crawler," upon this long-vevexed question. It is hard to say what should be done, unless the system is changed.

To tell the truth, I don't think the Inspector can do much. There are so many profitable ways of making money in the State that the syces are thoroughly irresponsible and independent, and if too much pressure is brought to bear, gharries will go out altogether. Such would indeed appear to be the case already, without any such pressure, as anybody knows who has spent a couple of hours (as I have) in a fruitless search to obtain one in the town. It appears to me that

at least one possible solution of the difficulty is, to offer special and easy terms to any person or persons of respectability who will provide a certain number of gharries, and undertake to provide them with ponies suitable for the purpose. This would not of course be a monopoly, as any other gharries, whose owners kept them up to the prescribed mark, might be licensed in addition. There is no fear of their being too numerous.—I am etc., GROWLER.

RAILWAY LUGGAGE.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—Delay and annoyance are often caused by the present system of obtaining parcels from the Railway Office. Goods having been sent up from Singapore and duly advised by the sender, a railway notice has to be waited for, which arrives by post sometimes about 24 hours after the goods reach Kuala Lumpur. This notice and the amount of the railway charges having been sent to the goods station, one might reasonably expect to obtain delivery of one's property; but no, you have to go into the town and get a forwarding agent's receipt before you can get it.

The messenger you have sent probably does not understand this or know where the shipping agent lives, and returns to his master saying that they will not give him the things. On going to the station it is found that an old printed form, saying nothing about the agent's receipt, has been used as a notice by mistake. The goods are then delivered and taken to your house by hand-carts or bullock-carts, which you have to find yourself. If there are many packages it is most likely that one belonging to someone else has been sent by mistake; this is returned with a polite note and a request that the correct package may be sent instead; in reply one gets a verbal message (never by any chance a note) with the result that one has to go down again, when the package is invariably found, properly directed, in the station.

This is a plain narration of what has actually occurred. How does it compare with the existing arrangements of any English Railway Company? In the town to which I belong a parcel arriving at the station is at once brought up to the house by the railway officials and all charges are paid in cash to the bearer, who then delivers the box and asks you to initial the entry in a book which he always has with him. What difficulty can there be about this?

Another thing one notices is that although such a fuss is made about agent's receipts, the Railway does not think it necessary to give any receipt at all for money paid as freight: you send \$3 or \$5 for freight charges and never get any receipt to shew that you have paid it.

One can appreciate the amount of hard and worrying work which the Railway has to perform, but office labour might be lessened, and it would certainly be a boon to the public, if the Department would start some system of delivering parcels by vans.

I am, etc., A SUFFERER.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CHINESE NEW YEAR, in Kuala Lumpur, with its attendant crackers, bombs, "musicians," and crowds of holiday making Chinese, has come and gone. After noting that one of the most popular forms of amusement of the Chinaman during his only holiday is to drive, or be driven, about—if it is only in a 'rikisha—the chief thing to be commented on is the dust: the red, blinding, clothes-spoiling dust. The want of rain had made the town painfully dry, and the large and incessant traffic along the streets and roads just gave the finishing touch. Still, notwithstanding the dust, and despite the alarming items of intelligence which have been supplied to some of the Straits papers by some far-seeing, but pessimistic, correspondent, John Chinaman appeared to be in the very best of spirits, and bent upon enjoying himself in his own inoffensive way. In walking through the crowded streets, one could not help being struck by the absence of drunkenness among the Chinese holiday-makers: they may, it is true, indulge in opium, and the question of the harmfulness or otherwise of this habit is one upon which we don't intend to enter, but we fancy few will deny that Chinese New Year would be a time to be dreaded if "John" were addicted to alcoholism. One does hear occasionally of a "boy" to a European taking "too much," but these can only be regarded as cases of "evil communications corrupting (innate) good manners."

THE Selangor Club was not a cheerful place during the holidays: Melancholy claimed it for her own!—and she was quite welcome to it: especially the Reading Room. Petaling Street, on the other hand, presented an appearance that could be surpassed, or even equalled, by few other streets in the East. Lined on each side by stalls; crowded in every conceivable nook and crannie with Chinese; two continuous lines of carriages, gharries and 'rikishas—one young Chinese "blood" had a carriage-and-six with outriders—going in either direction; Chinese "bands" playing in the first floor of seemingly every other house; a glaring sun, a blinding dust, and a strong odour of cooking, etc., floating round: no description could convey an idea of it! High Street, strangely enough, was comparatively deserted. Gordon said "belly governs the world,"

and we suppose it is the fact of there being so many eating-houses there that makes Petaling Street so attractive to the Chinaman.

THE Takalagawa Troupe of Japanese performers are at present "showing" in Kuala Lumpur, having opened on the first night of the holidays, the 26th ult., with a very fair programme. When the same band of performers were here two years ago, Mr. Yap Hon Chin, son of a former Captain China, Towkay Yap Ah Loy, invited the principal European and Chinese inhabitants to a performance, and on last Saturday night he repeated the invitation; Mr. J. P. Rodger, the Acting British Resident, and a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen being present as his guests. The unreserved portions of the tent were, at the same time, densely crowded. There were twelve items on the programme, and the Selangor Band were "hard at it" all the time. Omatsu on the slack wire, the little boy Suteko, and Takalagawa divided the honours of the evening, the last-named being very funny in the Clown's act—some of the business in which, by-the-way, we remember seeing as a youngster many, many years ago. The juggling of Messrs. Sekine and Wyemula, the top-spinning and wire-walking of Hashimoto, the acrobatic act of Omatsu, Omina and Suteko, and the double-trapeze act, were all well received, and the evening's entertainment appeared to afford the audience much enjoyment. It was not far off midnight when "God Save the Queen" was played.

Mrs. W. E. MAXWELL left Singapore, by the French mail *Yarra*, on the 29th ultimo. On the eve of her departure Mrs. Maxwell was presented with a diamond bracelet and shamrock pin, "as a token of the esteem and affectionate regard in which she was held by the ladies of Singapore." Three of Mrs. Maxwell's sons, Messrs. W. G., C. N. and E. Maxwell, were present to see her off.

MR. WELMAN, who is retiring from the service, looks the picture of good health and one could well imagine him starting on a long spell of work as Government Secretary. Unfortunately this is far from the real state of things, and Mr. Welman has had the opinion from a well-known English oculist that any prolonged stay in the East would only be at grave risk to his eyesight. Mrs. Welman will be very much missed by everyone; her bright cheery presence and well-known entertaining powers will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of being numbered among her friends. A beautiful song, written by Mrs. Welman, called "Parle moi," will

serve in a most appropriate and delightful way to keep this memory green among some of us.

THE Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak, accompanied most probably by the Ven. Archdeacon Perham and the Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley, will arrive in Kuala Lumpur to-day, and the consecration service at the new church will be held to-morrow morning at 8 a.m. The Acting British Resident, Mr. J. P. Rodger, will be "At Home" at the Residency at 5 p.m., the same afternoon, to enable the residents of Selangor to meet the Bishop. On Sunday, the 10th inst., the services in the new church will be: 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 8.30 a.m., Matins, Confirmation Service and Address by the Bishop; 9.45 a.m., Children's Service; 5 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

MR. D. G. CAMPBELL, who has been home on short leave, returned to Kuala Lumpur last Sunday. Mr. A. W. Harper left Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday last en route for England, whither he has been ordered by the doctor, his health of late having been the cause of much anxiety to his friends. Mr. A. C. Norman, with his wife and family, goes home on long leave next month. Mr. Syers, Captain-Superintendent of Police, is expected in Kuala Lumpur within the next few days; he left on leave in 1893.

SOME of our sportsmen while in Singapore came across Mr. S. Coen, formerly engaged on the Ulu Selangor Extension, who had just returned from Bangkok, after a severe attack of malarial fever. He was looking, we are told, simply awful, and did not give a very cheerful account of things in Siam: Mr. Murray Campbell had been down with fever, Mr. Bert Day had met with an accident, and Mr. Bagnall had had a very nasty quarter of an hour with some turbulent Chinese coolies; altogether, we think Mr. Roy is to be congratulated, if the rumour that he is returning to Selangor is correct.

WE hear that the waterworks main from Ampang to Kuala Lumpur is finished, and that there is every probability of the water from the second stream flowing into the service reservoir during the present month. One of the filter beds at Ampang is already being tried.

WE would remind our readers of the "Cigarette Smoker" at the Selangor Club on Saturday, the 9th inst. The Entertainment Sub-Committee, in the absence of Mr. Alexander, are doing their best to make the concert a success. The fixture for March is a dance, date not yet decided on.

A SPORTING Correspondent writes:—"In spite of the very even handicap arranged for the Pyramid Competition at the Lake Club it was noticed that at the lottery on the event some of the players sold for \$1 and other for \$18. The handicappers (who, by the way, fetched the highest prices in the lottery) say that this is difficult to explain."

At the general meeting of the Selangor Masonic Hall Company, Limited, held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday, the 31st January, 1895, at 9 p.m., the following report was presented to the shareholders. Gentlemen,—In rendering this, the first report of the Directors to the Shareholders of this Company, we think it is not out of place to give a short account of the steps taken which led to the building of the Masonic Hall, and the formation of the Company. The Freemasons in Selangor first entered into a corporate existence on 21st October, 1889, as the "Read Lodge," which was consecrated on that date, Worshipful Brother T. de M. Lee Braddell being the first Master. From that time the Lodge rented premises in Clarke Street, Kuala Lumpur, which, although sufficient for the requirements of the Brethren at that time, were from the first recognised as being merely a temporary habitation. In the year 1892, it was generally recognised that more commodious premises were necessary, both for the convenience of Brethren and to enable them when occasion should demand to exercise that truly Masonic virtue, hospitality. This was brought forward in Lodge and after discussion a Committee was elected to recommend a practicable scheme to meet the general wishes of the Brethren. As you are probably aware, this Committee came to the conclusion that the work of building a new Lodge could best be carried out by a Company specially formed for that purpose, and after examining several sites they finally selected the present one. Their recommendation having been approved by the Lodge, a general meeting of those who had expressed themselves willing to take up shares was held in the temporary premises of Read Lodge, Clarke Street, and the following were the first Directors elected: A. J. W. Watkins, J. L. Welch, F. G. West, C. E. F. Sanderson and H. O. Maynard. The present site was acquired from Government, the design of the building made by Bro. Nicholas was approved, and the carrying out of the work entrusted to him. The Company was formed with an original capital of \$6,000, which, however, was subsequently increased to \$6,500; and to secure payment at interest on this sum at the rate of 10% to the Shareholders for a period of 10 years, the building was let to the Read Lodge for that period at a rent of \$60 per month. The foundation stone of the building was laid by His Excellency Sir Charles Warren, District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago,

on 6th November, 1893. The building was carried out under the supervision of Bro. Nicholas as Architect and Bro. Groves as Superintendent of Works on behalf of the Directors. The building having been completed, was inspected on October 6th, 1894, by H.E. Sir Charles B. H. Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlements, and was duly consecrated on October 15th, 1894, from which period the occupancy of the Read Lodge dates.

CONFUSION "WORSE CONFOUNDED."

(OR THE LAY OF A MODERN BABEL).

Globe-trotters, health-seekers,
And world's-record-breakers,
And M.P.'s on the hunt for new "topics,"
Friends old and friends new,
Come and see what's on view,
In the streets of *this* part of the tropics.

We've Chinese of all races,
With passionless faces,
Narrow eyes and pigtailed perpendicular,
"Straits-born" from Malacca,
Hylam, Hokien and Hakka,
Unlicked "Sinkhehs," and Towkays
particular.

We have clerks from Colombo,
And rebels from Lombok,
Menengkábows and men of Pahang,
Jelolo and Jelei,
The Dindings and Deli,
Pontianak, Pekin and Penang.

We've Baboo and Bengali,
Men of Bangka and Bali,
And coolies both Tamil and Telegu,
Shikarries from Kuantan,
Sungei Ujong, Kelantan
And miners from Kinta and Jelebu.

We have cooks (at long prices),
And Boyanese syces,
Java "Boys"—(for dilution of sodas),
Hajis, Rajas and Brahmans,
Toh Gajahs, Si Bahmans,
Chetties, Dhobies, Syrangas, and Nakho-
das.

We have vendors of kickshaws,
And pullers of 'rickshaws,
And *goat-chaises*, meant for—the
wealthy?

"Túkangs," peons, "mata-matas,"
Amok-ers and "Latahs"
And houses "surprisingly" healthy!

We've contractors, odd jobbers,
And clever "safe"-robbers,
(As in lands which are not merely
Asian);

In short we've all breeds
From the Sakai "in beads,"
To the coalscuttle-hatted Caucasian.

Take them all in the lump, or—
Avoid Kuala Lumpur,
With its roar of importunate voices;
Distrust them all steadily,
And pay for them—readily,
And choose whatsoever your choice is!

MALAYSIAN.

SELANGOR IN SINGAPORE.

KUALA LUMPUR Railway Station presented a lively appearance at noon on Saturday, the 27th ult., when a large crowd assembled to say "Good-bye" and wish good luck to the 22 men who were leaving to battle for their State against Singapore at cricket and Singapore and Johore at football. No doubt the assembly was larger than it otherwise would have been owing to the fact that one of our best known and oldest residents, Mr. N. W. Roy, was leaving the State by the same train.

In addition to those who were travelling by the *Esmeralda*, which

the Resident had so kindly placed at the disposal of the teams, several men went as far as Klang to see the travellers safe on board, and it was probably one of the largest train loads of Europeans that had ever travelled from the metropolis to the port, the saloon and the adjoining carriage being packed even to the end platforms. A hearty cheer went up as we steamed out of the station and was no less heartily responded to, and then commenced a journey full of incident which we have not the space to describe, but one as unlike the usual monotonous journey as could be imagined. Arrived at Klang, we were joined by the local contingent and several men who had come to see us off. No time was lost in getting from the train to the jetty, but on our way we were able to see the work which has already been done towards the making of the line to the Kuala which will save the uninteresting 11 miles' journey up the muddy river.

What a crowd we were when assembled on the deck of the *Esmeralda*. It was then that we were able to fully appreciate the wisdom of our Captains who had so carefully divided the 11 berths between the 28 passengers. What a struggle there would have been had this not been done. Our friends who had come so far with us had made their last adieux and left for the shore by 2.30, at which time we weighed anchor and were on our way. So greatly was the accommodation taxed that we found the saloon would only seat half our number at one time, so it was necessary to divide into two detachments, only to discover later on that another sub-division had to be made as the stock of the well-known P.W.D. plates was only sufficient for ten. What an appetite the sea air gives to good sailors! We were all good sailors! Even the air of the Kuala was enough for most, and from the start eating was one of the principal occupations of the voyage—as our manager has reason to remember. The recent docking must have done the *Esmeralda* good, for she slipped along at a great rate and we were soon out of the river on a beautiful smooth sea.

Early in the evening someone proposed a sweep on the match, the pool to go to the drawer of the man who made the biggest score in the Selangor eleven. Seventy tickets were taken, and when the players were sold the pool amounted to \$212, the winner being bought for \$6 by Messrs. Roy and French. This and other amusements helped to pass away the time until we turned in early for a good night's rest. The morning's run was a most pleasant one, and after passing all the well-known landmarks at the entrance to the harbour we entered the roads and dropped anchor at noon exactly, having made the very fast time of 22½ hours. As we entered the roads the war vessels there fired a salute in honour of the German Emperor whose birthday it was. We were not due to arrive until three o'clock, consequently no one was there to meet us when we landed. This was awkward, as we did not know where we were billeted. However, after a time about a dozen made for Raffles' the rest going to the Hongkong Bank there to await the arrival of Mr. G. P. Owen, who was to put matters right. As we landed, rain began to fall, the first Singapore had had for some time, and it rained more or less the whole afternoon, but it was not enough to damage the pitch, which was covered with kajangs.

Early in the day we learnt that there would be no football match with Johore on account of a death in the Crown Prince's family.

Monday was a delightful day, not too hot, with a strong breeze blowing across the ground from the sea, and everything looked favourable to a good game. Our Captain was fortunate to beat the rival Captain in the spin of the coin, and he naturally decided to bat first, and at 10.20 sent in the first pair of batsmen—C. Glassford and Dunman—to face the bowling of Mactaggart, sea end, and Hinde, hotel end. Dunman received Mactaggart's first over and off the very first ball scored 2 and the last he hit for 3. Both were playing carefully, but Dunman presently got 4 for a fine cut past point to the boundary. In his next over Glassford got 3 for a nice late cut and drove Hinde to the on boundary, Dunman cutting one high in the slips which went to the boundary, bringing on Guggisberg *vice* Hinde who crossed over to the other end. All this time Glassford had been playing a good steady game, but Dunman was scoring rapidly and drove Guggisberg on for 4 and cut a ball of Hinde's into the slips which Guggisberg jumped for but could not reach, and it went to the boundary. An off drive for 4 in one over of Guggisberg's and in his next a 4 in the slips and a fine off drive for a like number were obtained by Dunman, the last hit causing 50 to be telegraphed. Koelle then took the ball from Guggisberg and got Dunman caught at third man by Davies in his first over—57.1.40. Dunman had been in 45 minutes for his 40, which was the result of good hard hitting; at one time eight hits produced 31 runs—seven 4's and a 3. Neubronner came in and snicked Koelle to leg for 2 and in Hinde's next over Glassford cut and hit him to leg. Scoring was now slower and Neubronner did not seem very comfortable with the bowling. Glassford cut Hinde to the boundary and hit him to the on, and then Neubronner's innings was closed as he skied one to mid on and retired for 5. Bellamy took his place and Glassford was directly after caught at the wicket with his score at 38, for which he had played a patient and good game. Dr. Scott did not do much at first and scoring was slow, Bellamy leaving at 91 being finely caught at slip by Guggisberg. Perera did not last long, going back after making 3 and making way for Thomasz. With the new man in the Doctor commenced hitting out in his well-known style and soon brought 100 on the board. The new arrival was missed in the long field by Davies and later on might have been run out had the ball been properly fielded. Hinde came on again and was twice hit for 4 by Scott, who also made two drives to the boundary off Mactaggart. This brought on Koelle again, and after a few sharp runs the Doctor was well caught in the long field by Mactaggart off Koelle and retired for a hard hit 34. Paxon came in and then commenced the best stand of the day. Both men played steadily and runs came slowly. Mactaggart came on and Thomasz hit him for 4 and was soon afterwards beaten but not bowled by a very fast underhand ball sent down by Guggisberg, who handed over to Harington, off whose bowling Guggisberg missed Thomasz in the long field and

then play was stopped for tiffin. Resuming at two nothing much was done until Thomasz hit Koelle, who had come on again, for 4 and Hinde for a like number, Paxon finely driving the latter for 3, Koelle soon after bowling Thomasz, who had played well for his 48 although he had had one or two lives. The two men had put on 63 runs. Mitchell came in and went back bowled by the first ball he received, and in the next one of Hinde's Tisbury was caught, and J. Glassford came in only to have one ball and see Paxon's fine innings closed by a catch by Hinde; the outgoing batsman had played a fine careful innings of 26 in which he gave no chance. The innings closed for 201, a much smaller total than seemed at one time likely to be made as the last four wickets all fell for the addition of one run; but, nevertheless, the total was a good one and Singapore had no easy task before them. The best batting was shewn by Glassford, Dunman and Paxon, and for Singapore Howley was very good at the wickets and the fielding was generally good.

After the usual interval the home team commenced their first innings, sending in Howley and McClosky to face the bowling of J. Glassford, hotel end, and Neubronner, sea end. Nothing was scored until in Glassford's second over McClosky cut him for 2 and later on for 3. The bowling was good and the scoring very slow, only 6 runs being scored off eight overs. Glassford was finely hit to leg by Howley for 4; but this was his first and last hit, as he was directly afterwards caught at mid off by Perera, with the score at 11. Cook came in, cut Glassford for 2, scored 2 and 1 off Neubronner, and then hit Glassford to leg for 5; but at 24 McClosky was bowled. Guggisberg was next, but did not last long, being beaten by Glassford after scoring 2. Harington came in, and after a drive for a couple was well caught at the wickets, with score at 32 for four. Only a single had been added when Orman was given out l. b. w., Davies commenced by scoring two 2's off Neubronner, Cook doing a similar thing in Glassford's next over, Neubronner bowling Davies next over for 4. Scoring was slow, maiden after maiden being bowled, until Grant hit Neubronner to leg for 2 and 4, Cook getting a single. With the score at 49, Dunman took the ball from Neubronner, who crossed to the hotel end. Grant cut Dunman to the boundary causing 50 to be hoisted amidst great cheering. Soon after, Cook made a splendid hit to leg for which 5 were run; this was his final hit, Neubronner bowling him with a beautiful ball which just removed the bails. He had made 27 by good careful play. With three singles added, Grant was smartly caught in the slips by the Doctor after playing a patient innings of 12. The game was going badly for Singapore when Mactaggart came in. Hinde now drove Dunman to the on for 4 and 3. Glassford bowled again and was hit for 3 by Hinde, who in Neubronner's next over hit him to leg for 1 and followed this with big leg hits for 4 and 2 and a hit for 1. Perera came on and was hit for three singles; Bellamy, relieving Neubronner, got Mactaggart caught at point. Koelle came in last with the score at 103, but in attempting to hit to leg he fell on his wicket and closed the innings.

Singapore had to follow on and sent in Mactaggart and Grant with Bellamy and Perera bowling. The start was a bad one, and after three singles had been run Mactaggart was well caught at point and McClosky came in. With the score at 11 for one wicket play stopped.

Next morning, with the weather as good as on the previous day, but with more wind, the game was resumed, Dunman and Perera bowling. Dunman was hit for 1 and to leg for 4 in his first over and gave way to Bellamy. McClosky cut Perera for 4 and then run getting was slow, the wicket being very hard and balls often rising nastily. At 26 Grant gave a very hard chance to Dr. Scott in the slips, but the Medico was equal to it and brought off a fine catch. Guggisberg came in and skied a ball from Bellamy and was let off by Glassford. With only three added, Perera bowled McClosky for 15. Orman was next and soon hit Bellamy twice for 2 and a grand drive for 4 on to the road. The next ball from Perera beating Guggisberg, Harington joined Orman, and they commenced what proved to be a long partnership and one which saved their side from an almost certain thrashing. Orman commenced scoring rapidly and then Neubronner and Glassford relieved Bellamy and Perera and Harington scored a nice 3 and a drive for 4 twice, Orman getting Glassford away for 4 and 3 after two maidens. Neubronner was hit for 3 by Orman and driven to the boundary by Harington, Orman doing the same to the other bowler. Two more maidens and Orman hit to leg for 4 and an on drive for 3, and then Perera came on and was hit for 1 by Orman and later on for 3, causing 100 to be hoisted, bringing forth cheers from the Pavilion. Dunman bowled two overs from the sea end and then gave the ball to the Selangor Captain, Scott bowling slow left underhands at the other end. Four runs was the result of Scott's first over, Paxon's next costing 6, and Perera came on again, and as Scott was hit for 3 and 2 in one over he gave way to Neubronner Harington playing his fourth ball into his wicket and the long stand came to an end. The outgoing batsman had played a fine innings for 31, the wicket put on 92 runs and had completely changed the game. Howley was in a long time without scoring, but when he did he drove Perera into the corner of the ground for 5, and then Orman was well caught on the boundary by Paxon from a lofty hit and retired with 74 to his credit. He had played a great innings, but had given one or two chances. The remaining batsmen did not do much and the innings closed for 183, leaving the visitors 88 to win and about an hour to make them in.

At 3 o'clock Dunman and Thomasz started on the impossible task of making 88 runs in an hour, and with only 6 runs scored the latter was caught by Orman. Perera came in, and runs came fast until Perera called Dunman for an impossible run, and the latter was out for 14 with the score at 38. Dr. Scott came in and cut Koelle twice for 2, and was then caught by Davies; Neubronner filled the vacancy and Perera was bowled by Orman, making room for Glassford. The outgoing batsman had made 17. Scoring was then slow, and when time was called the score was 56 for four wickets, and the game was drawn, leaving Selangor 32 to get with 6 wickets to fall.

Selangor were rather the better team at all points of the game, the fielding, with one or two exceptions, being very good. Thomasz did good work as wicket keeper, only giving four byes in the two innings; Glassford and Neubronner bowled well in the first innings, coming out very even, whilst in the second Perera was in great form with the ball.

SELANGOR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C. Glassford c Howley b Guggisberg ...	38	Dunman run out ...	14
W. Dunman c Davies b Koelle ...	40	Thomasz c Orman b Hinde ...	5
E. W. Neubronner c Hinde b Mactaggart ...	5	Perera b Guggisberg ...	17
H. F. Bellamy c Guggisberg b Mactaggart ...	3	Dr. Scott c Davis b Guggisberg ...	5
Dr. Scott c Mactaggart b Koelle ...	34	E. W. Neubronner not out ...	1
B. J. Perera c Koelle b Mactaggart ...	1	C. Glassford not out ...	10
F. Thomasz b Koelle ...	43	H. F. Bellamy ...	} to bat
H. C. Paxon c Hinde b Koelle ...	26	H. C. Paxon ...	
W. Mitchell b Koelle ...	0	J. Glassford ...	
G. D. Tisbury c Koelle b Hinde ...	0	W. Mitchell ...	
J. Glassford not out ...	0	G. D. Tisbury ...	
Extras ...	11	Extras ...	2
Total ...	201	Total for 4 wickets ...	54

Runs at the fall of each wicket.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40	86	87	91	95	137	200	200	201	201

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	balls	runs	mds.	wkts.	aver.
J. G. Mactaggart	105	56	4	3	18.6
Hinde	140	78	4	1	78.
Guggisberg	80	40	4	1	40.
Koelle	72	13	5	5	2.6
Harrington	15	1	1	—	—

SINGAPORE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A. J. McClosky b J. Glassford ...	7	J. G. Mactaggart c Neubronner b Perera	1
J. Howley c Perera b Glassford ...	4	F. H. Grant c Scott b Bellamy ...	15
J. Cook b Neubronner ...	27	A. J. McClosky b Perera ...	2
F. G. Guggisberg b J. Glassford ...	2	F. G. Guggisberg b Perera ...	74
H. H. Harrington c Thomasz b J. Glassford	0	J. J. Orman c Paxon b Perera ...	31
J. J. Orman lbw. b. Neubronner ...	4	H. H. Harrington b Neubronner ...	12
G. F. Davies b Neubronner ...	12	J. Howley c Thomasz b Perera ...	17
F. H. Grant c Scott b Neubronner ...	33	J. Cook b J. Glassford ...	0
A. B. Hinde not out ...	6	G. F. Davies c Thomasz b Neubronner	4
J. G. Mactaggart c Neubronner b Bellamy	2	A. B. Hinde b Perera ...	6
F. T. Koelle ht. wkt. b Bellamy ...	4	F. T. Koelle not out ...	11
Byes 1, leg-byes 3 ...	—	Extras ...	185
Total ...	103	Total ...	185

Runs at the fall of each wicket.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	24	30	32	33	41	61	64	56	103

Runs at the fall of each wicket.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	26	32	41	133	151	171	174	174	185

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	balls	runs	mds.	wkts.	aver.
J. Glassford	90	38	5	4	9.5
Neubronner	120	30	11	4	7.5
W. Dunman	30	19	1	—	—
B. J. Perera	15	8	—	—	—
H. F. Bellamy	10	4	—	2	2.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	balls	runs	mds.	wkts.	aver.
Bellamy	55	26	3	1	26.
Perera	130	54	5	6	9.
Dunman	20	7	—	—	—
Neubronner	95	40	6	2	24.5
J. Glassford	43	19	4	1	19.
H. C. Paxon	10	8	—	—	—
Dr. Scott	15	11	—	—	—

While the field was being prepared for the football match, the several teams were photographed, separately and together, the Singapore Football team shewing up prominently in their black and yellow colours.

The Singapore footballers won the toss and chose the side nearest the hotel, Selangor kicking off. There was a very large crowd of interested spectators all round the ground, and the Pavilion was simply packed from top to bottom. The sympathies of the crowd were by no means entirely with the home team, many of the lookers on, including a large number of redcoats, were eager to testify their approval of any smart piece of play shewn by the visitors. Almost directly the ball was started the Singapore forwards got possession and made a rush down the field. The half-backs being easily passed, the back division had hard work to keep their opponents fended off. Some very lively play ensued, the passing between the Singapore men being very brisk and accurate. Plumpton presently got the ball and sent in a very hot shot which was well saved by Dr. Scott, and a moment later Dennys another which was also capitally taken. Some relief was now obtained, Maxwell taking the ball up the left wing for a considerable distance. F. Dennys was, however, on the watch, and taking advantage of an injudicious pass sent the ball well into Selangor territory once more. The game was now almost entirely in the visitors' half, the Singapore men proving themselves much more accurate in passing and displaying a great deal better combination. Cook and Scott, the Selangor backs, played an equally good game, there being but little to choose between them, their share of the work being by far the most arduous of any. Plumpton, Lawson and others sent in several good shots, but Dr. Scott was in all cases steady as a rock and elicited great applause by punting and fisting the ball clear into the centre of the field on several occasions. Numberless abortive shots were made by members of the home team, some going over the posts others wide into touch. When the ball was kicked off the Selangor men seemed unable to get on to it, being, as a matter of fact, puzzled by a strong breeze and by the extremely fast nature of the ground. The defence of the home team half-backs was noticeably good and that of MacDougall especially so, his head play being very accurate and effective. Shortly before the call of half time the Selangor forwards had one decided chance of scoring. Maxwell and Skinner dribbling well up the wing past the full-back centered the ball a little to the left of the home team's goal, Roe, the centre forward, and Morren, the Singapore goal-keeper, getting on to it just at the same instant. The leather came out exactly in front of the posts and for a brief moment there was no one to guard them, before anything could be done, however, Dennys got back and sent the ball to a safer distance. Shortly after this the whistle sounded for half time, no point having been obtained by either side. Reviewing the game up to this point there could be no doubt but that the Singapore team were manifestly better drilled than their opponents, especially was this noticeable in the case of the half backs. The Selangor forwards were greatly handicapped by the failure of the next division to "feed" them. Indeed, the former may be said to have been spectators of the game to a great extent during the first half. For Singapore, the forwards were all good, A. Dennys and Plumpton being perhaps the most noticeable; at full-back, F. Dennys was excellent, and MacDougall, at half back, was perhaps the most useful man on his side. For Selangor,

the two backs and the goal-keeper were the mainstay of their side, and the wisdom of selecting Dr. Scott for the latter post was fully justified by the result. Lake was the one half back to display considerable ability, while Day, Maxwell, Skinner and Roe did their best in their respective places. After a five minutes' interval the leather was again started. The Singapore forwards quickly rushed it down the field and were soon threatening the Selangor goal. Several corner kicks were obtained against the visitors, but were not well judged. Dennys, Plumpton and Foreman, and indeed all the Singapore forwards, played with capital combination and would undoubtedly have scored had they withheld their fire until at close quarters. The Selangor forwards were greatly improved and made much better headway whenever they got hold of the ball. Maxwell was of great use on several occasions, and Day made one very good run down the right wing, centering the ball within a yard or two of goal. He was not well backed up, however, and the opportunity was lost. Singapore was, however, not idle by any means, making desperate endeavours to get one notch ahead. Some very effective play was put in by Plumpton and Dennys, who made little circles round the Selangor men with seeming simplicity. At length, from a mêlée about a yard from the back line and some twelve yards to the right of the Selangor goal, Plumpton sent in a difficult cornering shot, which the Doctor was unable to get at and a terrific shout announced the first point for Singapore, obtained some 15 minutes before time. This was a decided damper for Selangor and the spirits of their eager partisans in the Pavilion sank to zero. Nevertheless, they were not backward in encouraging their team by all their gods to prove themselves men. Many a forgotten battle cry of old school days was sent forth from the Pavilion to encourage the wearers of the red and yellow flag and vigorous but not polite were the anathemas hurled at some offending wight when the ball was badly handled. Selangor from now on played with greater spirit, everyone "putting in his best licks." At length, after the Singapore forwards had made a rush into Selangor territory, the ball was well kicked out by Cook, and Lake, placing it over the heads of the opposing half-backs, left it in front of Roe with a comparatively clean field. The centre forward took it down the ground at top speed and just scraped it past, Dennys leaving the goal defended by the goal-keeper Morren only. The latter hesitated for a moment, and then came out to meet the Selangor man. It was an anxious moment who would get to the ball first, but luck favoured Selangor, and Roe managed to use his toe just a second before Morren arrived. By this time Dennys had got back and was covering the goal again at some three yards distance. It was touch and go work and the fate of the match hung in the balance. Dennys, however, had only just got back and was slightly unprepared, and in another moment the ball was shot gently between his legs and fairly against the net at the other side of the goal line. This was indeed a crowning mercy and a great piece of luck for Selangor. The crowd, however, appeared delighted with the result and fairly yelled their applause. Some of the visitors in the Pavilion

testified their approval in a most delighted manner, standing on their chairs and climbing up the posts of the building to shout their encouragements to the team. The match, however, was nearly over, and a very few minutes saw the close of the play.

There can be no doubt that the game was all in favour of Singapore, as indeed it should have been. Their men had the advantage of constant practice together against strong opponents, knowledge of the ground and of being used to the wind, which the Selangor men are not accustomed to. It may be fairly said of the latter that they had never previously all played together in a match, nor indeed been all present in a practice game, nor had they played against any strong team on a previous occasion. However, "all's well that ends well," and Selangor may be proud of fighting successfully a very uphill game against the premier football team in the Malay Peninsula. It must not be forgotten that the chief if not all the credit of the game as regards the Selangor team remains with the two Scotts and Cook for their steady defence and to Roe, who had saved the game by scoring for them. Of the Singapore team little can be said except that their game was a good lesson to the visitors, which we hope will be shewn to have borne fruit on another occasion. It was in their half-back play and in forward combination that they most excelled their opponents.

The following were the teams:—

S.C.C.—Goal: Morren. Backs: F. Dennys and J. McKenzie. Halves: J. Rainnie, McA Dougall and G. A. Reid. Forwards: A. Dennys, Plumpton, Robertson, Foreman and Lawson.

SELANGOR.—Goal: Dr. Scott. Backs: W. D. Scott and W. Cook. Halves: Phillips, Moosden and Lake. Forwards: Day, Mitchell, Roe, Maxwell and Skinner.

Referee: Lieut. Guggisberg; Linesmen, Messrs. Hilton and Shaw.

On Monday evening a dance was given by the Tanglin Club in honour of the visitors and this was well attended, the members of both teams being present as well as the Selangorites who had travelled with the team to see the play. The Club was nicely decorated and everything was done to make the evening an enjoyable one for the visitors. At the conclusion of the dance supper was served and following this came an impromptu "Smoker," to which the visitors contributed and it was late before we left the Club.

Tuesday evening the Singapore Club entertained the team at dinner, 75 sitting down to an excellent repast. The Chair was taken by the Hon. Major H. E. McCallum, c.m.g., who in proposing the health of the visitors made a very happy and amusing speech. After Mr. Paxon had replied and the health of the hosts had been drunk, a move was made to the Town Hall where the Singapore Cricket Club had arranged a Smoking Concert. The gallant Major again took the chair and the concert was started by the band of the 10th playing an overture. Songs were sung by Messrs. Elmslie, Dunman, Batty,

Moseley, Diss, and Capt. Forrest, and Major McCallum gave a topical song "I did it," in which references were made to the results of the games.

Next morning we had to be on board by 8 a.m. and shortly before that hour the men began to gather at Johnston's Pier. After all had had a farewell drink at the Club we embarked on the launches, and, accompanied by Major McCallum and a large number of Singapore men, put off to the good ship *Esmeralda* and by 9 o'clock had said "Good-bye," and were on our way.

The voyage back was uneventful, most of us spending the time in peaceful repose. We did a record trip back, reaching Klang at 5 a.m., just 20 hours after leaving Singapore, and by 8.20 we were home again.

The trip had been a great success in every way, and Selangor has reason to be proud of the results of the games, especially the football, which was looked upon as a certainty for our hosts.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SELANGOR.*

HAVING devoted some time and trouble to the elucidation of this intricate subject, and having, moreover—which is of far more importance—come lately into possession of a MS. containing a genealogical table of the elder branches of the family, which has the higher authority of H.H. the Raja Muda, I make no apology for offering these remarks in order to point out a few of the errors in Raja Mahdi's "Tree," as compared with the MS. in question. On comparison with His Highness's MS. the table given by Raja Mahdi of the members of H.H. the Sultan's family, appears to be far from complete. The order in which the names are given by His Highness (who is most likely to be correct) is radically different from that given by Raja Mahdi, and I notice in particular the following:—(1) Sultan Ibrahim (Marhum Bima?) had eight or nine children; Sultan Mohamad, (Marhum Mahmat which is sometimes confused beyond recognition with *Mahmud*) about a dozen, and Raja Dollah (Unku 'Lah) some eight or nine. (2) Raja Lumu was proclaimed as Sultan Salaeddin Shah. I take the following from the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Straits Branch, No. 22, 1890, reprinted from Mr. W. E. Maxwell's Administration Report for 1889:—"Raja Lumu of Selangor, on the occasion of a visit to Perak, about 1743, was formally invested by the Sultan of Perak (Mahmud Shah) with the dignity of Sultan, and took the title of Sultan Salaeddin Shah." †

* See *Selangor Journal*, Vol. III. No. 4, Nov. 2, 1894.

† But the words "was formally invested by the Sultan of Perak" are misleading, and as they are annually quoted in the Directory, they should be corrected. The facts of the case are, according to Raja Bot (whose statement there is no apparent reason to doubt): (1) That Selangor was formerly (in or about 1158 of the Hejira) a sub-division of the Bugis Sultanate of Johor and Rio, of which Sultan Suleiman was then the Sovereign. (2) The Raja Muda (of Johor and Rio) visited Pulau Pangkor and the Perak Sultan went to meet him there (which does not at all bear out the implication that the latter took precedence). (3) The two arranged that the Raja Muda's son (Raja Lumu) should be Sultan of Selangor if Sultan Suleiman would ratify the proposal. (4) This was done, and Raja Lumu was invested in Perak as a concession to the Malay superstition that it was unlucky to invest a new Sultan in a country where no Sultan had been established previously; hence the investiture in Perak was for good luck (*meng-ambil berkat*, as the Malays say).

To say that "*the corpse* was called *Sultan Saleh*" is nonsense, as in the case of the title bestowed on a Raja after his decease, the word *Marhum* would take the place of *Sultan*: moreover it gives the idea that the title of *Sultan Saleh* was conferred on the *Sultan after his decease*. Mr. Maxwell's account, on the other hand, agrees with that of the *Raja Muda*. Neither authority gives the name which was *really* bestowed on the deceased *Sultan*, but local tradition would appear to identify him with *Marhum Janggut*, or the "*Bearded Deceased*." *

I. (3) His Highness's MS. states that *Raja Penoh's second husband*—she had three—was *Marhum Pulau Baian*: his living title is not given; but *Arong Tamujong* is stated to have been her third husband.

(4) *Raja Perak* is correct: *Perak* being her name, as should have been pointed out, and not the name of the State. "*Syed Mohamed Janibol, the sect of,*" etc., is a strange mutilation of "*Said Mohamad Jambul, the son of,*" etc.

(5) In the absence of the explanation suggested above, the bewildered reader might perhaps imagine that the author of this *selesilah* was trying to make "*Raja Sherifah (female)*" marry her own sister, and that the union accordingly proved unfruitful, but the apparent paradox is easily explained when it is known that this second *Raja Perak* means a *male Raja* of the *State* of *Perak*, his name being unfortunately omitted. As to "*Pangeran, Raja of Banjar,*" is not *Pangiran* an equivalent *Bugis* or *Javanese* title which would make the insertion of the word *Raja* tautological? In *Java*, at least, *Pangiran* signifies the son of a *Raja*, and it is certainly not his name.

II. (2) *Raja Said* is not mentioned in His Highness's notes, but *Raja Siti* is. As the latter is not mentioned by *Raja Mahdi*, possibly it is an error for *Raja Said*, *Said* being written *Sidi*. I doubt the accuracy of "*Raja Seng,*" and should suggest *Raja Siah*, given by His Highness, but here omitted. *Raja Abdul Rahman* and *Raja Halimah* are also left out.

III. (a) (6) *Raja Tahir* appears to be mythical, at least he is not mentioned by His Highness, and I can get no tidings of him.

III. (b) *Raja Hamidah* and *Raja Mohamed* are omitted.

III. (c) The two sons were (1) *Raja Yunus*, and (2) *Raja Hawa*.

III. (d) (1) *Raja Lija (female)*—married to *Raja Abdullah of Klang*—begot *Raja Abdul Rahman*. Comment is superfluous.

(5) For *Raja Brodo* read *Raja Budu* (here and elsewhere).

IV. (a) (1) I can find no account of a son of *Raja Sleiman* named *Raja Jama'at*.

(5) *Raja Teh* or *Raja Jamag*: read *Raja Uteh* (= *Puteh*) and *Raja Jemaja*—*Jamag* is ghastly.

IV. (b) *Raja Seng*: read *Raja Snei*.

(3) *Raja Rook*: read *Raja Woh* or *Wuh*.

IV. (e) *Raja Imbin (male)* is omitted. He was father of *Raja Ajid* and of a daughter.

* The local name for the corpse of a *Sultan* is *Jenaja* or *Jenzah*; which is, however, probably a corruption of the Arabic *Jenazah*, a bier.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. J. P. RODGER, the Acting British Resident, was "At Home" at the Residency on Saturday afternoon, the 9th instant, when visitors were invited to meet the Right Rev. the Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak. A very wet afternoon, though not keeping many away, made it impossible for the company to assemble in the grounds.

SIR WILLIAM B. GURDON, C.B., K.C.M.G., who was a guest for a few days last week with the Acting Resident, is visiting the Colony and Malay States. He retired ten years ago from the post of Clerk in the Treasury, having served at one time as a Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone and having gained his knightwood for services in South Africa. Mr. Buttery (of Messrs. Sandilands, Buttery & Co., Penang), Mrs. Buttery and Mr. Wegg Prosser are at present staying at the Residency.

CAPTAIN SYERS, who arrived in Kuala Lumpur last week, accompanied by Mrs. Syers, resumed his duties of Captain-Superintendent of Police on Monday, the 18th inst. Captain Syers presents a perfect picture of health, and, notwithstanding the fact that he has become quite rotund during his stay at home, says he feels fit for any amount of hard work.

MR. H. M. HATCHELL, who on account of his health had to take short leave in December, returned to Kuala Lumpur from Bangalore on Sunday last. Mr. O. F. Stonor, who has been acting for him in Rawang and Serendah, returns to Kuala Lumpur.

"A GENERAL regret," writes a correspondent over the signature "One of his Friends," "will be felt at the loss of yet another of the 'old familiar faces.' Mr. George Bellamy deserves much sympathy on account of his enforced retirement through a railway accident at so early an age. One of the most upright and hardworking of men, he possessed that innate comprehension of the wants of the Malay and that colonising instinct which plays so important a part in the work of District Officers stationed in sparsely populated countries such as

the Malay Protectorates. He thus took a prominent part in the development of the out-districts, and there is do doubt that the Government, as well as his old friends, will feel the loss they have both sustained. Mr. G. C. Bellamy joined the Service in 1884 as Secretary to the British Resident; on the death of Mr. Hawley and prior to the appointment of Mr. Venning he acted as Treasurer for a short time. He was then promoted to the post of Collector and Magistrate, Ulu Langat, being the first resident Collector of that District. Later on he acted as Collector of the Ulu Selangor District, and was the first to discover the pass into Pahang known as the Devonia Pass, through which the cart-road is now being carried. Next he acted as Auditor, during the absence on leave of the late Mr. W. H. West; but the strain of work, aggravated by a very serious attack of influenza, undermined his health and he had to go home on long leave. While on leave he resumed his studies at Trinity College, Dublin, after a lapse of six years, and obtained the degree of B.A. with honours. On his return to Selangor he acted as Treasurer during Mr. Venning's absence on leave, and was afterwards appointed District Officer, Kuala Selangor, an office he held with much credit until the date of his retirement. He was a most conscientious worker and never spared himself in the office or in the field in furthering the interests of the Government. He earned the good will of the natives, by all classes of whom he was much respected. A keen sportsman with a gun, his last exploit, after his accident, was to kill two elephants with right and left barrels, and to bring down, but not kill, another with the third shot. A good Malay scholar, well versed in native folklore, he contributed several interesting articles to the *Selangor Journal*. Constitutionally a strong man, his health was broken by the serious injuries he received in the railway collision near Klang in September, 1893. On that occasion, despite a badly fractured shoulder, he rendered great assistance in attending to the wounded, placing guards over the mails, and keeping order among the terrified native passengers. Plodding and persistent in all he undertook, the Government must inevitably feel the loss of so useful an officer."

MR. SIDNEY COLVILLE, writes a correspondent, is taking home a team of Burmese to play the game of *main raga* or *main sepak*, and he hopes that for Colville's sake the game will go as strong at home as "socket" is going at present in the Far East. The *Rangoon Gazette* says: Mr. Colville leaves shortly for England and has arranged to take with him a team of players of the Burmese national game at ball. As our readers know, this is played with a light wicker ball, which the players hit with foot, knee, back or arm, any portion of the body,

in fact, except the hand. The object is to keep the ball from touching the ground, and it is played with keen zest in almost every village in Burmah. It is an interesting game and will be quite a novelty in England. Some of the players Mr. Colville has engaged are among the best in the country.

THE Cigarette Smoking Concert at the Selangor Club on Saturday evening last was in every way a success, a result mainly due to the care and management of Dr. Travers. The room was tastefully arranged, and though not overcrowded there was a good attendance, the presence of the ladies giving an additional charm to the entertainment. Mrs. Syers and Mrs. Stafford opened the concert with a pianoforte duet, "Liebes Novelles," by Hendrick Hoffmann, which was tastefully played in fine style; Mr. Baxendale followed with a song, "I rise from dreams of thee," by Salaman; Mrs. Travers' sweet, well-trained voice was heard to good effect in Schubert's "Who is Sylvia," and afterwards she favoured the audience with Cellier's "With such a dainty dame," from *Dorothy*, and then sang another song in response to an encore; Mr. Stokoe, now regarded almost as a stranger in Kuala Lumpur, next sang very sweetly "Mistress Prue," and later on "The Scout;" Mr. G. H. Bourne, in his well-known masterly style gave Pinsuti's "Bedouin Love Song" (encored), "Thy daily question," by Helmund, and, by request, "Tommy Atkins," the latter being highly appreciated, especially at one end of the room, judging from the manner in which the chorus was taken up; Dr. Hertz shewed considerable power and range and sang finely "Salaman's sang paa Höjene," by Hartmann, and "Lille rode Bonneboer," by Rung (encored); Mr. Norman gave "Out on the deep," and Mr. Alexander sang "The polka and the choir boy," to the great amusement of the back division; Mr. Walter Lott's pianoforte solos were highly appreciated, especially his rendering of Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique;" this young pianist is a welcome acquisition to Kuala Lumpur musical circles, his playing gives promise of real excellence, if he will only devote his time to that careful practice which is essential to its attainment. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Travers and Mr. Alexander. A concert, especially a new departure in the form of a "Cigarette Concert," gives us much enjoyment, but not a little amusement can also be derived by listening during a few days following to the varied opinions about the performance. One deprecates the introduction of a comic song, while another vows that a few comic songs would have made the concert perfect; and though some incline to the opinion that the choice of songs might have been improved on, most others declare the evening's

entertainment "a great treat and charming throughout," with which latter opinion we entirely agree.

THE sale at Klang of "320-acre blocks of agricultural land suitable for coffee planting," about which so much has been said and written and so many varied opinions expressed as to the prices which would be realised, took place last Monday, and proved a surprise to most people. The result of the sale is given below:—

Portion No.	Area.	Total Survey Fees.		Cost of Title and Registration.	Annual Quit-rent.		Upset Price.	Price obtained.
		\$	c.	\$	\$	c.	\$	\$
13	328 3 0	197	40	3	164	50	329	800*
32	319 3 0	192	00	3	160	00	320	800*
33	320 0 0	192	00	3	160	00	320	1,000*
34	319 0 0	191	40	3	159	50	319	1,200+
35	320 1 0	192	60	3	160	50	321	1,200+
36	320 1 0	192	60	3	160	50	321	1,200+
37	376 1 0	226	20	3	188	50	377	1,075‡
38	376 1 0	226	20	3	188	50	377	825‡
40	289 2 0	174	00	3	145	00	290	600||
41	319 3 0	192	00	3	160	00	320	500+
43	261 0 0	156	60	3	130	50	261	300+
44	259 3 0	156	00	3	130	00	260	400+
46	320 0 0	192	00	3	160	00	320	320§
							Total	10,220

Purchasers—* A. Forsyth; † W. Forsythe; ‡ G. W. Welman; || H. E. M. Hill; § W. W. Bailey.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"At Klang, on the 11th instant, by auction sale, 4,130½ acres of Government forest land were disposed of for \$10,220, an average of \$2.47 per acre. This land, in addition, carries an annual quit-rent of 50 cents per acre, and a quarter of the area has to be opened in five years, failing which it reverts to the Government. Some 20 Europeans, principally planters, attended the sale, of whom Messrs. A. Forsyth, T. H. Hill, G. Welman and W. W. Bailey purchased different blocks. Mr. H. O. Maynard made several bids, but somebody else always went one better. It was generally thought that the Government had done very well, also that the prices secured at the sale would not be maintained in the case of any further lots auctioned, unless more definite promises as regard drainage and access facilities were made. According to plans circulated prior to sale, seven and a

half miles of a substantial drain serving these blocks is under course of construction, and though the District Officer would not commit himself to promising that more than approximately half of this would be put through, still in face of the result of the sale, purchasers have every right to expect the Government to finish the work and so adhere to their original guarantee. It was a noteworthy feature of the sale that no natives attended, for though the area of the smallest block was 261 acres, it can scarcely be the case that our opulent Chinese Towkays, or men like Mr. K. Tambusamy Pillai, would be afraid of taking up even 320 acres if they thought it good enough. Why, then, were they not there? Of the four eventual purchasers (though Mr. T. H. Hill was believed to be buying on commission) Mr. G. Welman, who was acting on behalf of Mr. Thomas North Christie of Ceylon, was the only one who had not a considerable stake in Klang already. These points must all be taken into consideration in gauging the importance of the sale as an indication of the value of land in Klang. That the sale, as a sale, was a success and justified the action of the Government in introducing the innovation, there can be no doubt, and as all the purchasers appeared satisfied, they at any rate evidently considered they had got their money's worth."

A MEETING of the Museum Committee was held on the 13th inst., Mr. A. S. Baxendale (Chairman), Mr. Von Donop (Hon. Sec.), Dr. Travers and Messrs. A. R. Venning, Sanderson and Russell being present. Amongst other business, it was resolved that the Museum be opened from 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, Sundays included. The Chairman informed the meeting that two native collectors had been sent to Pahang to obtain specimens of Sakai implements, weapons, etc. Attention was drawn to the crowded state of the exhibits, and it was resolved that, pending the removal of the Museum to more commodious premises, permission should be sought to utilise the outhouse adjoining the present premises. The Committee acknowledged with thanks the receipt of the following additions to the Museum:—

Mr. E. M. Alexander	...	Three specimens of conglomerate of tin, quartz and mundic.
Mr. A. S. Baxendale	...	Six specimens of calspar.
Mr. S. Lazarus	...	Two specimens of rare wood.
Mr. Kampong	...	A young crocodile.
Dr. Travers	...	A small hawk.
Gardens Committee	...	An emu.

The number of visitors during the month of January was 1,402.

WE hear that a tin crystal, supposed to be probably the largest in the world, has been presented to the Selangor Museum by Mr. W. W. Cook, of the Straits Trading Co., Sungei Besi.

THE Selangor Government Railway extension to Sungei Besi will be formally opened on Thursday, the 28th inst. A special train to convey the visitors will leave the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station at 4 p.m., returning from Sungei Besi at 5.45, reaching Kuala Lumpur at 6.10.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Selangor Planters' Association will be held in Kuala Lumpur to-morrow (23rd inst.), at 10.30 a.m. To dispose of the following agenda:—(1) To read minutes of the last meeting; (2) to read correspondence with Government; (3) to receive Committee's Annual Report; (4) to elect office bearers for 1895; (5) any other business brought before the meeting. On another page we print the report to be laid before the members.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday, the 13th inst., Captain Lyons (in the chair), Mr. Bligh (Secretary), and Messrs. French, Paxon, Russell and Sanderson were present. Messrs. R. L. Koe and O. Ortlepp were elected members of the Club.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Selangor Gymkhana Club will be held in the Reading Room of the Selangor Club on Saturday, 2nd March, at 6 p.m., "to discuss the position of the Club with regard to the terms of the lease of the Racecourse offered by the Government."

It is encouraging to see that there are still some sporting individuals left in Selangor. A new Selangor pack has now fairly started and with some success. Two deer shot at Lincoln and Hawthornden Estates by Dr. Travers, one at Ampang by Dr. Scott and a fine stag at Ampang by Mr. Hanrott are among the successful days, and tend to shew not only that there are some deer left in the jungle, but that the dogs know how to get them out. At present the pack does not muster strong enough to do much good with pig, of which there are plenty about, but this will be remedied before long. Mr. W. Leach deserves very great credit for the way in which he has performed the difficult task of starting a pack. One or two of the dogs formerly kept by Captain Syers and Dr. Travers found their way into

his hands, but they have now died out, and one solitary pup represents the pack of some 25 or 30 dogs that used to stir up the pig and deer in the jungles round Kuala Lumpur. An excellent kennel has now been built at Mr. Leach's house and the dogs, about 12 in number, are under the care of a Chinaman who has great experience in hunting pig and deer. A contract will be made with him to keep 25 dogs, feed, and hunt them. To meet the expenses incurred in building the kennels and keeping up the pack an entrance fee of \$15 to original members and \$20 to new comers is charged, with a subscription of \$5 a month, there are already ten members, many of whom turn up regularly at the weekly hunts. Presents of likely looking dogs will be thankfully received, as the pack is as yet not nearly up to full strength.

OUR Rawang correspondent wrote on the 7th instant (too late for our last publication) as follows:—"Tigers continue to make their presence felt in the district. Since my last to you, three men have been killed—namely, a Javanese wood-cutter, a Chinaman and a Malay cart-driver, the latter of whom was carried off on Friday night last while driving his bullock-cart up from Batu. Indeed, the man-eaters here are most daring, for the other day one of them was reported to have followed a cart on the public road for about a mile without, however, getting an opportunity to pounce upon the driver, a Kling. On Saturday last some Sakais brought the carcass of a black panther from Bukit Slaru for the usual Government reward. The brute, it was stated, had been responsible for the lives of more than one human being, and was eventually killed by means of a bamboo spring trap. Advantage has been taken of the presence of these 'orang ryat' to get them to set up similar traps in the jungle round about here, and it is to be hoped that before many days one of these man-eating tigers will be brought to book. Since writing the above a report has been received that a Bengali and a Malay were carried off yesterday at the 21st mile between Rawang and Serendah."

AND on the 16th inst., he writes:—"I am glad to be able to inform you that one of the Rawang-Serendah man-eaters has at last been killed, under circumstances which may perhaps be of interest to your readers. A report was made at the Police Station here on the morning of the 14th instant, by a Chinaman, to the effect that on the previous evening his friend, as he was going to take a bath a few yards away from his hut, had been carried off by a tiger at the 19½ mile. Shortly afterwards some policemen and a number of the Penghulu's men started for the place, and it was not long before they

succeeded in finding the body of the unfortunate man in dense undergrowth about 50 yards distant from the spot where he was killed. It was not yet touched, and no time was therefore lost in placing gun-traps near it, after which they returned to the hut to await the result of their labours. It was at about 5 p.m., while some of the men were busy helping themselves to whatever they could lay their hands on in the Chinaman's garden in order to prepare their dinner, and just at the moment Mr. Leembruggen (the Mining Overseer) and I arrived on the scene with the intention of sitting up for the brute, that 'bang' went one of the guns in the jungle, followed in a few seconds by two other reports in quick succession. Those who were in the garden instantly dropped the pumpkins, cucumbers, etc., which they had gathered and ran helter skelter, all of them eventually taking refuge on a platform they had erected close to the hut. Soon after the reports the Mining Overseer asked to be conducted to the spot where the traps were placed, but none of the men were at first inclined to stir, saying that they preferred to put off further action till the next morning; but seeing afterwards how determined Mr. Leembruggen was they reluctantly consented. On reaching the outskirts of the jungle, at the suggestion of one of their number—a short stout man rejoicing in the name of Lebby Allang—the natives had recourse to what is called *pislawat* as a precautionary measure, that is, Lebby gave three loud shouts of a phrase which sounded very much like Arabic, each shout being followed by a chorus in which the others heartily joined. The object was, I understand, to force the tiger, if still alive, to growl and so make known his whereabouts. But not even a groan was heard, and then the party negotiated the jungle. Owing to the thickness of the undergrowth we could only proceed in Indian file, the lead being taken by the Mining Overseer while the rear was brought up by the corpulent native gentleman above referred to, who in addition to a dagger stuck in his waistband, was armed with a snider in one hand and a long kris in the other, with which he kept poking to the right and left of him as we moved along—for fear, I believe, of the enemy sneaking up to him. Slowly and cautiously we proceeded, not a sound being heard save the cracking of dry twigs and fallen branches as we pressed onward, until we were amongst the traps, when one of the constables, detecting Mr. Stripes lying in one corner, exclaimed, "Itu apa dia?" and, without waiting to take aim, fired. His example was quickly followed by two other natives who were equally excited, and this reckless firing would have been continued had not Mr. Leembruggen loudly called on them to desist. As soon as the smoke cleared away, the man-eater was seen stretched at full length some three yards off, quite dead. At

the same time it was discovered that the three men who fired had all missed the object, shewing how little natives can be relied on to keep a cool head in a moment of excitement such as that, though they may be fair marksmen at other times. I have no doubt that, had the brute been wounded only, one at least of our party would have suffered owing to their want of coolness, as for some seconds after their shots we could not see anything beyond the barrels of our guns on account of the smoke. The carcass was then, after some difficulty, brought out of the jungle and carried along the railway line to Bandar, and from there carted in triumph to Rawang, followed by a large and excited crowd. The man-eater was a tigress measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in height, and had a beautiful skin. In conclusion, I may mention that about the same time that the brute was killed, another man (a Malay) was carried off not far from the place, so that there can be little doubt that there is more than one man-eating tiger in the district."

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

A LITTLE more than a year ago—on the 3rd of February, 1894—the Bishop of the Diocese officiated at the service on the occasion of the British Resident, Mr. W. H. Treacher, c.m.g., laying the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and an account of the proceedings, together with a description of the building, was given in No. 11 of Vol. II. of the *Selangor Journal*, and later on, with No. 20, we issued a perspective sketch of the proposed Church. On Saturday, the 9th instant, at about 8.30 a.m., the Service of Consecration was held, in the presence of a large and representative congregation. Bishop Hose and Archdeacon Perham (who had arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the previous Thursday evening) were received at the Church by the Acting British Resident, Mr. J. P. Rodger, the Rev. F. W. Haines, A. R. Venning, Churchwarden, the choir (in surplices), and some of the principal residents of Kuala Lumpur; the Chaplain having read the petition praying that the building might be consecrated, the procession moved up the Church, and, upon the Bishop taking his seat, Mr. Rodger presented to him the deed of grant, Archdeacon Perham, as Registrar, afterwards reading the Act of Consecration, and the service then proceeded. An excellent account of the event is given in the *Singapore Free Press*, of the 12th instant, from which we quote a description of the interior. By some oversight, however, as a correspondent points out in a letter published elsewhere, a curious omission occurs, inasmuch as neither the Architect, Mr. A. C. Norman, nor the Contractor, Mr. W. Nicholas, are mentioned. As the writer of the letter points out, both these gentlemen have earned the thanks of the community for their work in this connection.

"Internally the Church presents a very homelike appearance. The walls are coloured a gray stone tint, the mouldings and door and

window dressings having the same buff tint as on the outside. The nave has an open timbered roof, plain but of good proportions, and is of merbau, the ceiling being of seriah, and the effect of the two woods when stained and varnished is really good. The roof of the chancel is of rather ornamental appearance, though practically it is of the same design as that of the nave, the cause of the difference in effect being due to the meeting of half trusses of hip in one cluster. The chancel is lighted by three long lancet windows, filled with stained glass, one in each of the sides of the apsidal end.

"The altar, which is raised seven steps above the floor of the nave, is covered with a "baldacchino" of very plain design, made of merbau and seriah. It consists of a trefoiled gable canopy surmounted by a large cross and supported on a cluster of shafts at each of the four corners. Across the back of the "baldacchino" a red curtain is hung, and the whole has rather a good effect, the cross on the re-table shewing up well against the curtain. During the ceremony of consecration the altar was covered with a most beautiful altar frontal. On the south side of the altar is the credence table.

"Perhaps the most striking of all are the priest's desk and choir stalls. The ends are of merbau and of elaborate design filled with traceried panels and have carved poppyheads. The front of the stalls and desks are filled in with moulded panels and open tracery made of seriah, the colours of the two woods shewing up well. On the south side is the organ chamber, but unfortunately as yet there is no organ and for the present the large arched opening for the organ is filled in by a screen with the harmonium in front. The pulpit is at the north-west angle of the Church; it is octagonal in plan, corbelled out with a heavy and rich moulded corbel from a cluster of four circular shafts with moulded caps and bases. The sides of the octagon are filled with quatrefoiled sunk panels and the whole is coloured pure white. The pulpit is approached by steps from the chancel which is divided from the nave by a low dwarf wall, which it is hoped will soon be surmounted by an ornamental wrought iron chancel rail and gates.

"The nave is, of course, less elaborate in design. The principal feature of this part of the building is ample provision for ventilation, each bay containing a large door opening on to a wide verandah or ambulatory; these will always be open during service. The seating is very plain and substantial. As in the chancel, the ends are of merbau but of a much less pretentious design, the only attempt at elaboration being the fronts of the two first seats, one of which is the Resident's. The font is placed at the west end close to the main entrance."

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LOCAL SPORT.

F IRED, evidently, by the successful meetings just brought to a conclusion in Perak and Penang, the Sungei Ujong Gymkhana Club have decided to hold a Race Meeting in April, about Easter time. The programme has not yet been published, but I believe amongst other events will be included a handicap for all horses, another

for 13.3 ponies, a selling race for ditto, a selling race for horses of the roadster class and a race for galloways. The prize money will, I believe, amount to about \$3,000, with sweepstakes added to most of the races. The stakes, I hear, will be guaranteed by several members of the Club, so that owners may enter without any misgivings and need not, as happened before the last meeting, wire to the Hon. Secretary to know, provided they sent horses up, what guarantee they had that the advertised money would be forthcoming.

I am afraid that, at all events for this meeting, Selangor will have to sit down and watch the fun, as owing to the uncertainty which has existed for some time as to what action the authorities would take with regard to allowing professionals to ride on our course, none of the members of this Club have thought it good enough to invest in race-horseflesh. We may, however, have a representative in *Dorothy* for the roadster class as Mr. Cumming is giving her regular work, the same gentleman has also purchased a 13.3 pony named *Macgregor*, who may be entered for one of the pony races; *Atalanta* and *The Crock* may also be entered for the same race as *Dorothy*, as they are both being regularly hacked about by their respective owners, but, as far as I know, have done no work on the course.

The Committee of the Gymkhana Club have at last received an answer from Singapore in reply to their request that professionals should be allowed to ride here. H.E. the Governor clearly states that on no account will professionals be allowed to ride on any course in Selangor which is under Government control, and further, that the Club must continue to pay the yearly rent of \$225 for the Grand Stand erected by the Government. On going into the matter the Committee came to the conclusion that it is absolutely impossible to run Gymkhanas here excepting at a loss, and this being the case there were only three alternatives to be put before the General Meeting: (1) to liquidate the Club; (2) to keep the Course, paying rent out of the credit balance until better times came or circumstances altered; (3) to start a new Turf Club. The great objection to the latter course was that no suitable land near the town was thought to be procurable; but I am glad to be able to state that a most excellent racecourse site has since then been found only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kuala Lumpur, the land being private property. No opposition need be feared from Government, so that in a very short time we may reasonably hope that the Selangor Turf Club will be an accomplished fact. I shall expect in another year or so to see all the best horses in the Colony assembled here to run for the Selangor Derby.—THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee, in presenting their second Annual Report, are glad to be able to state that during the year 1894 six new estates and eleven new members were enrolled upon the books of the Association, whilst the figures in attached statistics show an increase

of 1,713 acres under cultivation and of 772 labourers of all nationalities employed on estates. As in 1893, returns have not been received from four estates, but allowing for this and for the fact that the above figures are inclusive of a tapioca estate of 800 acres owned by a Chinese Towkay who this year joined the Association, it would nevertheless appear that some 1,000 acres of coffee have been opened up and over 500 more labourers employed on estates during 1894.

This result cannot be considered as other than highly satisfactory and indicative of the rapidly growing importance and popularity of the planting enterprise. There is every reason to believe, moreover, that on almost all of the already established estates considerable further extensions are to be made in 1895, and that several entirely new properties will be opened up in Klang, Ulu Langat and other districts.

The great fall in silver, added to the more than proportionate rise in coffee, which at the close of the year was quoted at about \$45 per pikul, offers intending investors a most favourable opportunity for bringing in their capital, and stamps the industry as one which, at the present moment, appears well worthy of attention.

Your Committee regret that they are not in a position to give you estimates of crops for 1895, several proprietors of estates being unwilling that these particulars should be published. It is worthy of note, as showing that confidence in coffee is not confined to Europeans, that during the past year a very large area has been planted in coffee all over the State by Javanese, Malays and Chinese. In fact, so much coffee is now being actually gathered by natives in the District of Klang, that a Coffee Curing Company has been started there by Mr. Hüttenbach, and it is understood that the Manager, Mr. Gibson, has on many occasions been offered more coffee than he could possibly put through.

Your Committee desire to draw your particular attention to the fact that no less than five large employers of labour, have, as expressly provided for in Rule IV., now joined the Association. We also number amongst our members, the head of the Tamil community, Mr. K. Tambusamy Pillai, and a representative Chinese Towkay, both of whom in addition to being large employers of labour are also owners of estates.

It is hoped that by strong combination of this nature, the Association may soon acquire a status which will ensure to us a more deliberate consideration of our representations to the Government than we have hitherto succeeded in obtaining.

At a general meeting held on 17th February, it was unanimously decided to invite Mr. A. R. Venning, an old Ceylon planter himself, and at present the employer of a number of Javanese in the Government Gardens, to become an honorary member of the Association. In the letter of acceptance which was received from him, Mr. Venning intimated that he was still as deeply interested in planting as ever, and particularly in planting operations in Selangor, and your Committee feel sure that Mr. Venning's attendance at our meetings.

besides ensuring to us his active assistance when such is possible, will go far to convince at least one member of the Government that the Association endeavours on all occasions to conduct its discussions in a moderate and fair spirit.

In the early part of the year, Sir Charles Mitchell assumed the reins of office and with the advent of our new Governor came several drastic alterations in the terms of land tenure; an *ad valorem* export duty of one and a half per cent. on all coffee was also levied.

Forest land in the District of Klang, which has for some time attracted the attention of planters, is no longer to be obtained except at auction sale, and quit-rents throughout the State have been raised from 25 cents to 50 cents per acre. The Klang blocks to be sold in the early part of 1895 have all been surveyed by Government and, in addition, the construction of leading canals for drainage purposes has been promised. The Government have thus shown a desire to help the investing public over several initial difficulties, and the result of the sales will be a good indication as to how far these innovations commend themselves. It has been stated that in future not more than 320 acres will be granted to any one applicant except by right of purchase at auction sale, but your Committee, whilst recommending that a definite assurance should be obtained from the Government upon this point, have reasons to believe that a much larger area can still be obtained outside the Klang District, upon application to the Governor through the Resident.

Selangor has, during the past year, also seen a change of Residents, Mr. J. P. Rodger having arrived in October to act for Mr. W. Hood Treacher. In his reply to the letter of welcome which your Committee addressed to him on behalf of the Association, Mr. Rodger expressed himself as much pleased to find, on his return to the State, that our Association had become established and hoped that as a body we might be of much assistance to the State and that our relations with the Government might always be of a friendly and cordial nature. This sentiment is one which your Committee feel assured every member will heartily reciprocate; at the same time, it is a matter of regret that where complete union and combination are so essential to success, there are still a few planters in the State who hold aloof, and whilst participating to the full in any good which may result from the formation of the Association, still do not join.

Meetings.—During the year 1894, four general meetings and ten Committee meetings have been held, all of which were well attended.

Alterations in Land Code.—An endeavour was made, culminating in a petition to H.E. the Governor, to bring about certain alterations in the Land Code, but altogether without success, and it is now on record that the Government declines to guarantee to planters any sort of privacy or freedom from outside interference at the hands of miners, who may desire to work tin on the planters' land, though all the planter asks for is the option of working the tin himself. It was also represented that there was no adequate provision in the Code for

the equitable assessment of land acquired by Government for public purposes, but although the Chief Magistrate, who is not, and is never likely to be an expert, has the absolute right to award any sum he chooses for land so acquired, irrespective of the assessors' valuation, and although the owner of the land has no right of appeal against his award, unless it be for \$1,000 or less, still the Government is of opinion that such an entirely one-sided arrangement is equitable to all parties. It can only be hoped that the time is not far distant when the cultivation of coffee may fairly claim to be as important an industry to the State as tin-mining is now, and that the occasion may never arise which will justify any accusation that private land has been acquired by the Government at other than a fair and just valuation.

Alteration in Regulation XIV. of 1892.—This Regulation does not give the employer whose coolies are under a verbal contract with him any right to detain his coolies until their debts are paid off, after the usual month's notice is completed, and it was asked that labourers under such verbal contracts should be compelled to pay or work off their advances before leaving their employers' service. This request the Government refused, and steps are now about to be taken to ascertain particulars in connection with written contracts, which the Regulation more definitely covers.

Discharge Ticket System.—The frequent cases of desertion on the part of coolies who wish to shirk the responsibility of paying off their debts having been the cause of much annoyance and loss to employers, it was decided to ask the Government to exercise some restraint over the movements of these individuals by enforcing the issue of certificates of discharge on the part of employers, and making it compulsory that a cooly seeking employment should be necessarily in possession of such a certificate before obtaining work. To meet the case of new comers it was suggested that they should be supplied with certificates of arrival at ports of debarkation. But though there is not a single employer of labour in the State, either official or unofficial, who is not altogether in favour of the introduction of some such system, your Committee regrets to say that beyond acknowledging receipt of the Hon. Secretary's letter on the subject, the Government has taken no steps in the matter.

Recruiting of Labour by Government.—It was ascertained that Government recruits no labour from India, but is dependent upon local supply for the performance of the large and important works on which the Tamil cooly is so extensively employed, and it was felt that to this fact was mainly due the high and steadily rising rates which employers have been forced to pay. It was also felt to be a great hardship, that Government had not in any way supported their own indentured immigration scheme by themselves importing labourers under indentures from India, and that planters should be the sole importers of labour at the risk of their coolies being attracted away by the prospect of being able to get higher wages elsewhere. Though the annexed returns show an appreciable increase for the year in the number of Tamil coolies employed on estates, still the demand for

this class of labour is far in excess of the supply, and your Committee is strongly of opinion that every possible effort should be made to establish a connection with one or more labour agencies in India, and to advertise at "the Coast" that liberal wages are being paid over here for free Indian coolies. With every prospect of great extensions in the near future and an utterly inadequate supply of labour, the outlook is very serious, and now more than ever it behoves, not merely planters, but all employers of Tamil labour, to combine and do their utmost to avert what is not merely a threatened, but a very real and imminent danger.

Petition Writers.—Several members having complained of the annoyance to which they had been subjected at the hands of petition writers, it was pointed out to the Government how numerous these people were becoming, and it was asked that licenses might only be issued to educated and respectable men. Your Committee, however, are unaware whether the representation has had any effect.

Admission of Lawyers.—An appeal was made to the Government to admit a limited number of lawyers of position and standing to practise in the Courts of Selangor, but a curt refusal was the only result. Your Committee, however, feel assured that ere long the voice of public opinion will make itself so unmistakeably heard, that the Native States will either be granted a Court of Appeal, or lawyers will be allowed to practise. The utter stagnation in the Selangor Courts at present and the enormous accumulation of arrears are in themselves sufficient evidence that some sort of relief must soon be afforded to the public.

New Associations.—Your Committee has noted with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that our sister State Sungei Ujong has also started a Planters' Association, and we would heartily invite that body to co-operate, not only with us, but with all the Native States, having the object in view of forming a powerful parent Association, whose combined representations to the Government in Singapore would carry much greater weight than those of a single body could ever be expected to do.

Finance.—Your Committee has the pleasure to announce that the substantial balance of \$293.83 stands to the credit of the Association at the end of the year 1894, and is arrived at as follows:—

Subscriptions paid to end of 1894	...	...	\$335.00
" due	...	...	50.00

		...	\$385.00
Cost of stationery, postage, printing, etc.	...	...	91.17

Balance at credit	...	...	\$293.83

E. V. CAREY, *Chairman.*

F. M. PORCHER, *Hon. Secretary.*

STATISTICS OF ESTATES IN SELANGOR.

Names of Estates.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Labour.			Total.
		Tamil.	Chinese.	Malays and Javanese.	
1 The Mount	100	58	—	—	58
2 Tremelbye	110	60	—	—	60
3 New Amherst	403	202	—	60	262
4 Glenmarie	85	20	8	10	38
5 Setapak Dale	150	61	—	—	61
6 Wardieburn	150	100	—	—	100
7 Enterprise	62	20	8	10	38
8 Selangor	50	15	—	15	30
9 Batu	100	40	—	14	54
10 Klang Gates	95	77	—	—	77
11 Kent	142	111	—	—	111
12 Nganda	40	—	—	—	—
13 Weld's Hill	171	150	—	—	150
14 Lowlands	60	No Return			—
15 Klang Estate	130	4	—	60	64
16 Batu Unjor	54	—	—	42	42
17 Inchi Kenneth	100	—	—	25	25
18 Ebor *	—	—	—	—	—
19 Beverlac *	—	—	—	—	—
20 Aberscross *	—	—	—	—	—
21 Batu Caves *	—	—	—	—	—
22 Tapioca Estate	800	20	165	18	203
Hawthornden †	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln †	—	—	—	—	—
22 Totals	2,802	938	181	254	1,373
16 Returns for 1893	1,089	465	48	88	601
6 Increase in 1894	1,713	473	133	166	772

* No returns received.

† These estates do not belong to the Association and have sent in no returns.

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MALAY CUSTOMS IN SOUTHERN SELANGOR.

II.—INVOCATION OF THE PADI SPIRITS.

IN Vol. 18 of the *Journal* of the R.A.S., S.B. (1886), appeared an interesting article by Mr. A. W. O'Sullivan entitled "Ceremonies at Seed Time," which suggested to me the task of collecting these incantations for the purpose of comparison. At the *Kampung*

of Bukit Ibul (Labu), where the Malays are mostly I believe of Menangkabau origin, one of the Padi Pawangs gave me the following information.

“Once upon a time, at the house of a great Raja in the country of Menangkabau, there arose a quarrel between Si Padi (Rice) and Si Mas (Gold), Si Padi saying to Si Mas ‘Which of us has more weight with our master?’ And Si Mas replied that there was no doubt that he himself had more weight. Therefore Si Padi was angered, and left the house, leaving behind only one small bag of rice which was tied to a beam. But as time went on the great Raja became poor again, because he had no Padi to grow. Therefore the great Raja set out to bring Si Padi back again and this is the invocation with which he sought to bring Si Padi back to his house:—

‘Hei Padi, aku tahu
Mula asal angkau jadi,
Buah Kelubi * asal 'kau jadi,
Datang deri Shurga dibawa
Nabi Adam dengan Hawa
Ka-bukit Kaf.’”

Which may be translated—

Hey, Padi, I know the origin from which thou springest. The Kelubi fruit was the origin from which thou springest. Descending from Heaven thou wert brought by the Prophet Adam and Eve to the mountains of Kaf.

“And Si Padi returned forthwith unto the great Raja, and when the great Raja was about to sow his rice he called upon Si *Dengomala*, Si *Dangsaru*, and Si *Dangsani*,† and during the sowing he repeated the following incantation:

‘Assalam aleikum ibu aku Bumi;
Assalam aleikum Bapa aku Langit;
‘Nak ber-tanam Si Dengomala dengan Si Dangsani;
Jangan rosak binasa-kan,
Dalam lima bulan ka-anam
Sahya datang meng-ambil balik.’”

Which may be translated:—

Peace be with you: my mother is the Earth;
Peace be with you: my Father is the Sky;
I wish to bury Si Dengomala and Si Dangsani;
Do them no harm nor seath;
Within five months or six
I will come and receive them back.

* Buah Kelubi: not mentioned by Mr. O'Sullivan. Kelubi is said to be another name for the *asam paya*: the other version which I give has *Buah Khaldi*, q.v.

† Captain Low's version, quoted by Mr. O'Sullivan, has Si Dengomala and Si Dengomali (probably two forms of one name). In the version now given Si Dangsaru is the Father and Si *Dangomala* the Mother, and Si Dangsani (Padi) is their child. I should much like to see some explanation of the origin of these names, which probably date back to pre-Mohammedan time and have an Indian ring. All three are said to have issued from the Buah Kelubi.

The foregoing is varied and supplemented in one or two points by some very similar invocations which were repeated to me by Unku Said of Sungei Ujong. "When the seed is about to be sown (meny-emei) the Pawang repeats the following invocation addressed to the Padi Spirit:

'Lagi di-dalam Shurga
Ber-nama Buah Khaldi,
Sampei ka-dunya ber-nama buah Sëri, tenyang Sëri,
'Kan peng-hidup anak-anak Adam
Tumbuh di-tanah Menang, di-menang-kan Allah
Tumbuh di-tanah sakti, di-sakti-kan Allah,
Jangan rosak jangan binasa-kan
Buah Sëri, tonyang Sëri,
Kerna apa sebab sudah bersumpah
Di-bukit Sa-guntong Mahabëru,*
Kalau 'kau rosak-kan,
'Kau di-makan sumpah,
Di-makan besi Kawi,
Di-timpa daulat ampat penjuru a'alam ;
Sidik-ku sidik-lah aku
Dengan berkat la illah ha illallah
Mohamed rasul lillah.'

Which may be roughly translated as follows:—

"Whilst yet in Paradise thy name was the Khaldi Fruit,† but on reaching the earth thou wert named the Sëri Fruit, and Husk of the Sëri Fruit, destined to be the sustainer of the sons of Adam. Thou growest in the land of Menang,‡ and wert made victorious (over thy foes) by Allah. Now thou growest in vigorous soil, be made vigorous by Allah. Do no spite or scath, unto the Sëri Fruit and Husk of the Sëri Fruit, because of the curse which was pronounced at the Hill of Sa Guntong Mahabëru; if thou doest spite or scath, thou shalt be smitten with the curse, smitten with the steel of Kawi,§ crushed by the Majesty of the four corners of the universe. Bless me, O give me thy blessing, with the benediction 'There is no God but God, and Mohammed is the Apostle of God.'"

When the reaping is about to commence the following verses are seven times repeated:

"Ku' semangat anak aku
Mari-lah pulang ka-rumah aku !

* Bukit Saguntong Mahabëru : Guntong means a swampy hollow between hills; Mahabëru is of course the mountain alluded to in the story of Sang Sapurba in the Sejarah Melayu, and points to Hindu influence.

† Khaldi : this is rather a crux, as my informant told me that *Khaldi* meant (by a curious coincidence) what we are accustomed to designate "Adam's Apple." Possibly the correct name is "Khalala" (given in the preceding version), but I should like to see a more conclusive explanation. The Sëri Fruit may in an ordinary sense of *Sëri* or *Sri*, and be given as a euphemistic title to padi, but its referents are strangely of "Ceres" the Goddess of Grain.

‡ The land of Menang : possibly an allusion to the land of "Menangkabau," vide the story of the Raja Besar already given.

§ Kawi : I have not yet found out what this refers to.

Per-janji-an Kita sudah sampei.
 Jangan kena Panas,
 Jangan kena Angin,
 Jangan di-gigit nyamok,
 Jangan di-gigit agas kemus."

Which may be translated :—

Ho! Shade of my Child,
 Come thou and return to my house.
 Our agreement has reached (its term);
 Fear not the Heat,
 Fear not the Wind,
 Fear not the bites of Mosquitoes,
 Fear not the bites of Sandflies and Midges.

When the jungle is first cleared for the forming of a new "Padi Swamp," importance is attached to the invocation of certain mythical personages who may have probably been the deities of the Malay in the pre-Mohammedan epoch. These the Pawang should invoke by name as follows :—

Toh Mentala Guru! *
 Sarajah (? Si Raja) Guru!
 Gempitar A'lam!
 Sarajah (? Si Raja) Malek!

All that I can find out about Toh Mentala (here called Toh Petala Guru) is that he was the all-powerful spirit who took the place of "Allah" before the advent of Mohammedanism, a spirit so powerful that he could restore the dead to life, and to whom all prayers were addressed. His name is still said to be preserved among the genuine "Orang Laut." I may add another, "Toh Kemálul Hakim," who was the "Great Physician:" and yet another, "Malim Karimun," who was equally famed for his healing skill. It is said that in those days, there was no death, so great was their skill, and it was only when Mohammed came that death began. After calling the above-mentioned spirits (or deities) by name the incantation proceeds :—

Marilah ber-sama-sama dengan aku,
 Aku handak meminta' tempat ini,
 Pergilah angkau ka-bukit Siamang Biru,
 Tujoh lorah, tujoh permatang,
 Tujoh antarau tempat aku,
 Menge-niah-kan Hantu Sheitan."

Which may be translated :—

Come hither in company with me,
 I desire to petition for this place.
 Go thou to the Hill of the Blue Ape.

* These four titles are said to refer to four different deities, but I see no reason why the next two should not be merely epithets of Toh Mentala, and indeed line 2 seems to point to this, e.g., King and Teacher; Shaker of the Earth. Karimun clearly points to the Orang Laut.

Note.—Since my writing the above my informant declares that the *Khaldi* fruit was the identical fruit which Adam ate, and which (no doubt) stuck in his throat and gave rise to the phrase Adam's apple (the corresponding expression to Buah *Khaldi*); and that the apple (or apples?) eaten by Eve went further down and became her breasts.

The foregoing is varied and supplemented in one or two points by some very similar invocations which were repeated to me by Unku Said of Sungei Ujong. "When the seed is about to be sown (meny-emei) the Pawang repeats the following invocation addressed to the Padi Spirit:

'Lagi di-dalam Shurga
Ber-nama Buah Khaldi,
Sampei ka-dunya ber-nama buah Sëri, tenyang Sëri,
'Kan peng-hidup anak-anak Adam
Tumboh di-tanah Menang, di-menang-kan Allah
Tumboh di-tanah sakti, di-sakti-kan Allah,
Jangan rosak jangan binasa-kan
Buah Sëri, tonyang Sëri,
Kerna apa sebab sudah bersumpah
Di-bukit Sa-guntong Mahabëru,*
Kalau 'kau rosak-kan,
'Kau di-makan sumpah,
Di-makan besi Kawi,
Di-timpa daulat ampat penjuru a'alam ;
Sidik-ku sidik-lah aku
Dengan berkat la illah ha illallah
Mohamed rasul lillah.'"

Which may be roughly translated as follows :—

"Whilst yet in Paradise thy name was the Khaldi Fruit,† but on reaching the earth thou wert named the Sëri Fruit, and Husk of the Sëri Fruit, destined to be the sustainer of the sons of Adam. Thou grewest in the land of Menang,‡ and wert made victorious (over thy foes) by Allah. Now thou grewest in vigorous soil, be made vigorous by Allah. Do no spite or scath, unto the Sëri Fruit and Husk of the Sëri Fruit, because of the curse which was pronounced at the Hill of Sa Guntong Mahabëru; if thou doest spite or scath, thou shalt be smitten with the curse, smitten with the steel of Kawi,§ crushed by the Majesty of the four corners of the universe. Bless me, O give me thy blessing, with the benediction 'There is no God but God, and Mohammed is the Apostle of God.'"

When the reaping is about to commence the following verses are seven times repeated :—

"Ku! semangat anak aku
Mari-lah pulang ka-rumah aku !

* Bukit Saguntong Mahabëru : Guntong means a swampy hollow between hills; Mahabëru is of course the mountain alluded to in the story of Sang Saperba in the Sejarah Malaya, and points to Hindu influence.

† Khaldi : this is rather a crux, as my informant told me that *Khaldi* meant (by a curious coincidence) what we are accustomed to designate "Adam's Apple." Possibly the correct name is "Kelubi" (given in the preceding version), but I should like to see a more conclusive explanation. The Sëri Fruit may mean the Blessed Fruit (in the ordinary sense of *Sëri* or *Sri*), and be given as a euphonious title to padi, but it reminds one strangely of "Ceres" the Goddess of Grain.

‡ The land of Menang: possibly an allusion to the land of "Menangkabau," *vide* the story of the Raja Besar already given.

§ Kawi : I have not yet found out what this refers to.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Acting Resident and the State Engineer visited Bentong last week, being met there by the Captain China, Yap Kwan Seng, Towkay Lok Yew, and other leading towkays interested in mining. The development of that locality was the object in view. We hope to be able to quote further particulars from the Captain China's report in the next *Journal*.

LAST Saturday the Acting Resident and Chief Surveyor drove through to Serendah. The road, with the exception of a short section between the 9th and 12th miles, is in excellent order and offers a contrast to its condition some years ago, which is highly creditable to the Engineer in charge of it.

MR. VANE has been appointed State Auditor, Perak, a well-earned promotion on which he is to be congratulated. He will be a great loss to the service of this State. Rumour has it that Mr. Trotter, from Sungei Ujong, will take his place.

LORD CAIENS is expected by the next *Sappho* on a visit to the State, with sport in view.

MR. C. R. HANSON, Resident Engineer for Perak, was in Kuala Lumpur for a few days last week to confer with Mr. Watkins on the question of railway rates.

MR. G. W. WELMAN expects to leave Singapore for the South of France on about the 12th inst.—Mr. Percy Stephenson, of Beverlac Estate, Klang, and Ebor Estate, Batu Tiga, sailed for Europe on the 26th ultimo. Mr. Stephenson, who came out in 1883, expects to be back by the end of the year; Mr. W. Stephenson, one of the pioneer planters of Selangor, will be in charge here during the absence of his brother.—Mr. A. J. W. Watkins goes home on leave at the end of the month; he will be back in Selangor by the beginning of October.—Mr. J. E. Hall, who has been managing the local branch of Howarth, Erskine, Limited, since October, returned to Singapore on Wednesday last, his place being taken by Mr. G. Shepherd, a former manager.—Mr. A. T. D. Berrington returned last Saturday from his trip to Ceylon, apparently much better for the change.—Mr. W. Walsh, who left for Australia in October last, has returned to Kuala Lumpur. It is very probable that he will resume his duties as Surveyor, Selangor Government Railway.

of the Masonic Hall, Kuala Lumpur, on Monday last, the 4th inst. A very pleasant evening was spent by the brethren after Lodge, the occasion being a supper, given in honour of W. Bro. Watkins prior to his departure for Europe on leave. Although it is not probable that W. Bro. Watkins will leave until the end of the month, it is not likely that he will be able to attend Lodge again before he goes, and so advantage was taken of the opportunity of wishing him Godspeed and a pleasant journey. W. Bro. Sanderson in proposing the toast of the evening gave a short history of Read Lodge from the date of its inauguration and referred to the very valuable services which W. Bro. Watkins had rendered on the day when he came forward as one of its founders and the present time, and expressed the hope that his connection with the Lodge might long continue. The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm and with musical honours. In replying to the toast W. Bro. Sanderson declared that the services he had given to the cause of Masonry in Selangor were nothing compared with what he would have had them to have been: the interest he had taken in the Lodge, from the time when it numbered but a very few members to the present day, when its membership was something like fifty, had never abated, and he assured the brethren that it never would abate, and he thanked them for the honour they had done him and for their great cordiality, brotherly love and good wishes. He then proposed the health of the Master of the Lodge, R. W. Bro. Read, and spoke of the many substantial kindnesses that the Lodge had been the recipient of at his hands, referring more especially to a donation of \$100 just received from R. W. Bro. Read towards the "Read Benevolent Fund." The W. M. then proposed the toast of "The Visitors," coupled with the name of Bro. A. R. Venning, and the toast of "Sweethearts and Wives of Masons," proposed by Bro. Carpmael, brought the evening to a close. Among the visitors present were Bros. R. Allen and G. Mousley, of Singapore, and Bros. A. R. Venning, H. F. Bellamy, A. C. Newman, G. Shepherd and L. C. Bell, of Kuala Lumpur.

Two very beautiful altar bags have been presented to St. Mary's Church by Lady Mitchell; they are made of white figured satin and were made especially for Mrs. Merwether, of Singapore. A very handsome altar cloth has been given by Mr. A. R. Venning; a carved altar cross presented by Mr. Donaldson, of Singapore, and a green altar frontal. The Hon. Secretary acknowledges the following subscriptions to the Church (including 2nd donation), \$10.

St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur.—
 Morning Service, 8 a.m.
 Morning Service or Litany, 8.30 a.m.
 Morning Service, 9.30 a.m.
 Evening Service, 5 p.m.

Holydays—Evensong and Sermon at 5.30 p.m.

The new Church is open daily for private prayer and meditation from 8 to 10 a.m.

On the 1st Sunday in the month the Chaplain is absent at Klang or elsewhere: there is on that Sunday evening, as a rule, no evening service at St. Mary's, Kuala Lumpur.

THE next meeting of the Church Work Association will be held on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, at the Parsonage, at 5 p.m.

FOR some few months past there have been rumours, culminating in an official report published in the *Perak Gazette*, of a newly-discovered pass into Pahang *via* Ulu Bernam, which offered special facilities for the extension of the railway into Pahang. Mr. Watkins, the Resident Engineer, has journeyed through the pass and reports:—“I have visited the pass in the main range at the source of the Bernam River and find that it does not command a suitable route on which to take a railway into Pahang. It has not, in my opinion, or, so far as I can ascertain, any particular advantages over the other passes into Pahang which have already been examined and reported on by me, and it is much higher and more difficult of access than any of them. I place the height of the pass at approximately 4,000 ft.; this has been deduced from the mean corrected readings of three aneroid barometers and one boiling-point thermometer. A line could, of course, be taken across at a much lower level than this by tunnelling; but even in this case the pass cannot be compared with that at Ulu Semangko, the source of the Selangor River, which is some 1,500 ft. lower and which can be crossed at a still lower level by tunnelling. The Ulu Bernam Pass lies to the north-east-by-north of Tanjong Malim, at the source of the Bernam River, and is about 18 miles distant from that township by track, but probably not much more than half the distance in a direct line. The distance from the pass to Raub by the track I followed I should place at 31 miles, thus making the whole distance from Tanjong Malim to Raub 49 miles. The valley leading to the pass on the Selangor side of the range is fairly easy of access, but on the Pahang side it is extremely steep and in many places precipitous, and it would be a matter of much difficulty to select a feasible line. On the Selangor side, allowing that, say, 500 ft. could be cut off the height by tunnelling and that it is possible to obtain a distance of 18 miles on which to grade down, even then the gradient would approximate 1 in 20. I do not recommend a survey of this pass being made as its height precludes its being compared with the passes through Ginting Bedai, Ginting Simpah, Ginting Batchit, or Ulu Semangko, all of which are much lower.”

THE Committee of the Selangor Rifle Association have fixed Saturday, 24th instant, at 3 p.m., and Sunday, 25th instant, at 7 a.m. (optional), for the first of the four quarterly competitions for the Quay Guan Hin Cup. The handicap has already been published.

THE Perak Club Committee, through their Hon. Secretary, Colonel R. S. F. Walker, c.m.g., has invited the Selangor Club to send an Eleven to play cricket in Taiping at Whitsuntide, Monday and Tuesday, 3rd and 4th of June. There is some talk of a cricket team from Selangor visiting Seremban during the Easter Holidays.

ON Saturday evening, March 2nd, an extraordinary general meeting of the Gymkhana Club was held at the Selangor Club, Captain Syers took the chair and the meeting was well attended. The object of the meeting was to discuss the action to be taken by the Club on a letter from Government to the effect that no professionals should be allowed to ride on the course. It having been pointed out that the Club could not afford to compete with other Clubs in the Native States in holding meetings which would attract entries from the neighbouring States and Straits Settlements, and that the small Gymkhana meetings could only be held at a decided loss to the Club, it was decided unanimously that the Gymkhana Club be dissolved, and a letter written to Government by the Secretary to the effect that the race course would not be required after 11th March, the date on which the five years' contract between the Club and Government came to an end. After some discussion as to the formation of a new Club, the meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE *Singapore Free Press* says:—"We have repeatedly invited the Native States to have exhibited in the Singapore Hotels placards (illustrated with photographs if possible) giving the traveller some inducement to visit the States, and see their progress for himself. Statistics, information about terms on which land can be had, means of communication, railway and steamer time tables and fares, places and features of general interest, facilities to visitors and public accommodation in the way of hotels, boarding-houses and rest-houses. For want of that Selangor remains yet free from the presence of American heiresses who do not yet know of the fine qualities of the Selangor planter and District Officer and pass through Singapore on the common uneventful globe-trotter track. Will somebody in the Native States just run a pin into the right person, and then tell him what to do?"

THE Petaling Coffee Company's capital is fixed at \$100,000, more than half of which has been already agreed to be taken up. Shares are of the value of \$100, \$20 payable on allotment, and not more than \$25 in any one year. The object of the company is to acquire about 2,000 acres of coffee land at Petaling. The railway passes right through the property, which on one side is bounded by the river. The purchase price is \$20,000, all in shares, and the vendor, Mr. W. W. Bailey, has further taken up 50 shares. Mr. H. Payne-Gallwey is the Secretary, *pro tem.*, while the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are to be the Bankers. Messrs. T. C. Bogaardt, W. A. Cadell and A. S. Murray are Directors, with Mr. W. W. Bailey as Managing Director.

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY EXTENSION TO
SUNGEI BESI.

ON Thursday, the 28th ultimo, the railway extension to Sungei Besi was opened by the Acting Resident, Mr. J. P. Rodger, with but little formality and even less speechifying. The Resident Engineer, Mr. A. J. W. Watkins, had issued invitations to proceed by a special train, timed to leave Kuala Lumpur Station at 4 p.m., and at that hour the passenger station in town presented a very gay appearance, a large number of ladies having accepted the invitation to be present at the opening; among other visitors was Mr. C. R. Hanson, M.I.C.E., Resident Engineer for Railways, Perak. It was close on half-past four before the train steamed out of the station, apparently leaving on the platform some visitors who were unable to find accommodation. A stop was made at Pudo Station, where a silver staff, with ebony handle ornamented with carved ivory, was presented to Mr. Rodger, who, in accordance with the regulations for working by the staff and ticket system, then gave the order for the train to proceed along the new track. A short halt was made at Salak, to enable the visitors to see the station, and the train proceeded on to Sungei Besi, which was reached shortly before 5 o'clock. Upon the party alighting at the station, Mr. Watkins, in a few words, asked the Acting Resident to declare the extension and station open to traffic, and Mr. Rodger, in doing so, said that it afforded him much pleasure to be present, and trusted that extensions in other directions would also be carried out. A move was then made to the Sungei Besi Rest House, which is quite close to the Station, where refreshments were provided. It was a very bright afternoon, in fact a trifle too brilliant, and several of the visitors took the opportunity of looking round the town. It has the appearance of a busy, flourishing mining centre, and like all mining centres presents a grand field for a Sanitary Board to work at. We believe, the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board is taking the place in hand. There is a fine iron market, which is much disfigured by the want of awnings, old sacks and kajangs being hung up in lieu of them. Upon walking through the market we were reminded of a paragraph in Mr. Robson's monthly report which appeared in the last *Gazette*. "On returning to Klang at 4 p.m. had everything cleared out of the market, and the whole place thoroughly washed out by the aid of the fire engine." Something of the kind is sadly wanted in Sungei Besi Market. The ringing of the platform bell, and repeated whistling of the engine, however, warned the wandering visitors it was time to be "on board," and at about 6.30 the train left for Kuala Lumpur. A slight stoppage occurred on the return journey, and the Kuala Lumpur Station was reached just at dusk.

The extension opened on Thursday runs from Pudo Station to Sungei Besi, a distance of six miles, with an intermediate temporary station at Salak. When Mr. Treacher, in May, 1892, opened the extension to Pudo, he referred to a "greater thing" which he hoped the extension he was then opening would lead to, "an extension to

Sungei Besi, an important village and district, with a mining population of some 20,000 Chinese, ambitious to emulate the splendours of Kuala Lumpur." In January, 1894, the work was supposed to begin, but it was not until the middle of February that anything like a start was made; the work being placed in charge of Mr. G. H. Fox, with Mr. B. H. Crookes as an Assistant Engineer. The construction of the line, therefore, has been completed in a little over a year. The route runs, for the most part, through open country, necessitating fencing; directly after leaving Pudo Station it goes over the main road by a level crossing, and then runs more or less parallel with the road up to the 4th mile, where it takes a shorter route *via* a heavy cutting and passes the road again by another level crossing at the sixth mile. The appearance of the country until close up to Sungei Besi is not enspiriting, its whole surface being covered with mounds of white gravel from disused mines and patches of lalang, with here and there a partially dismantled bangsal. The objective point of the railway is, however, busy enough, and we hear that since the 1st instant the traffic over the extension has been heavy and continuous; that crowds have been unable to find accommodation—in the ordinary trains; and that it has been necessary to put on specials.

The original estimate for the extension was \$180,000, with an actual cost to date of opening of \$172,000; there had been 240,000 cubic yards of earthwork (of which 135,000 cubic yards were for the cutting at the 4th mile) and 1,200 cubic yards of masonry.

SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

MINUTES of a General Meeting of the Selangor Planters' Association, held on Saturday, 23rd February, at 10.30 a.m.
 Present: Mr. E. V. Carey, Chairman, Mr. F. M. Porcher, Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. B. Lake, member of Committee, and Messrs. T. Gibson, Nisson, Hurth, Innis, W. Nicholas, E. B. Skinner, M. Stonor, C. Gordon Glassford, J. Gordon Glassford, C. Meikle and W. Meikle; Mr. A. R. Venning, Hon. Member and Mr. E. B. Shaw, visitor.

I. The notice calling the meeting having been taken as read, Messrs. W. Meikle and G. Cumming were elected members of the Association.

II. Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Hurth's name, which had been omitted, was added to the names of members present at that meeting.

III. The following correspondence was read—

1. Letter from Government Secretary *re* freights and charges on coffee between Klang and Singapore. Resolved that the Hon. Secretary ascertain and supply the information asked for.

2. Letter from Mr. T. H. Hill covering statistics of comparative death rates of free and indentured labour and letter from Hon. Secretary acknowledging and thanking Mr. Hill for same. Resolved that the statistics be laid on the table for information of members.
3. Read correspondence between Hon. Secretary and Mr. A. Lutyens of Perak *re* formation of a combined Association.
4. Letter from Secretary, United Planters' Association, Southern India, Madras, asking for particulars of planting operations in Selangor. Resolved that the S.P.A.'s Annual Report for 1894 be forwarded to the Secretary U.P.A.,S.I.
5. Letter from Mr. G. L. Young of the Planters' Agency, Madras, offering to supply Selangor Planters with labour. Resolved that the Hon. Secretary communicate at once with Mr. Young on this subject.
6. Letter from Mr. C. Baxendale intimating the intention of Mr. J. H. J. Rodger, advocate and solicitor, to open an office in Kuala Lumpur. Resolved that Mr. Baxendale be thanked for his letter, and that Mr. Rodger's references be laid on the table for the information of members.
7. Correspondence between Mr. E. V. Carey and Messrs. Adamson, MacTaggart and Co., *re* Indian labour.
8. Letters to Government Secretary on the following subjects:—
 - (a) Regulation IV. of 1892 and written contracts.
 - (b) Admission of lawyers.
 - (c) 320-acre block system.
9. Letter to Messrs. Ganapathu and Co., Madras, *re* information of native labour and advertising in India.

IV. The Annual Report of 1894 was read and, on the motion of Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Lake, was adopted *nem. con.*

V. A vote of thanks to the outgoing office bearers was then proposed by Mr. Gibson seconded by Mr. Stonor and carried unanimously.

VI. On the motion of Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. C. Meikle, Mr. T. Gibson was voted to the chair *pro tem.*

VII. A ballot for office bearers for 1895 was then held with the following results:—Mr. E. V. Carey, Chairman, Mr. F. M. Porter, Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. T. Gibson, C. Meikle and E. B. Skinner, members of the Committee.

VIII. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman at 12.45.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE following programme for their Easter Meeting at Seremban has been issued by the Sungei Ujong and Jelebu Gymkhana Club:—

FIRST DAY—

1. A Selling Race for all Ponies, 13.3 and under, to be entered at a selling value of \$300. Weight per scale, 13.3 to carry 11 st. or 3 lbs. less for every $\frac{1}{4}$ in. under 13.3, with penalties and allowances. Value, \$200. Distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Entrance, \$10.
2. A Selling Race for all Horses entered at a value of \$600 and under; scale, \$600 to carry 11 st. or 5 lbs. less for every \$50 less value, with penalties and allowances. Value, \$200. Distance, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Entrance, \$10.
3. A Race for all Ponies, 13.2 and under, weight per scale, with penalties and allowances. Value, \$250. Distance, 5 furlongs. Entrance, \$10.
4. A Selling Race for all Horses, the property of Members of the Sungei Ujong or Selangor Turf Clubs. Horses entered at \$400 to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. or 5 lbs. less weight for every \$50 less value. Value \$150. Distance, R. C. Entrance, \$10.
5. A Race for all Horses, weight per scale, 10 st. 4 lbs., with penalties and allowances. Value, \$250. Distance, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Entrance, \$10.
6. A Race for all Ponies, 13 hands and under, weight per scale, 13 hands to carry 11 st., with penalties and allowances. Value, \$100, and half entries to second horse. Distance, 3 furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

SECOND DAY—

1. A Handicap on No. 1, previous day. Value, \$300. Distance, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Entrance, \$15.
2. A Handicap on No. 2, previous day. Value, \$300. Distance, R. C. Entrance, \$15.
3. A Handicap on No. 3, previous day. Value, \$500. Distance, 7 furlongs. Entrance, \$25.
4. A Handicap on No. 4, previous day. Value, \$150. Distance, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Entrance, \$10.
5. A Handicap on No. 5, previous day. Value, \$500. Distance, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Entrance, \$25.
6. A Handicap on No. 6, previous day. Value, \$100, and half entries to second horse. Distance, 5 furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

Entries close at noon on Saturday, 30th March.

CONDITIONS.—All entries must be made on forms provided by the Club, and addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Sungei Ujong and Jelebu Gymkhana Club, Sungei Ujong, in envelopes marked Entries, and be accompanied by the entrance fees. Entry forms may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries of all Race Clubs in the Straits. In the event of there being fewer than five entries or less than three starters for any race, a proportionate part of the stakes offered will be

withdrawn.—Previous winners to carry: Horses 10 lbs.; Ponies (13.3 and under) 5 lbs. extra. Professional Jockeys, other than natives, to carry 3 lbs. extra on horses, and 2 lbs. on ponies. Gentleman Riders, winners of not more than five races at recognised meetings, allowed 4 lbs. on horses, 3 lbs. on ponies. Gentlemen Riders who have never won a race at any recognised meeting, allowed 7 lbs. on horses, and 5 lbs. on ponies.



INTERVIEWS WITH CELEBRITIES.

No. III.—F. A. TOYNBEE.

REMEMBERING that Mr. F. A. Toynbee is one of the oldest planters in Selangor, it behoved me to look him up and see how it agreed with him.

Frederic Arthur Toynbee was born in the village of Nocton, near Lincoln, on the 4th of May, 1861. Having carefully worked it out on paper with the help of logarithms—afterwards kindly checked by an Australian Surveyor—I find that he is in his 34th year. "In the prime of his manhood strong," as the poet hath it (or is it the Psalmist?) He was educated at the Bedford Grammar School, as were also Messrs. Hatchell, Duhan, Talbot, J. D. Toynbee, W. G. and C. Maxwell, all of whom are well-known in Selangor. Leaving school in April, 1877, he went to the Eastern Telegraph Company's training centre at Porthcurnow, near the Land's End, and after a few months tuition in telegraphy was ordered to Gibraltar as a passed "operator" in April, 1878. This is 16 years ago, and to see him now one can hardly imagine that he has spent 16 years abroad knocking about in strange lands with many and varied occupations. One would expect a tired, worn, weather-beaten man, and not the quiet, contented-looking planter that I was interviewing. After a few months in Gibraltar he was moved to Malta, then full of Indian troops expecting to be sent up the Levant. Ordered himself to that part of the world, Mr. Toynbee joined the cable steamer *Great Northern*, in which he visited various ports in the Levant before finally leaving the ship at Salonika. After spending about six months at this interesting Turkish port—during which time his friend Colonel Syngé, who had a farm outside the town, was captured by brigands—Mr. Toynbee returned to Malta in Admiral Hornby's flag-ship, the *Alexandra*. Then came his first glimpse of the Far East, for soon after he was drafted on to Singapore in a cable steamer bound for China. After residing some time in Singapore, he was sent for a trip in the cable steamer *Sherard Osborn*, visiting Java and Port Darwin. Always moving, the next change was to Rangoon, where, after a sojourn at Elephant Point, Mr. Toynbee finally left a service in the dull monotony of whose offices he had never really had his heart.

The subject of our interview had always longed for an out-door life and was now (end of 1881) at last embarking on work which really suited his temperament, having obtained employment as an assistant on a tobacco estate in Serdang (Sumatra). But life on a tobacco estate in those days meant very, very hard work, and a year

saw Mr. Toynbee invalided home. This was at the beginning of 1883. Returning at the end of the same year he again engaged as an assistant under the Deli Maatschappij, at Deli Tuah. The country was not so quiet as it is now—all the labour was Chinese and very riotous at that. A few months after taking up this appointment Messrs. Hill and Rathborne made him an offer, and thus early in 1884 we first hear of him in Kuala Lumpur. Then followed months of prospecting for the same firm in Sungei Ujong, finally going to Perak to work under the local manager, Mr. Mackie, as assistant on road contract work. There he lived at Kuala Kangsa and was employed making a bridle-track from Kuala Kangsa, towards Kota Tampin. Leaving the firm for a brief period at the end of 1884, Mr. Toynbee returned once more to a tobacco estate in Sumatra but not for long, when Messrs. Hill and Rathborne again engaged him to take charge of the ill-fated Klang Saw-mills. When the firm decided to suspend this enterprise Mr. Toynbee was placed in charge of Weld's Hill and Batu Caves Estates. Early in 1888 Mr. Toynbee visited the Darjeeling and Terai tea districts in India. Still continuing to manage and extend Weld's Hill and Batu Caves Estates under Mr. Hill's directions, in addition to superintending the Pulau Obin Estate near Singapore for a short time, it was not till 1889 that he finally left the firm.

With the assistance of certain gentlemen in Singapore the Hawthornden Estate of 1,500 acres was obtained from the Government and 50 acres immediately opened; Mr. L. Dougal, who has since become a partner, being engaged as assistant. Mr. Toynbee, in the meantime, lived in Kuala Lumpur, taking up small contracts—the tracing of part of the Kuala Kubu-Raub track being one job undertaken. With the advent of Mr. Murray Campbell ("*apa macham*," of great fame) Mr. Toynbee, ever willing to turn his hand to anything, became a railway construction agent, in which work he was engaged till the end of 1890, when he again started contracting in a small way on his own account—tracing a road from the Ginting Peras Pass to Ulu Langat, etc. In the meantime, Hawthornden Estate was being further opened up and the Lincoln Estate started on the same concession. Mr. Toynbee, who is certainly the champion "Coffee Estate Opener" (I might say "Inaugurator" but this might suggest "Company Promoter," which would not apply here) started about this time to open the Mount and Klang Gates Estates, for the proprietors—and our celebrity left for England early in 1891.

Coming back towards the end of the same year he started to open the New Amherst Estate for Mr. Carey, until that gentleman's return from Europe. From that time down to the present Mr. Toynbee has resided on the Lincoln Estate as manager and part proprietor of the Lincoln and Hawthornden Estates, where, with the incoming of new partners it was found possible to open another 250 acres in Liberian coffee. But during this time contract work had not been overlooked. In partnership with Mr. W. Traill, a contract was entered into with all of which Department for the supply of 10,000 merbau sleepers—the Railway were cut in the Ulu Langat District, this work being

supervised by Mr. Traill. In speaking of this Mr. Toynbee testified to the assistance always obtained from the then District Officer, Mr. Lawder. There was no trouble with timber cutters, disease amongst the cattle and the hilly road being the chief difficulties they had to contend with.

After spending considerable time in prospecting for suitable coffee land in this district in 1893, Mr. Toynbee was instrumental in obtaining two concessions of 500 acres, one for Messrs. MacBean, Shepherd & Co. (Balgownie Estate) and the other for himself and Mr. Traill (Braemar Estate) who, residing on the spot, is now rapidly opening up 125 acres of the former. Of course, most of Mr. Toynbee's time is now taken up looking after Lincoln and Hawthórnden Estates, on the former of which he has built himself a very comfortable wooden bungalow. ("F. A. T." is a builder amongst other attainments—for example, New Amherst Bungalow.) Lately he has been doing a good deal of prospecting in the low-lying country round Klang, where he is about to open the Forlorn Hope Estate for Mr. Aylesbury, until the return of Mr. M. Cumming from Europe.

No account of an interview with Mr. Toynbee would be complete without mention of his famous fox terrier "Cerise,"* the mother of no less than 84 puppies, the sale of which has already enriched her fond master to the tune of some eight or nine hundred dollars. Going on to discuss generalities, Mr. Toynbee wisely refrained from attempting to discuss the land policy of the Government in a brief few minutes' conversation, but he was very confident of the future prospects of coffee in Selangor, which, as he put it, is no longer an experiment but a proved success. He has not yet found that planters occupy a lower social position than Government Officials: "Indeed," he added, with a smile, "I would refer you to Mr. Birch's Annual Report for 1892, on this point!"—A. B.

MALAY CUSTOMS IN SOUTHERN SELANGOR.

III.—BUAT-AN ORANG.

ONE of the most interesting of the Pawang's devices in these parts is the making of Liliputian figures† or effigies of wax, fashioned so as to bear a rough external resemblance to the person on whom the charm is intended to work. Those I have seen measured about 9 inches in height, but it is said that in Java they are made as short as three inches, whilst in some parts of India they may approach very nearly to life-size.

Together with the wax from which the figure is formed, a lock of hair from the victim's head, nail-parings, spittle or soil taken from the impression of his footstep, etc., are simultaneously kneaded up, and in finishing off the figure the victim's ordinary attitude is imitated so far as may be possible. When the figure has hardened, pins are inserted in what would be vital parts of the (corresponding) human anatomy, and the Pawang exclaims:—

* Sire: Champion "Spice" by "Old Belgrave Joe" ex "Clove." Dam: "Corinth" by "Corinthian" ex Mr. Kirby's "Venom"—"Corinthian" by "Tony" ex "Fistiana."

† A rough copy of one of these figures can now be seen at the Museum.

"Bukan aku mem-bantah lilin
 Aku mem-bantah hati jantung limpa Si Anu,"

Which may be interpreted :—

"It is not wax that I wound,
 But the liver, heart and spleen of *so-and-so*."

Incense is then burnt in an extemporised bamboo standard censer, the *asol kemnyen* recited, and the figure "waved" in the smoke of the incense. After the "waving," it is deposited in the centre of a bamboo frame called *anchak*, which is no doubt familiar to many of the readers of the *Journal*, and the Pawang then pronounces a charm in which he introduces his victim to the legion of fiends whom he invites to feed upon the poor wretch's body—

"Bukan aku men-jamu-kan sekalian yang lain,
 Aku men-jamu-kan hati jantung limpa Si Anu."

Which means in English :—

"I will not feast you upon anybody else's body,
 But upon the liver, heart and spleen of *so-and-so*."

Finally, the effigy is buried in front of the victim's door, or wherever he is sure to tread over it. And whenever he does so the spell begins to work, and the victim is tormented with the acutest spasms of pain in every part of his body which had been indicated by a pin, and as one of the pins generally indicates the heart, the affair must often end fatally, according to the firm belief of most Malays.

The world-wide popularity and known antiquity of this custom are indeed extraordinary, and the fact of its being well-established in places so far apart as Eastern Asia and Western Europe—places which have had no connection in historic times (such as would have led in either case to its importation) may reasonably justify a hypothesis which would carry it back to a period yet more remote.

As regards its world-wide reputation, it is known in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, in India, in Italy and Sicily, in France and England, and no doubt in many other countries over a great part of the globe, and as regards its antiquity, we have Virgil, *Ecl.* VIII. 80.—"Limus ut hic durescit, et hæc ut cera liquescit Uno eodemque igni, sic nostro Daphnis amor," and Theokritus, *Idyl* II. 38—"As I dissolve this wax, with supernatural aid, so may Myndian Delphis dissolve with love."* The earliest of these two quotations must go back fully three hundred years B.C., which gives a tolerable antiquity to the custom. It has been, on the other hand, asserted that it is shapeless lumps of wax and not waxen figures to which reference is made in these quotations, and in both quotations the words might certainly bear that meaning, but considering that the same idea (of a wax figure to represent the victim) is found in places so far apart as England and Java, I see no reason for going out of the way to suppose a difference in the case of countries lying between these two. Moreover, the mere melting of a shapeless lump of wax would be pointless since it would give no indication as to the identity of the person intended, whereas the

* The English is given, there being no font of Greek type. Both quotations were given in the *Selangor Journal*, Vol. I., 164, but this was in connection with the Javanese custom, and before I had obtained accurate information as to the practice of the Malays.

moulding of even the roughest figure would give the indication required. Hence there can be no doubt that wax figures were meant. As regards our English share in the custom, our readers will one and all recall "The Leech of Folkstone" in the immortal "Ingoldsby," and, curiously enough, in the January number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*, Mr. I. Zangwill, in that most amusing monthly contribution, "Without Prejudice," writes: "I am already preparing a waxen image of a notorious critic to stick pins into."—W. S.



OUR BOYS.

BY A "MEM."

THEY came and went in such rapid succession, each one who departed professing himself anxious to leave an efficient "ganti" in his place, that it is difficult to recall the personality of the Original Boy. A confused vision rises before me of lanky boys, fat boys, boys with neat pigtails, and boys who cultivated disorderly fringes which formed a frame of coarse black hair to their flat and expressionless faces, and rendered them more than usually distasteful to the inferior Occidental eye. Possibly, viewed from a Celestial standard, some of them might have been deemed handsome; but I must confess, that in all my experience I have never but once derived any satisfaction from the aspect of a boy, and he was a "kechil" of singularly bland and innocent appearance, who possessed, in addition to a pair of soft expressive eyes and rotund and pleasing countenance, a wonderful talent for breaking china. To describe the idiosyncracies of all our boys would fill as many volumes as there are *Selangor Journals* in existence; and it is only possible in a limited space to select some of our most conspicuous failures. They all had faults, and they all had one, sometimes two or three, virtues. One, Ah Bun, for example, absolutely impossible in every other respect, exhibited a marvellous talent for cooking on the occasion of his friend Ah Ting being prostrate with fever, and having suffered from the greasy curries and dishcloth-flavoured soup of the latter, and the inferior silver cleaning of the former, we asked ourselves: "Why should these things be? and why should these two men have so entirely missed their true vocations?" Again, Ah Tiong arrived full of smiles and enthusiasm. He brought two "surats" from two "Mems," *undated*. (Why do "Mems" so often forget to date their letters?) He did not say that they were three years old, and had been lent to him by a friend, or that he had passed most of his time in the happy-go-lucky *ménages* of bachelors. He solemnly shewed us the torn rags to which his predecessor had reduced tea cloths, and the pulp serving as a chamois leather, and he persuaded us into a reckless outlay of dusters, brushes, etc., and was shortly afterwards desecrated polishing the mirror with a cambric handkerchief and rubbing down the furniture with a new table napkin. Yet, in spite of these glaring defects, and a facility for

devouring and secreting lump sugar which it would be hard to beat, Ah Tiong was able to put the baby to sleep when no one else could, and arrange flowers with a master hand.

We have most of us suffered from that curse the running boy; a creature who seems always at high pressure, who rushes upstairs two steps at a time, and seizes the tray with the tea things in a way which makes one's blood run cold, yet which seldom results in a disaster. This boy never has any shoes fit to be seen, and rejoices in running about the house barefoot. If a chick gets broken in the gale, he is seen in an instant on the roof, or hanging midway between it and the verandah railings, holding his pigtail back with one hand, and clinging on with the other, his white garments flapping in the breeze. The running boy, with all his antics, achieves less in the course of the day than most people, and has the knack of being always busy doing nothing. As he is so averse to wearing his shoes, we wonder how he manages to dispose of so many pair: and whilst on the subject of shoes, we must pause to ask three questions: (1) Why do the shoes of the old boy never fit the new one? (2) Why do new boys never bring any shoes with them from their last place? and (3) Where are all the shoes purchased by long suffering "Mems?" but, as the poet says:

"Où sont les neiges d'Autan?"

Though most people have experienced the ordinary varieties of incompetent boy, I never met with anyone but ourselves who was inflicted with an artistic one: yet such was Ah Kum. We lived in an out-station then, and one had to take what one could get, and be thankful; so when Ah Kum first shewed me his thirty-two teeth in a ghastly grin, I could not express to him my extreme repugnance, and dismiss him there and then. We soon discovered his utter inability to do any work right, but the fact that the tablecloth remained on all day, accumulating by the evening a goodly company of ants and padi moths, and giving to the room the air of a cheap restaurant, or that the silver was never cleaned, and the lamp always smelt, would not necessarily lead one to infer that the boy was a student in water colours. Such, however, was the case, though it was not till we had endured much discomfort owing to Ah Kum's erratic behaviour that we discovered his soul was far above the sordid avocations of his calling. It was the "ayah," that admirable spy on the actions of her fellow servants, who first pointed out to me in the pantry a heap of Ah Kum's artistic efforts. The drawing was of the early Italian school, the colouring suggested to me the fact that I had lately missed the crimson lake and emerald green from my paint box. I found myself figuring in his portrait gallery. I was represented holding by the hand a small child who seemed to be floating in mid air. I have still in my possession this production of the would-be Fra Angelico.

Some boys have only one idea, and that is to wash. Should you be so unwise as to leave any article of clothing on a chair in your room, you find on your return that it has been seized and carried off to be washed. My husband was on one occasion about to leave for England. He had taken out his winter clothes from the tin box

where they had lain to protect them from the encroaching moth. He gave the boy directions to brush and clean them, but was wholly unprepared to find them on his return from office hanging up in the sun drying, having gone through the purifying ordeal of pounding and soaping so dear to the Celestial's heart.

The boy does not share with the "tukang ayer" that extreme filial devotion which prompts him to rush to the bedside of his dying mother when there is any extra stress of work in the house; but when for reasons of his own—either because he cannot make enough out of you, or because his relations with the other servants are strained—he is tired of serving you, he generally finds a pretext for some mysterious journey to China, which, however, only takes him as far as the neighbouring town, and a few weeks afterwards you see him smiling sweetly behind your host's chair at a dinner party. If the boy has any sense of humour, and I cannot help thinking he has, how he must chuckle at your credulity that could be for a moment imposed on by his deceptions.

Some boys acquire nicknames, and some never become sufficiently individualised to have any other appellation than "boy." But it does not seem to matter much what we call them, as they never by any chance call each other the name by which they are known to us. How often after studiously addressing boys as Ah How or Ah Ting, I have heard shouted over the verandah a sound which resembled "Kow Fow Ah!" and seen them running to answer to it!

It would be very unfair to conclude the subject of boys without a tribute to their obvious merits. Even the worst, as I have remarked, possessed at least one good point, and how many of us can recall kind and faithful creatures who have served us well, and on whom we look back with something almost like affection. Who, when the baby was ill or fretful, could nurse her so well, or play with her like the boy? His patience was untiring. He would never weary of carrying her about the house, or entering into her infantile games in the verandah. His good temper and forbearance were none the less beautiful because of the fact that he ought to have been doing his work downstairs. Who, again, when a somewhat erratic "Mem" had dropped her keys, or lost the dhoby list, was so clever as the boy in ferretting out the former from behind the piano, or the latter from under a pile of "minute papers"? He seemed to have gauged the character of the "Mem," and his fertile brain was never at a loss, when some vague action on her part had convulsed the interior organisation of the household.

Then again, in sickness, the same boy became a tower of strength. All his former transgressions were forgotten, and we pardoned him for his criminal waste of kerosine oil, his consumption of jam and loaf sugar, when we saw his talent for making poultices and brewing beef tea. His zeal was unremitting, and his energy unflagging, and we began to regard him as a ministering angel whom we had only looked on before as

"A boy, and nothing more."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE RAWANG TIGER.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—It may interest your Rawang Correspondent, as well as other readers of the *Journal*, to know the exact words of the *salawat* (not *pislawat*) to which he alludes. He was quite right in supposing that the words spoken by Lebei Allang were Arabic, and I believe they run as follows :—

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ

Which may be translated :—

“O Lord God, greeting unto our ruler Mohamed.”

And the chorus comes back from all who are present :—

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ عَلَيْهِ

Which may be translated :—

“O Lord God, peace and safety be with us.”

If the tiger has any life in him he is, as a good Muhammedan, bound to respond. The above is at least one form of the *salawat*, and probably that which was used at Rawang.—I am, etc., INTERESTED.

GHARRY PONIES.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—At the risk of wearying some of your readers, I hope you will find space for this letter on the old, old theme: I mean the poor, ill-used gharry ponies. Though there have been repeated complaints from many who have some sympathy for these poor animals, no improvement in their condition is as yet noticeable; surely something could be done to alleviate their sufferings if Government only chose to take the matter in hand. Certain of the Sanitary Board Inspectors have instructions, I believe, to look after this work; but, however energetic these officers may be, is there any one amongst them who knows anything about a horse? I doubt very much if there is one who could tell the difference between glanders and a nasal gleet. On the day of the recent Chinese festival, I saw a pony being led in the procession: it had on some former occasion broken the fet joint of the off-foreleg, the break had healed but left the leg deformed, so that the pony was only able to touch the ground with the point of the hoof; it had severe thrush in all four feet, and, to add to its troubles, there was a man on its back. On the evening of the 20th ultimo I saw a pony, which was fearfully lame from the shoulder, being flogged along the Ampang Road, there were four Chinese passengers inside and one outside with the driver and the gharry was loaded up with luggage. I have frequently seen on both the Batu and Ampang Roads six and even seven men on the one gharry. Would it not be easy for the Government, amongst its many servants, to find one man who could take up this work and at least improve matters, if not entirely do away with the evil.—I am, etc., A. C. H.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE ACTING RESIDENT and the Resident Engineer went down to Klang Straits in the *Esmeralda* on the 12th instant, and met H.E. the Governor on board the *Sea Belle*, passing *en route* to Singapore; they were on board from 4 to 10 p.m., transacting business and discussing various matters.

DURING last week Lord Cairns, accompanied by Captain Syers, had some good sport in the Kuala Selangor District, four elephants being brought down, one, however, managing to get away. Yesterday the party proceeded to Semenyih to try for seladang. His Lordship expects to leave Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday next.

MR. A. SOL, formerly a Resident in the Neth.-India Government, has been a visitor at the Residency. During his stay he has devoted his time to collecting information with regard to mining and coffee planting, visiting Sungei Puteh and Sungei Besi mines, with the Superintendent of Mines; Kuchai, with Mr. G. H. Hone; Rawang, and the coffee estates in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur.

TOWKAY YAP KWAN SENG, who has held the appointment of Captain China, Selangor, since December, 1889, left Kuala Lumpur on Thursday, the 14th inst., *en route* for a short visit to China. We understand that very little notice was given of the Captain's intention, otherwise it is most likely that a public dinner would have been given in honour of one whose hospitality has been so frequently enjoyed by the residents of Kuala Lumpur. There was a dinner at the Residency, to which Towkay Lok Yew and Heads of Departments were invited to meet the Captain China, and the Straits-born Chinamen of the town entertained him at dinner the night before his departure. A large gathering of Chinese escorted the Captain China to the Railway Station on the following day, where a number of Europeans were waiting to offer him their best wishes for a pleasant holiday and bid him "Good-bye."

THE Rev. F. W. Haines and Mrs. Haines, together with Captain F. W. and Mrs. Lyons, proceeded to Penang on the 15th inst., for a short stay at "Richmond," Penang Hill. During the absence of the Chaplain, who expects to be back on 2nd April, there will be only one

service in the Church on Sundays the 24th and 31st at 5 p.m. The services for Holy Week will be announced later on. We are informed that Mrs. St. Leger Parsons has promised a brass lectern for the pulpit.

MR. AND MRS. NORMAN and children left by last Tuesday's *Sappho* for Singapore, and expect to sail for Europe on about the 26th inst.; several of their friends were at the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station to see them off. Mr. Norman is gazetted for fifteen months' leave.

We are very glad to be able to state that the cross and candlesticks for the Church, which form part of the "J. A. G. Campbell Memorial," have been received and are now placed in position, they will be dedicated, on the return of the Chaplain, early in April. They are of brass studded with red agates, and are of handsome design, adding greatly to the appearance of the chancel. Round the base of the cross is engraved the following inscription: "These Ornaments are in Memory of John Alexander George Campbell, who died June 17th, 1893." We are now enabled to give a statement of accounts regarding the Fund. A total sum of \$348 was subscribed, and acknowledged in our columns, and at a meeting of subscribers Messrs. A. R. Venning, E. M. L. Edwards and J. Russell were appointed as a Committee with full power to act. A large block of Jugra granite was worked, Mr. C. H. A. Turney kindly superintending, transported to Kuala Lumpur, and set up over the late Mr. Campbell's grave in the Cemetery, and the cross and candlesticks were ordered from Messrs. Mowbray, of London and Oxford. The following shews the disposition of the Fund: By subscriptions—\$348.

To cost of Stone and transport to Klang...	\$100.00
„ Commission on Treasury Draft ...	1.00
„ Railway freight for Stone ...	12.65
„ Setting up of Stone in Cemetery ...	25.00
„ Cross and Candlesticks, including freight	194.00
„ Balance in Bank... ..	15.35
Total ...	\$348.00

The balance of \$15.35 will be expended in having the face of the stone re-dressed and re-lettered, the present lettering being somewhat imperfect.

On Saturday, 9th March, a football match was played between an eleven of Kajang and a team representing the Kuala Lumpur Fire Brigade. This occasion was the first on which the Ulu Langat District has turned out a team, and the players may be congratulated on making a very plucky fight against a really strong combination,

Kajang was unfortunate in losing the services of their biggest man, who was laid up with fever and unable to play. His place was filled up by a Malay. There were four other natives in the eleven. For the visitors, Cook played a capital defensive game, Clarke and Kindersley shewing up well at forward. The best all-round play, however, was shewn by Dalglish in goal, who certainly saved his side from a much heavier defeat than would otherwise have been inflicted. This player introduced an element of Rugby football into the game by falling on to the ball and hugging it in his arms. This procedure was very disconcerting to his opponents, who were unable to get at the leather without kicking the player. For the Selangor Fire Brigade, W. D. Scott was prominent, kicking two goals, a third was obtained by W. E. Lott. Bellamy, Ebden and Phillips were all in good form. F. H. Lott was also a useful forward, the game resulted in a win for the Brigade by three to nil. It is only fair to say, however, that the first goal was obtained through a misconception about the call of half-time. The following were the teams:—Kajang—Goal, Dalglish; Backs, Cook and Bridges; Half-backs, Ali, Ahmet and Ah Si; Forwards, Kindersley, Clarke, Aldworth, Vytylingam and another. Fire Brigade—Goal, Wilson; Backs, Bellamy and Phillips; Half-backs, Ebden, Charter and Buchanan; Forwards, F. H. Lott, Poundall, W. D. Scott, Day and W. Lott. Referee, Dr. Scott. The same night the combined teams had an excellent Smoking Concert at the Selangor Club, Mr. H. F. Bellamy being in the chair.

THE following notice is posted in the Selangor Club: “A meeting will be held in the Selangor Club on Saturday, 23rd March, at 6 p.m. Business—To discuss the formation of a Turf Club. All interested in the movement are invited to attend.”

THE Meeting of the Sungei Ujong and Jelebu Gymkhana Club fixed for Easter has been postponed until Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th of June, entries closing on Monday, 20th May, at 6 p.m. An amendment has also been made in the programme, by which the last race each day (for 13-hand ponies) will be made a selling race for all 13-hand ponies entered at a selling value of \$250.

THE Selangor Pack has been going very strong during the last fortnight. On the 10th instant the meet was at Ampang, just beyond the 6th mile; a good number of members attended, but several of them were very late, which is a great mistake, as the scent is much better early in the morning and the chances of sport correspondingly greater. It is not pleasant to have to wait for about half an hour by the roadside for one or two members who are not energetic enough to

be there in time. The arrangement in future is to be "first come, first served," and the latest will have the worst places. A deer was started soon after the dogs were put in, and after a good run was shot in the open lalang by Dr. Travers, whose lucky star still seems shining when there is any sport about. The pack was then reinforced by five dogs from Sepang, and they quickly found a stag and doe on the side of a hill near some mines, the latter was brought down by two shots from the dog-boy before she had gone far. Another very good run was had at Ampang on the 17th instant about a mile nearer Kuala Lumpur. The dogs got out a fine stag, which came to bay for a few moments, but then got clear away without being fired at. A small doe was shot by the dog-boy, after being slashed across the hind-quarters by a Malay. There seem to be no lack of deer about, but very few pig. The increase in the number of deer during the last 18 months, when very few were killed owing to there being no regular hunting, speaks very greatly in favour of a close time for deer, or at any rate for does. If there is to be any continuance of decent sport in Selangor it is imperatively necessary that no does should be shot during at least four months of the year, a penalty of \$25 should be levied for every doe killed during the close season.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on the 13th instant; Mr. Berrington, Vice-President, in the chair, Mr. Bligh, Secretary, and Messrs. Carle, Ebden, Sanderson and Russell were present. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club: Dr. A. Hertz and Messrs. S. Greenwood, H. St. L. Parsons, A. Poundall, W. G. C. Walters and C. Wilson. Among other business it was decided that a Billiard Handicap should take place in April.

THE monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Museum was held on Wednesday, the 13th inst.; Mr. A. S. Baxendale, Chairman, L. B. von Donop, Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. Sanderson and Russell were present. The Committee acknowledged with thanks the receipt of the following additions, and passed a special vote of thanks to Mr. J. H. M. Robson and to Mr. W. W. Skeat:—Mr. A. S. Baxendale, specimens of rock crystals; Mr. W. Bibby, kyanite found at Bukit Koman and gold-bearing quartz and slate; Mr. W. Cook, tin ore samples and a tin crystal; Mr. E. V. Carey, a young otter; Mr. Lazaroo, a young mole rat; Mr. S. Lazarus, specimens of camphor wood, red wood, fir wood and branches, white wood and a white ant's nest; Mr. A. R. Venning, a white ant's nest and three queen ants; Mr. R. Charter, an iguana; Mr. W. W. Skeat, specimen of rock coral, a tray called "Anchak masak mentah" ("Tray of cooked and raw") used by Malay Pawangs for offerings to the spirits, seven receptacles for the offering called "Limas," bamboo standard censer used for burning incense to spirits, wax figure stuck with pins used by Malay Pawangs, specimens of Malay wood-carving from the stern of a prahu

(originally in the possession of Mr. G. C. Bellamy, at Kuala Selangor), two photographs of Sakai dwellings, a block of dammar four feet long (on loan). The following were purchased for the Museum by Mr. J. H. M. Robson, Acting District Officer, Klang:—Native guitar (gambus), Malay ornamental walking-sticks (tongkat), a Malay silk sarong, samples of Sakai bark cloth (pakian ruiat) and stub manure (laja); models of Native Chief's house with marriage furniture, huts at Pulau Ketam, Malayan plough (tenggala), Malay trading and passenger schooners, spy boat (prahu kakap), dug-out fishing-boat (jalor), trading-boat (nadir), fishing stakes used at mouths of streams (blat parit), semi-circular fishing stakes for shallow water (blat lengkong), other fishing stakes (jermal and kelong), casting net (jala), net for catching shrimps (sungkor), crab-trap (bintoh) fish-traps (grogo and luka), net (jaring), fishing-boats and nets (kisa dengan prahu, ambai dengan prahu).

Number of visitors to Museum in February ...	1,574
Previously	1,402
Total ...	2,976

THE drought in January was exceptional. As gauged at the Impounding Reservoir, Ampang, the rainfall returns shew that from 11th to 27th January, there was no rain, or a drought of 15 days; while except for 0.03 in. of rain on the 27th the drought continued to the 3rd February, giving practically 22 days without rain. The records at Ampang have been kept from June, 1891, since which time there have been two droughts of 11 days and two of 10 days each, two of these periods occurring in July (1891 and 1892), which month gives also the day of record fall, 4.70 in. (in 1893). The lowest monthly fall, again, was in July, 1892, 1.56 in. The other heaviest daily falls in each year were: October, 1891, 3.57 in.; January, 1892, 2.70 in., and April, 1894, 3.62 in. There have only been five months which do not give one day at least with more than 1 in. of rain, January and February, 1895, being two of these months. The average monthly fall for the 44 months is 8.60 in. and there have been 21 months above and 23 under this average.

THE Gardens and Forest Department, S.S., issues from time to time as occasion serves an "Agricultural Bulletin of the Malay Peninsula," No. 4, January, 1895, deals very fully with the subject of sago, which is not such a burning question in Selangor as coffee, but we think the following extract, which relates to the direct action of termites or white ants on living plants, will be interesting to many of our readers:—"One constantly hears of coffee and other trees being destroyed by termites, and the informants seem to think that the insects absolutely eat the roots and base of the stem of the living tree and so destroy it. I have great doubts of this. In opening termite nests, I have often seen roots of trees and other plants traversing the

middle of the buildings and surrounded by working termites, but these, if large, are carefully walled over with clay and even the bark is absolutely untouched though the termites were fetching food supplies from a considerable distance. In one case the termites had thrown up galleries against a tree on which an orchid (*Benanthera alba*) was growing, the soft roots of which pushed their way through cracks in the clay crust and traversed the passages, but there was not the slightest mark of nibbling on the roots, which were perfectly healthy. Frequently, however, the termites throw up galleries along the trunk of a tree usually so induced by a dead bough higher up, and if the bark is rough and corky, they will cut away a great deal of the bark and in this way sometimes expose the cambium layer or cut down nearly to it so that the rain and sun kill the living part of the tree at this point, and as the wood dies away the termites cut away more and more, and so by letting the wood suffer from exposure injure or kill the tree. But this is rare, and almost invariably occurs in trees dying from other causes. In the Malacca Garden, a fine young clove tree loaded with young fruit suddenly died, and this was said to be due to direct attacks of termites, on examining it, the most conspicuous feature was the mass of termite galleries thrown up all round the base of the tree, and it appeared as if the attack of these insects cutting off the bark all round had been the cause of death. But on digging away the surrounding soil it was discovered that the base of the stem had been severely attacked by a fungus, the whole of the bark above the roots being black and putrid, while some of the larger roots were covered with a white mildew. The tree must have been fatally attacked by the disease some days previously, at least, and as soon as the fungus had practically killed it, the termites threw up their galleries and began to destroy the dead parts of the tree. Several trees had thus perished, and on similar ground at a little distance a plantation of castor oil had perished, suddenly, the destruction being attributed to termites, but being rather, I imagine, due to the hardness of the soil, which was unsuited to the cultivation. Two araucarias were some years ago planted beneath two very large trees, the roots of which so permeated the soil in every direction that even grass would not grow beneath them, the ground being full of roots. The araucarias grew to about fifteen feet tall, and then they were attacked by termites which constantly covered their bases with clay, beneath which they cut away the bark; eventually both trees died, and it was found that beneath each was a nest, and that the termites had tunnelled up the centre of the trees which were full of mud. Here the primary injury at least was due to the impossibility of the trees getting sufficient play for their roots, when they had developed beyond a certain size. The roots, unable to spread, died, and no doubt the presence of termites' nests beneath contributed mechanically to this, as will be shewn later. The insects finding that the bark and outer wood was dying, quickly attacked it, and having contrived to get at the pith cavity in the centre, removed the dead pith which remained and replaced it with clay. Such action is what appears to be generally intended when it is said that a tree is killed

by termites, the real cause, being perhaps obscure, is overlooked, and the termites who come to remove the dead tissue are credited with the original injury. But, as alluded to above, the position of a nest immediately beneath a small tree may produce considerable injury mechanically. A clump of the red-stemmed palm *Cyrtostachys Lakka* was unhealthy and made no growth. The ground around it was ordered to be manured and it was in digging to put in the manure that a termites' nest was found among the roots, on removal of this the tree speedily recovered. Here the injury was mechanical, no part of the tree was bitten or nibbled, but the termites had made a compact hard mass of clay beneath the tree, through which the roots could not force their way, and as their course was mainly vertical the clump was quite unable to make any growth at all. In larger trees where the roots spread in all directions a termites' nest does no harm at all. In a coffee plantation isolated trees may now and then be killed in this way, or so far prevented from growing that they may be condemned as useless; but if many trees perish about the same time and this injury is attributed to termites, the probability is that the diagnosis is wrong, and another cause must be sought." A notice on the front page says: "It is hoped that planters will send to the Director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, notes and observations on the cultivations of the various crops under their care. Observations on insect and fungus-pests are especially requested, and these should always be accompanied by specimens of the injurious insect or fungi either alive, or preserved in spirits, except in the case of butterflies and moths which should be sent dry in envelopes." The price of the pamphlet is 10 cents and may be obtained at the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THE SAKAIS OF SELANGOR.

JN January, 1886, Mr. J. P. Rodger, Acting British Resident, Selangor, issued instructions to the District Officers—or, rather, "Collectors," as they were called in those days—to furnish vocabularies (details and scheme of which were enclosed) of any Sakai tribes in their districts, to be accompanied by a general report, "specifying the number of tribes and individuals, names of Batins, and any information as to their religion, manners and customs, with the distinctive differences between various tribes—*e.g.*, between the 'Orang Bukit' and the 'Orang Laut' in the Coast Districts."

The task was, in most cases, by no means an easy one; but by the close of the year Mr. G. C. Bellamy, who was then in charge of the Kuala Langat District, sent in a report, with vocabulary, in which he refers to an earlier one (1885) he had made on the same subject, this last-mentioned report being the one we print. Mr. Turney, Chief Collector, Klang, in reply to the original instructions, writes: "Owing to the proximity of the town to the Sakai villages and their constant intercourse with Malays and Chinese, the Sakaïs in the Klang District are scarcely distinguishable from Malays. They dislike the term 'Sakai' and call themselves 'Orang Bukit,' speak Malay like the sons

of the soil, whose costume and adornments they assume. In a village on the Langat Road, and another at Tra Lanta, which I visited to obtain the information required, the women not only wore kabayas, but, in addition, were ornamented with gold earrings and brooches and silver rings. An accordion was in one of the houses, and one of the men played Malayan airs on a fiddle of his own construction. A good many of the men had old Enfield rifles. Among all these people I saw only one with a *trap chawat* (a loin cloth of bark), and as he was afflicted with *kurap* (skin disease), for obvious reasons clothes would have been irksome to him. The height of their ambition seemed to me to be considered Malays by foreigners, and they seemed to have a disinclination to convey the impression that they could speak Sakai, asserting that their language was Malay. Under the circumstances, it will be seen how impossible it was for me to obtain any information of their language, customs, etc."

From Kuala Selangor Mr. F. E. Lawder writes, under date of 24th March, 1887: "There being practically no Sakais in this district, I have been unable to forward any information on the subject. The men here call themselves Sakais, but as they only speak Malay, and conduct themselves exactly like jungle Malays, with the one exception that they eat almost anything they can kill, they can hardly be considered to be Sakais."

At the date when the reports were asked for the Hon. Martin Lister was in charge of the Ulu Selangor District; but before there had been time to obtain the necessary details. Mr. Lister had been transferred to another State, so from Ulu Selangor no information was obtained. From the Ulu Langat District, however, the late Mr. J. A. G. Campbell sent in a report, which will be printed later on.

Although under the above heading has already appeared in the *Journal* (see page 99, Vol. I.) a most interesting article written by the Rev. C. Letessier, we make no apology for again reverting to the subject, feeling sure that it is one in which a number of our readers take a keen interest. Mr. Bellamy's report had not until now been printed in its entirety in an English form, although Sir Richard Temple quoted from it in his "Indian Notes and Queries," and it was published in an important work on the study of aborigines by a German scientist. We are also under the impression that the late Mr. Campbell's report has not yet been given to the public. The following is the report forwarded by Mr. G. C. Bellamy in 1886:—

KUALA LANGAT.

As an appendix to my general report on the District, I have the honour to forward the following special report on the jungle-men of this portion of the Malay Peninsula. Before commencing, however, I should like to mention that my remarks refer to the jungle-men of Ulu and Kuala Langat only. It is very possible that different tribes or different modifications of the same tribe exist in other places, and consequently the information which I have collected may not correspond with that obtained by people who have studied the habits of the jungle-men in portions of the Peninsula other than Selangor.

Concerning the origin of these people I do not as yet feel justified in expressing an opinion. Logan, an undoubted authority on such matters, considers they are the aborigines of the Peninsula, at least anterior to the Malays. He denominates them "tribes of Africo-Indian origin," and as he admits they were "spread over the East Indian Islands as well as the more accessible portions of the Peninsula," his opinion is worthy of consideration, as there are undoubted proofs that the features of the pure-bred Sakai and those of the Papuan were cast in the same mould. I have, however, failed to find any further proofs that one would naturally look for to support this theory of their being aborigines. Maxwell quotes the word "tang: a hand" as being a native root, from which derivations such as "tangkap," etc., have been formed, but the Orang Laut in this District make use of the word "tee" and not "tang." There are some names of places that appear to have had a Sakai origin, for instance, Jugra from "Jurukrah," one of the officers of the Sakai constitution, so that Bukit Jugra would be the Jurukrah's Hill. The Malays, from whom I have endeavoured to obtain particulars, agree in saying that the Orang Hutan of Selangor came originally from Johore. Both Tunku Panglima Raja and Toh Unku Klang, who have great influence with these people, give this as their opinion. The latter's story, which contains a spice of romance, is as follows—"Nine generations ago (he himself is the tenth) his ancestors came from Johore to Selangor, at that time a country destitute of inhabitants. These early settlers brought a Batin (Chief or Headman) with them and opened up the District of Klang. The Batin finding the country fertile sent for his followers, who eventually spread over the whole of Selangor. These explorers then extended their excursions to Sungei Ujong and ascended the River Linggi. For many days they met no signs of human habitation, but after passing the tidal waters they found some husks of Indian corn floating downstream, and arguing from this that there were settlers further up the river they pressed on, and were fortunate enough to meet with a young girl of surpassing beauty, who, frightened at their approach, took refuge in a tree. She was, however, captured and taken to Johore, where, being converted to Muhammadanism, she married the son of the leader of this expedition. The happy pair returned to Sungei Ujong and founded the line from which the present Datoh Klana is descended."

The tradition of the jungle-men themselves is that formerly they and the Malays lived in the interior of some country as one family, but one portion broke away from the original stock and settling on the sea-coast held intercourse with other races, and so became partially civilised. From these the Malay of the present day is descended.

The features of the Orang Hutan tribe prove, as mentioned above, their relationship to the inhabitants of certain of the East India Islands. The forehead is narrow and receding, the nose broad and flat, the mouth large, and the hair crisp and woolly in some, but long and wavy in others. The women, as a rule, have well-rounded figures and cheerful expressions, some of them partaking of real beauty, especially some members of the tribe who are settled near the coast.

There is, of course, a great admixture of Malay blood amongst the community, and this will account for the similarity of the appearance of many to the members of that race.

Although these people are named differently in different places, I believe them to have had one common origin, but their surroundings have altered them so that they now appear to form two distinct tribes. The comprehensive term "Orang Hutan" is the most convenient to apply to the entire family, and this is subdivided into two great portions, namely, "Orang Bukit" and "Orang Laut;" the former being inhabitants of the interior, and the latter settlers on the coast and low-lying land near the estuaries of the various large rivers. The Orang Bukit are also called "Orang Sakai," "Orang Dalam," "Orang Jacoon," and occasionally "Orang Riat"; while the Orang Laut have various titles, such as "Orang Fayah," "Orang Rawang" and "Orang Sahabat." The term Orang Riat is also generally applied to them, but I have never heard them called Orang Sakai. Orang Sahabat is usually their title in this District, and is preferred by themselves to any other as being more complimentary. "Orang Sakai" appears to be a somewhat objectionable term, as it is rarely used when talking to these people or of them in their presence.

Both the Orang Bukit and the Orang Laut have languages of their own; that of the former being the "Bahasa Blandas" and that of the latter the "Bahasa Besis." The Bahasa Blandas is simply Malay with a small admixture of Sakai words and some peculiar forms of construction—for instance, instead of "Kasih api" or "Bagi api" (Give me a light), they say "Minta api" (I beg for a light.) The prevalence of the Malay element in this dialect is, I think, easily accounted for. The Orang Bukit have undoubtedly been brought a great deal into communication with the Malays, and have preferred to make use of the latter's language so that the Bahasa Blandas stands in much the same relationship to the Bahasa Besis as the English of the present day does to the Anglo-Saxon tongue. I have little doubt but that the Orang Bukit originally spoke the Bahasa Besis, although at the present time they cannot hold converse with the Orang Laut except through the medium of the Malay tongue, which both tribes speak to a certain extent. The Bahasa Besis is monosyllabic to a great extent, as will be seen by the following vocabulary:

English.	Bahasa Besis.	English.	Bahasa Besis.
Afternoon	Dooc	Dog	Choh
Afraid	Glec	Eye	Mayh
A little	Mundthin	Eat	Kachah
Bad	Salah	Elder sister	Eebah
Bird	Chim	Father	Eekon
Bed	Geetch	Female	Kedul
Big	Kadooy	Foot	Jung
Black	Heram	Fire	Uss
Baby	Keenoon	Far	Lup
Brother	Yeh adee	Fruit	Blee
Cat	Kuching	Give	Kathdgin
Cloth	Nee	Grandfather	Gendooy

English.	Bahasa Besisi.	English.	Bahasa Besisi.
Hand	Tee	Rattan	Chong
Head	Kway	Red	Merah
Hill	Bukit	Rain	Gemah
House	Doong	Round	Bulat
Husband	Lemul	Short	Jelay
Ill	Chuh	Sister	Gow
Jungle	Murree	Sleep	Jtay
Long	Jelong	Small	Hedith
Morning	Cherung	Spear	Tohoh
Money	Ting	Sumpitan	Blou
Mankind (orang)	Jobo	Storm	Hloo
Male	Lemul	Take	Kahgool
Mouth	Bong	Tree	Long
Mother	{ Ghendek	White	Puteh
	{ Gadek	Wife	Kedul
Near	Ming	Wind	Buah
Not	Hap	Wake	Banjin
Road	Kloh	Water	Doh
Roof (atap)	Ploong	Wicked	Bajow
Return	Yeut	Where are you going?	Manay hal hal?
River	{ Doh gundek		
	{ ? mother of water		

There is now no written language although amongst the Orang Bukit a tradition exists concerning a *kitab* (book) that was destroyed by fire many generations ago.

The constitution of the race is, to borrow an expression from Maxwell, both "patriarchal and oligarchical." The Batin ranks first, and below him are the Jeenong or vice Batin, the Penghulu Balei who has to make the necessary preparations for feasts or *bichara*, the Jurukrah who *kampongs* (calls together) the members of the tribe on the Batin's bidding, and the Panglima or personal attendant of the Batin whose duty it is to arrest evildoers and bring them to justice. These titles are hereditary, but failing this, an officer is elected by consent of the tribe. The Batin is the arbitrator in all disputes and the judge in all cases of wrong-doing. A member of the community charged with any crime is brought before the Batin and, if convicted, is sentenced to a fine of a *sarong* (piece of cloth) or a *kuali* (cooking pot), which supply the place of money in their economy.

The marriage ceremony is performed either by the Batin or the Jeenong. The contracting parties stand on each side of him, the girl on his left and the man on his right. He then joins their hands and after an exchange of *sirih* (vine leaf chewed with betel-nut) they are pronounced man and wife. A feast is afterwards held to which all the members of the tribe are invited.

On the death of a member of the tribe the corpse is carried away into the jungle and buried. The deceased's friends then return and burn his house as it is considered unlucky to inhabit it any longer.

Three important feasts are held during the year, the first being after the padi is planted, the second when it is half grown and the third on completion of the harvest. Rice, fowls and all kinds of edible jungle produce are cooked, and after these have been consumed the people indulge in singing and dancing, accompanying themselves with a great beating of tomtoms.

The religion, if it may be so called, of the Orang Hutan is that of ancestry worship. On all occasions of feasting and *sembayang* (prayer) their requests are addressed to their *nenek jonkah* (ancestors). They recognise "Allah Taala" but only pray to him as a last resource. Their belief in a future state is somewhat interesting, and just what one would expect from their mode of living. The souls of the departed, according to their ideas, pass away to an Island of Fruit Trees where they spend eternity. This Fruit Island is, as far as I can understand, nothing more nor less than the moon, and on the occasion of an eclipse they consider the shadow of the earth on the moon's surface to be a *hantu* (spirit or demon) annihilating their *nenek baien*. This belief occasions the greatest possible terror in their minds, and they proceed into the jungle with great lamentations and beating of tomtoms, and striking the trees with their parangs, they beseech "Tuhan Allah" to release their *nenek baien*. Transmigration of souls is also one of their religious tenets, and they firmly believe that the souls of their deceased Batins now find a resting place in the bodies of tigers, deer, pigs and crocodiles.

Although these people hold such a low position in the scale of society yet they are perfectly happy and contented. Their earthly bliss is contained, as they themselves will tell you, in "eating, working and sleeping," and they ask for nothing more. Meet them where you will, either in their own wretched huts, in the jungle gathering fruit or honey, by the seaside fishing, or anywhere else, they are always ready with a cheery response to your salutation, more particularly if you happen to be at all acquainted with them. They never forget a kindness, and always remember the Tuan who visited them on such and such an occasion. If treated properly, they will do almost anything to oblige one. On several occasions I have had to use them as guides through the jungle, and all I have had to do has been to state my requirements, and, without any hesitation or bargaining for wages, they would afford me every assistance. They are said to be afraid of strangers, but I have never found them to be so. Some of the more isolated are shy at first, but after a time this feeling wears off and they become very sociable. European clothes appear to afford them much amusement, and on many occasions they have been greatly entertained by my attempts to converse with them in their own dialect. They are naturally very ignorant, as the following incidents will shew. Batin Tirus of Teluk Pulai once asked me if I could take off my boots. He apparently had an idea that the *orang putih* (white man) was born with boots on. I asked him how old he was, and although he is a great-great-grandfather, his reply was "Sapuluh tahun lebih" (More than ten years). I put the same question to the Jeenong of the Orang Bukit Ah Sa, Jongkong, and received a similar reply. This will prove the undeveloped state of their intellects. The dress of the Orang Bukit and the Orang Laut is now very similar to that of the Malays. Sarongs, more especially those of a red colour, are held in great esteem, but when working in the jungle or on a journey the men return to the more primitive but more convenient loin-cloth called a *chawat*, which is made from the fibrous bark of the *Kayu trap*. The women also, but not the unmarried ones, when at work, wear

simply a sarong fastened at the waist and leave the upper portion of the body uncovered; but both sexes have, as a rule, clear ideas of modesty, for on the approach of strangers, even if they be Malays, they almost invariably don some more becoming garments.

Their houses are very similar in construction to those of the Malays, but higher off the ground and lower from floor to eaves, presenting a somewhat flatter appearance. Bertam ataps are used for thatching purposes whenever available; otherwise the leaves of the fan palm act as their substitute. The Orang Bukit frequently have a movable ladder leading up to the door of the house, and this is removed when the family go to their daily labours. The Orang Laut, who plant padi, as a rule, construct a platform of nibongs in front of their houses and use it for the purpose of winnowing the grain.

Their food varies according to their surroundings. They have a most intimate knowledge of all the edible products of the jungle, and this is one of the benefits the Government would derive from a study of this people. The Orang Bukit plant tapioca and a little rice, but depend mostly on their fishspears or sumpitans (blow-pipes) for their daily food. The former they make, as a rule, by their own ingenuity. In the jungle near Sungei Ampang I have seen a small native forge to which was attached a rough species of bellows made of two upright bamboos about three inches in diameter, into each of which was fitted a rod, similar to a piston-rod, wound round with cloth. These rods are held one in each hand, and being moved up and down alternately produce a continuous current of air.

The sumpitan is too well-known to require description. *Ipoh*, which forms the poison into which the arrows are dipped, is collected from a creeping plant of that name. The root is scraped and a *kuali* placed beneath to collect the sap. This is then mixed with *chandu*, pepper, tuba, and arsenic (*warangan*), and boiled down till it obtains the consistency of treacle. The poison thus produced is a most potent destroyer of all kinds of life, human included. Domestic fowls, however, are said to be unaffected by it. The proportions of the various ingredients are carefully committed to memory and passed on from father to son. An animal or bird struck by the poisoned arrow falls dead in a very short time; the flesh surrounding the wound is then cut away and the remainder cooked and eaten. The Orang Bukit are also expert hands at stupefying fish with tuba, a poisonous plant indigenous to the Peninsula, and exercise their skill in most of the small rivers near their clearings. Both they and the Orang Laut eat various kinds of food not generally met with. Monkeys, rats, snakes and crocodiles are considered delicacies by them, but more particularly by the Orang Bukit, who are the more expert with the sumpitan and rely less on the produce of their plantations for food. The Orang Laut plant padi, bananas, kaladi, etc., to a very great extent. They also do a great deal of fishing, both with line and spear, trap animals, and collect honey, fruit and bees'-wax. Some of the women are expert fishers and make use of a light rod and a line of about the same length as the rod. They stand in the shallow water and throw the bait similar to fly-fishing, whipping the fish out

with great skill. In collecting fruit they make use of an ingenious contrivance which does away with the necessity of climbing the trees. They procure a long thin bamboo, and splitting it lengthwise between two joints, press it down so that the section opens and forms something like a round cage. This is then bound round with rattan in this shape and two or three of the pieces are cut out, but sufficient length is left on the upper portion to form, as it were, claws. The fruit-gatherer, having strapped a basket on to her back, then proceeds to work and passing the claws around the stem gives a slight pull and detaches the fruit, which instead of falling to the ground and becoming bruised simply drops in the cage below the claws. The Orang Laut are also skilful boat-builders and turn out some sampans which for elegance and speed are not to be surpassed.

The preceding remarks are the result of observations I have made on the jungle-men during my residence in the Districts of Ulu and Kuala Langat. I regret the information I have yet obtained is still in a somewhat crude state, and were it not that I have received instructions to specially report on these people I should not have ventured to do so. Still, if my feeble efforts tend to increase the already awakened interest in a most deserving class of people, whom I believe to be a race both decayed and decaying, I shall feel well repaid.—G. C. BELLAMY, Feb. 12, 1886.

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THE SNIPE BIRD.

With a nip and a dash, and a dip and a flash,
 We all break cover together;
 With a whirl and a squeak, and a twirl of the beak,
 We fly for it, hell for leather!
 We nip thro' the highest *senudoh*,
 We fly in the eye of the sun:
 When we do all we know to escape from the foe
 It's pretty long odds 'gainst the gun!
 When the gun gives a bang and the wild echoes clang,
 And the shot comes whistling by,
 Tho' we're sick unto death with our last whiff of breath,
 We'll still make an effort to fly.
 Tho' we're weary and wounded and lame,
 We'll hide where the *lalang* is high,
 We will bury our shame, if we die we'll die game,
 And baffle our foes though we die!

SEVERAL incidents lately have tended to materially shake my confidence in the Snipe Bird. With his absurdly long nose, receding forehead, and silly little bald head, he does not at first sight inspire one with a belief in his intellect, and looks too simple and foolish to be the possessor of an unnaturally evil nature—a nature which I believe to be filled to the brim with varied vices and many wicked qualities. First impressions are proverbially erroneous, and the superficial view of the nature of the Snipe Bird which one is apt to take if one judges him by his appearance rather than by his manners, is, I have good reason to believe, no exception

to the rule. After carefully watching him through many seasons—generally on the wing or in the bush, and by no means as frequently in the hand—I have come to the conclusion that he is at once insolent and bombastic, obstinate and spiteful, crafty and selfish.

His insolence and swagger are shewn by the manner in which he breaks cover (generally when one is in the act of loading after firing two ineffectual shots at one of his friends) and flies straight at one's face, just misses one's hat brim by a sudden and contemptuous upward turn, accompanied by a peculiarly jeering squeak, and passes out of gunshot before one has finished swearing and ramming the cartridges home. I have very little doubt but that as he quickly recedes the sound of the said swearing is as balm to his vanity, and that he tells the other snipe, when they meet in the cool damp grasses after dark, what an uncommon fool he made of you, and his friends probably laugh in chorus through their long noses, in an extremely derisive and offensive manner. Thus it is that poor human beings are offered up on the altar of the Snipe Bird's vanity!

His obstinacy is chiefly shewn by the persistency with which he flies away when he has been shot to a rag. Every sportsman who has shot at and been injured by the Snipe Bird, can remember cases when he has shot a bird quite close to him so fair and full that it has appeared to be reduced to a struggling, falling patch of broken feathers in mid-air, and yet after a second's deliberation that unspeakable bird has pulled itself together and gone away, with a cheerful squeak, apparently unharmed. On the 2nd of January I was shooting in the afternoon and walked up a snipe which had settled in some low *senudoh*. It got up and I shot it as it flew to my left. As my boys were some way off I went and picked it up myself. It was shot in the body in several places and right through the head. The shot had penetrated between the auricular and the eye on the left side and had come out through the forehead on the right hand side. It was still alive and apparently fairly well. One of my boys came up whilst I was examining it, and, after pointing out that though shot through the head it was still alive, I tossed the bird to him. It at once flew away, and so flabbergasted was I at this unhallowed action on its part, that it had gone full thirty yards before I again shot it and brought it down. Two of my men cut its throat, and at length it consented to give up the ghost. This is one of the incidents which I have mentioned as having tended to shake my confidence in the Snipe Bird. Only an exceedingly obstinate bird could behave in the manner described.

The spiteful nature of the Snipe Bird and his undying enmity to man is shewn by the manner in which he will go out of his way to prevent his carcass being picked up, even when it has become a carcass. He will do all in his power to convert himself into a "lost bird," be he shot never so wisely. If there is high bush within fifty yards of where you shoot him, he will contrive to fall into it and get lost. If there is high grass within a mile he will seek it, and I am convinced that his dying moments are rendered actually sweet to him by the recollection that by dying in a place where you cannot find him he has

spoil your average and diminished the amount of your bag. Whenever he can do so he will pass on as apparently unharmed as an omnibus at which a *gamin* has spat, only to fall dead, wholly unsuspected by the sportsman, as soon as he gets out of sight. If circumstances and half an ounce or so of shot prove too strong for him he will not even then lose all heart. Though forced to fall in the open he will do his best to fall on a patch of dead grass or some other sombre weed the colour of which nearly approaches his own, and thus make a last effort to become the object of his ambition—a lost bird. When all these facts—for that they are facts all who have shot snipe will agree—when all these facts are considered, I say, will anyone deny that he is spiteful and selfish?

That he is exceeding cunning hardly needs proof. The whole aspect of the Snipe Bird on the wing is suggestive of the quintessence of wariness. How often does he make a great show of flying like a barn-door fowl when he is really winging it at the rate of some seventy miles an hour? How often does he dip or buck just as you pull the trigger? How often does he fly straight at you so that you are afraid to fire lest you should blow him to pieces, and then with a whisk he is on all sides of you at once and well out of harm's way before you can turn round? How often, too, does he fall to the earth and sham dead until you have passed him by, or until the boy who goes to pick him up is well between you and him, when he flies away merrily perfectly unscathed? All these arts and many others have for generations been practised by the Snipe Bird at the expense of suffering, perspiring, short-tempered, hard-swearing humanity. Verily his ways are evil, and something ought to be done to amend him if it is only on account of the extra work he gives that over-worked official the Recording Angel.

A friend of mine has given up shooting at snipe because a native boy with a mathematical turn of mind asked him how much he reckoned each bird brought to bag cost him. Until then he had never considered the subject from that point of view. He calculated (he was a poor shot) that he actually picked up one bird for every eight he shot at. His cartridges cost him \$6 a hundred, and thus, roughly speaking, each bird stood him in 50 cents in hard cash. Even at the present ludicrous rate of exchange that is a shilling "what in Town the people call a bob," and even in the said Town, where snipe do not feed in the puddles, you can buy them at that price. This simple arithmetical problem was too much for my friend, and he now only shoots fish with dynamite—a form of sport which, however much it may be deprecated on moral grounds, has the material advantage of giving you a substantial return on your outlay.

After deeply pondering over the subject, I am inclined to think that the moral character of the Snipe Bird needs elevating, and I should like to propose a mission to the bald-headed brethren for the next May Meetings. If only the Snipe Bird could be converted and could be rendered more guileless and unselfish, I feel sure that many would in future have less difficulty in filling their bags; and, after all, what better or more exalted object can any mission have than that of filling the bags or pockets of good men?

NOTES AND NEWS.

HARI RAYA was duly observed in Selangor as a public holiday, and its advent was hailed as a blessing by most European inhabitants of Kuala Lumpur, simply for the reason that the horrid gun which has proclaimed sunset each evening during the Bulan Puasa will now cease from startling for another twelve months. There were plenty of Hajis to be met, and Malays of maturer age in national holiday garb, but the younger members of that community mostly affected the European style of dress. On the Parade Ground, in the morning and afternoon, sports were held among the boys from the Malay schools in Kuala Lumpur, at which during part of the time the Acting Resident was present, and in the evening there was an excellent game of "Socket," Kuala Lumpur *v.* Out-Stations, of which an account is given elsewhere.

MR. HUGH CLIFFORD, according to the last *Gazette*, has been appointed Government Secretary, Selangor, but Mr. Gerald Browne will continue to act. Mr. Clifford was appointed a Cadet in the Perak Service in September, 1883, and since then has held the posts of Secretary to Resident, Perak; Magistrate, Bernam; Assistant Magistrate, Kuala Kangsar; Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Kangsar; Governor's Agent at Court of Pahang, 1887; Superintendent, Ulu Pahang, 1889; Acting Resident, Pahang, 1890 and 1892; and District Magistrate, Kuala Kangsar, 1893; he has not taken up the duties of the latter appointment, however, as since 1892 he has continued to act as British Resident, Pahang.

MR. H. G. B. VANE left Kuala Lumpur on the 28th ultimo, for Taiping, to take up his duties as State Auditor, Perak. Mrs. Vane, who, we believe, proceeds to Ceylon, left on the previous Tuesday. Mr. C. C. Trotter has been appointed to succeed Mr. Vane, and arrived in Kuala Lumpur to-day (5th). According to the *Perak Pioneer* Mr. F. W. Talbot, Assistant Auditor, Perak, goes to Sungei Ujong as Financial Officer.

QUITE a large gathering, including the Acting Resident, other officials, members of the mercantile community, and some Chinese

towkays, assembled at the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station on the 26th ult. to see Mr. Watkins off. Lord Cairns (who, by the way, did not meet with such good sport in Ulu Langat as he did in Kuala Selangor) and Mr. A. Sol (who has been a visitor at the Residency) went down by the same train *en route* for Singapore. A number of Mr. Watkins' friends accompanied him as far as Klang, to see him safely on board the *Sappho*.

MR. L. DOUGAL returned to Kuala Lumpur on Sunday last, after an absence of a little over a year, he having left Kuala Lumpur on 21st March, 1894. We hear that he has had a grand time at home, and his shadow has not grown less. Two more of our planters, Messrs. John Glassford and A. B. Lake, will be leaving for home towards the middle of this month.

MR. W. D. FISHER, who has been an Assistant Engineer, Selangor Government Railway, for the last two years, left for Singapore on Friday, the 29th. He will sail for England together with Mr. Watkins and Mr. A. A. Swan.—Mr. R. A. J. Bidwell, Chief Draftsman, Public Works Department, leaves the service shortly to take up an engagement with Messrs. Swan and McLaren, of Singapore. He has only been in Selangor since March, 1893, but will leave behind him some evidence of good work.

MR. W. CROMPTON, with Mrs. Crompton and family, returned to Kuala Lumpur, on the 4th instant, after 12 months' vacation leave.

THERE is a rumour that Mr. W. Carle, Sub-Agent of the Chartered Bank, Kuala Lumpur, will be leaving us about the middle of the month: there is a widespread hope that the rumour is unfounded.

CAPTAIN LYONS, in reporting on the Prisons in the State, says: "There will always be a criminal class, and the best remedy is to get hold of the habitual criminal as often as possible, in the interests of society, and make him contribute to his support by honest labour."

COFFEE seed from Liberia has, we understand, been sown in Johore and in Sungei Ujong, but, we believe, its first importation into Selangor took place last week, three cases being consigned to Mr. F. A. Toyntee. The appearance of the berry was very fine and large, and we shall await with some interest the report of the nursery. It will be sown in three districts—namely, Kuala Lumpur, Ulu Langat and Klang. Apropos of coffee, there is a patch of young trees

belonging to the Messrs. Meikle, at about the $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the Pahang Road, growing on the flat, which is a perfect picture.

On correspondence insufficiently prepaid, the postmen, in Kuala Lumpur alone, during 1894, collected \$2,032.92, this amount more than covering their wages. The surcharged 3 cents Selangor stamp is largely bought by collectors in all parts of the world.

In the Annual Report on the Selangor Government Railway, the Resident Engineer writes: "The extension to Sungei Besi has been entirely carried out departmentally at a cost much lower than any line yet constructed in the State. The cost per mile is \$26,000, and the average rate paid per cubic yard for earthwork is $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents."

THE Annual Report on the Medical Department furnishes some very interesting reading. One very noticeable feature is the great increase in the number of out-patients treated now, compared with what it was a year or two back. The Residency Surgeon points out that great as the number was, it would have been much larger but for the rule laid down that drugs dispensed were to be charged for. At the Pauper Hospital, in 1893, when drugs were free, 3,000 out-patient cases were treated, while in 1894, under the new system, the number went down to 1,000, with a revenue collected of four dollars and 48 cents; but at Pudo, where the rule was not strictly enforced, the out-patients increased from 1,000 to 5,000. Dr. Travers writes: "I am very strongly in favour of the treatment of Chinese and others as out-patients. Although resulting in a large consumption of drugs, it is really a great economy, as diseases are in this way treated at an early stage, and when they are most amenable to the action of drugs. Admission to hospital is not therefore so often necessary, and in proportion to the increased number of out-patients treated the hospital admissions have been found to decrease." Compared with the previous year there were in the Pauper Hospital less cases of, and deaths from, beri-beri, and the same applies to dysentery and diarrhœa. The difficulty of dealing with the lepers is referred to, and the Residency Surgeon is of opinion that the time has arrived for providing a suitable Lunatic Asylum for the State. The births registered during the year were 1,084 against 856 in 1893, while the deaths were 4,813 against 2,826—"accounted for by the careful registration of all hospital deaths since the 1st January, 1894."

A GENERAL Meeting of members of the Selangor Planters' Association will be held in the Reading Room of the Selangor Club, on Saturday, the 27th April, 1895, at 10.30 a.m., to transact the

general business of the Association and to consider any other points, of which notice may be given to the Committee not later than the 20th April. The following is the draft agenda of business:—1. To read and, if approved, confirm the minutes of the last general meeting.—2. Proposed by Mr. Lake, seconded by Mr. C. Meikle: (i.) That the Committee of the S. P. A. be empowered to find out from Government whether the proposed extension of the Selangor Railway system to the borders of Pahang be a fact, and (ii.) That if such is the case, it be duly pointed out to Government by the Committee of the S. P. A. that such an undertaking must necessarily be a great strain on the local labour resources and therefore detrimental to the existing planting interests. (iii.) That Government therefore be asked to take adequate steps during the present year to recruit from without Selangor a sufficient labour force.—3. To elect a new Secretary in place of Mr. Porcher, who is leaving the State.—4. To elect a new member of the Committee.—5. To consider any other points, of which due notice has reached the Committee before Saturday, the 20th April. Tiffin will be arranged at the Club for all those members attending the above meeting who will give timely notice to the Secretary of their intention to avail themselves of this offer.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"It is proposed to start a Recreation Club for Kuala Lumpur, more or less on the lines of the Recreation Clubs in the out-districts, for the benefit of Government servants and others who have as yet no club of their own. The plan for a handsome building (to cost \$3,000) has been gratuitously prepared by Mr. R. A. J. Bidwell, and Towkay Lok Yew, with his unflinching generosity, has offered to advance the above sum (which he is collecting by subscription) at once, in order to facilitate the early erection of the building, which it is proposed to erect upon the out-skirts of the Plain. A general meeting, at which Mr. J. P. Rodger will preside, has been called for Monday next, at 6.30 p.m., in the big room of the Victoria Institution, when all who are desirous of joining or who can in any way advance this desirable object are particularly invited to attend."

A MEETING of those interested in sporting matters was held in the Selangor Club, at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd March, to discuss the formation of a Turf Club in Selangor. The chair was taken by Mr. E. M. Alexander. Mr. A. C. Harper informed the Meeting that Mr. Lok Yew was willing to grant to the proposed Club, for the construction of a racecourse, a lease—for 11 years, at a rent of \$150 per annum—for a piece of land owned by him at the 2nd mile, Ampang

Road. A Provisional Committee, consisting of Messrs. G. Cumming and A. C. Harper and Dr. Travers, with Mr. H. S. Day as Secretary, were then elected by shew of hands, and these gentlemen were asked by the Chairman to draft a scheme for the formation of a Turf Club to be put before a meeting in the Selangor Club, at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 6th April. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Golf Club, held on Saturday last at the Selangor Club, Mr. Bell, in the absence of the Hon. Secretary, read a provisional balance sheet and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. A. T. D. Berrington; Captain, Mr. C. Glassford; Committee, Messrs. F. Fox, T. J. McGregor, D. J. Highet, C. E. F. Sanderson and M. A. Stonor.

THE return Association match between the Selangor Fire Brigade and Kajang will be played to-morrow, Saturday, at Kajang. The Brigade team will leave the Fire Station at 2 p.m. and will return to Kuala Lumpur the same night, after a Smoking Concert to be held in honour of the occasion. The drive home of 15 miles, given moonlight, should be a very pleasant one.

A FOOTBALL Match, "Rugby Union," Planters v. Selangor, will be played on the Parade Ground, Kuala Lumpur, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 5 p.m.

A CHALLENGE has been received from the Perak Club, and accepted, to play cricket at Taiping on June 3rd and 4th. There will be several changes in the formidable Perak eleven who defeated Selangor on their last visit here, the two Talbots and Dr. Fox being on leave; but the cricketing element in Perak, unlike that of Selangor, extends beyond a meagre 11 or 12 devotees, and it will take Selangor all it can do to win. We might suggest that practice is usually considered an element of success in cricket.

THE Selangor Club sent a challenge to the Regiment of the 5th Fusiliers, Singapore, to play cricket and football on Easter Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th April. A reply has been received stating that at present they are too unsettled to get up a team for Easter, but hope to arrange a match later on.

WILLIAMSON'S Chicago Touring Company gave a performance at the Selangor Club last Saturday night to a "crowded house," and also played to a rather sparse audience on the Monday.

LOCAL SPORT.

SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE first of the four quarterly handicap competitions for the Quay Guan Hin Cup (value \$100) was brought off at the Petaling Range on 23rd and 24th March. The weather was not altogether favourable, there being a bad light and choppy wind on the first day, and a heavy downpour of rain in the afternoon of the second prevented some competitors from shooting. The winner turned out to be J. Brown, who beat his previous best score by two points, making 73, or with handicap added, 91. T. J. McGregor, as usual, made some good shooting and put on 86; G. Carpmael also shot well, 78. Dr. Travers and W. D. Scott were both shooting well, but were unable to complete their scores. With these exceptions the shooting was much below the average and some of the scores were very disappointing. The following is the full score:—

	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Handicap.	Total.			
J. Brown	24	...	24	...	25	...	18	...	91
T. J. McGregor	28	...	31	...	27	...	scratch	...	86
G. Carpmael	25	...	28	...	25	...	5	...	83
R. Charter	25	...	17	...	17	...	12	...	71
W. Boyer	17	...	11	...	11	...	24	...	63
J. O'Hara	23	...	17	...	15	...	8	...	63
J. H. Allen	13	...	13	...	12	...	18	...	56
A. E. Yzelman	15	...	10	...	6	...	25	...	56
A. J. Johnston	11	...	12	...	0	...	12	...	35
Dr. Travers	23	...	19	...	—	...	14	...	—
W. D. Scott	19	...	22	...	—	...	18	...	—

The cup will become the property of the member winning the handicap the most times out of the four competitions.

The following scores were made in the monthly handicap for the Malay States Tin Mining Co.'s Cup, for which the highest aggregate of four best scores made during the year, at 500 yards only, will qualify for the prize:—

	500 yards.	Handicap.	Total.				
J. H. Allen	...	23	...	6	...	...	29
R. Charter	...	24	...	5	...	...	29
T. J. McGregor	...	27	...	scratch	...	...	27
J. Brown	...	20	...	5	...	...	25
G. Carpmael	...	16	...	3	...	...	19
J. O'Hara	...	14	...	3	...	...	17

FOOTBALL.

On Friday, March 29th, a match was played between teams nominally representing Out-stations and Kuala Lumpur town. The Out-stations were without the assistance of Hemmy, Spearing and Maxwell, but included in their number Lake, Cook and Skinner, who can hardly be termed Out-station men proper. The game was timed to begin at 5, punctually, but although the visitors were all on the ground before the time, the Kuala Lumpur men were obliged to begin three men short. Clarke started the ball for Out-stations, and the game was im-

mediately carried into the Kuala Lumpur half, the home team having but two forwards for some considerable time. After a few minutes' play Roe and Mitchell by good passing ran the ball down the field and the former after eluding the full backs put the ball through, scoring the first goal for the home team. The three missing members of the Kuala Lumpur team now turned up and were gladly welcomed by their side. The increase in strength soon made itself felt and the home team began to press, giving plenty of work to Cook and Bridges. Shortly after, Skinner, on the right wing, got possession and passing Charter sent in a warm one which was, however, well handled by Bellamy in goal. Dr. Scott, Mitchell and Roe now took the ball down the field and the latter presently shot, but the leather was hugged by Dalglish, the result being that two of the Kuala Lumpur forwards fell on him tooth and nail, forcing him against the goal post. The ball in reality was across the line, but the point was not allowed by the referee. The game now continued to be in the visitors' half, although some good runs were made by Skinner. A claim of hands was presently allowed within five yards of the Out-stations goal and the ball from a rebound was banged through by Roe. Half-time was called shortly after. On resuming W. D. Scott took the Doctor's place, the latter playing full-back, a similar change was made by Cook and Skinner. Very soon after the Out-station forwards, Cook, Lindsay and Clarke, came down the field in good style, the former sending in a heavy shot which was saved by Bellamy; the ball, however, struck the forward as he was rushing on, and rebounded through the goal. On starting the ball Roe on the left wing dribbled through and sent in a shot which beat Dalglish. Shortly after, this performance was again repeated, Roe thus scoring the 4th goal for Kuala Lumpur. From this point the Out-stations played up with great vigour and gave their opponents plenty of work. Lindsay, Cook and Clarke being most prominent. Bridges was very safe at full back. Some of the spectators averred that the game was a trifle rough, but this is not the case, although it must be said that the game was one of the fastest and best yet played in Selangor. Towards the close of the game the Out-stations forwards made desperate efforts to score, but it was not until within a few minutes of time that Clarke and Rendle got through and the former scored. The match was shortly after concluded, leaving the home team victorious by 4 to 2. For Out-stations Lindsay, Clarke, Lake and Skinner were perhaps the best, but all hands were most energetic. For Kuala Lumpur Day, Phillips and the two Scotts were all prominent. Carpmael, who has lately joined the ranks of "Socket" players, proved himself a valuable member of the team.

The following were the teams:—

OUT-STATIONS:—*Goal*, Dalglish; *Backs*, Cook and Bridges; *Half-backs*, Lake, Kindersley and Nissen; *Forwards*, Skinner, Rendle, Clark, Lindsay and Edmonds.

KUALA LUMPUR:—*Goal*, Bellamy; *Backs*, W. D. Scott and Phillips; *Half-backs*, Carpmael, Charter and Ebden; *Forwards*, F. G. Scott, Poundall, Roe, Mitchell and Day.

Referee, B. E. Shaw; linesmen, J. Brown and F. H. Lott.

THE SAKAIS OF SELANGOR.—II.

ULU LANGAT.

IN the Ulu Langat District there are two tribes of Sakais known as "Orang Bukit," or hill-men, and "Orang Tanjong," or men living near rivers; these two tribes are really only one—*i.e.*, "Basah Bisisi"—in Ulu Langat. The Orang Tanjong, as a rule, speak quite a different dialect from the Orang Bukit; but in Ulu Langat nearly every Sakai I came across could speak Malay fluently, and only occasionally did I hear a word or two, in general conversation, which was not Malay: this has thrown me back a great deal in my vocabulary, and I have been unable to collect as many words as I could have wished.

As far as I can find out the distinct tribes of "Orang Utan," are four, these are:—"Basah Landas" and "Basah Bisisi," in Selangor, "Basah Pangan" in Pahang and "Hudehs" in Borneo. The Basah Landas are Orang Laut, the Basah Bisisi are Orang Bukit and Orang Tanjong, the Basah Pangan are, I believe, peculiar to Pahang, and I have only heard of them. They are, I should say, "Orang Gunong," as they live for the most part on the tops of high mountain ranges. The Hudehs I know nothing about, but they are supposed to exist in Borneo.

"Ryot" is another name for Sakais and is principally used of Orang Laut; it is, however, considered *kasar* (rude) by them and should not be used; the names that should be used in speaking to Sakais of one another, are, *Sehabat* for Orang Laut or Ryot; *Waris* for Orang Tanjong, and *Orang Dalam* for Orang Bukit.

The headmen in each tribe are called, respectively, Batin (Raja), Jenang (Datoh) and Jukrah (Pengkulu). The number of individuals under each Batin in this District are:—Ulu Langat, Batin Bebas, about 95; Ulu Semenyih, no Batin, one Jenang, about 40; Ulu Beranang, Batin Jagan, about 180; Sempang Ampat, about 30. Total, about 345 individuals in all. The last mentioned are Orang Tanjong.

The Sakais have no religion of their own, and do not (in the proper sense of the word) worship according to any form. They have a ceremony where they all sit down, blow bamboo pipes and sing to "Hantus," but whether to drive them away (like the Chinese) or to ask blessings of them, I have not yet been able to learn.

Many of the Ulu Langat Sakais have become Muhammadans, from constantly mixing with the Malays, and also inter-marrying with them. My opinion is that they all, more or less, believe in a deity. They are always open to conviction, and are glad to see the Roman Catholic Missionary, Father Letessier, who, I am sure, instils a great deal of good into them.

Their manners are simple and peculiar, they are reticent and shy, very polite, and by no means stupid. If asked to do anything they will at once comply, but will not as a rule offer to do it of their own accord. They are most hospitable, although slightly avaricious, on account of having mixed so much with the Malays. They will not refuse any gifts that may be offered them, and indeed in most cases look for presents when a European visits their settlement. They are

liberal themselves, and will share anything in their house with one, and are hurt if one refuses what they offer. They are not spiteful, nor vindictive, but dirty to the last degree, and many of them have some variety of skin disease. As is well known, no other nation in the Malay Peninsula can be compared with them for their wonderful knowledge of the jungle. They are not particularly brave, but as the jungle is their home, they are more or less inured to hardships. Many of the people have guns, but are not brave enough to hunt the elephant or bison; and are not ashamed to tell you so.

The most remarkable features of Sakai customs are I think well known. They are:—(1) The use of the sumpitan, or blow-pipe. (2) Their ceremonies of marriage and of burial. (3) Their punishments for crime. (4) Their games. (5) Their superstitions. (6) Their knowledge of the jungle. (7) Their ways of hunting, and means of procuring food. (8) Their agricultural pursuits. (9) Their general habits. (10) Their trade.

As far as my knowledge extends I can report as follows.

(1) The *sumpitan* is a long blow-pipe made of bamboo through which little poisoned arrows are blown; the arrows are made of small pieces of bamboo sharpened to a very fine point with a piece of pith attached as a head to the arrow. The arrow is inserted into the blow-pipe, and a small piece of "kabu-kabu" (a substance like cotton-wool) is placed on the head of the arrow inside the mouthpiece of the blow-pipe, and the instrument is ready for use. I have myself seen monkeys and birds killed on high trees at a distance of 60 yards. The Sakai seldom misses his shot. For a large bird (as a horn-bill) or a monkey it takes about a quarter of an hour for the poison to work, after which time the animal falls to the ground; with small birds or beasts the poison is almost instantaneous.

It is amusing to go out with Sakais, to see the stealthy way they can go through the jungle, without breaking a twig, and although their pace seems slow it is difficult to keep up with them. They seldom fail to bring home some bird or beast for their evening meal.

(2) Their marriage ceremonies are very simple: one custom is for the relations on both sides to sit on the ground round an ant-heap and for the bride or her father to question the bridegroom as follows:—

"Are you clever with the sumpitan?" (*Bulih menyumpit*)

"Can you fell trees cleverly?" (*Menebang*)

"Are you a good climber?" (*Bulih memanjat pokok*)

"Do you smoke?" (*Makan rokokah*)

If these questions are answered in the affirmative, the bridegroom then gives a cigarette to the bride and lights one himself; they then run round the mound three times: if the man succeeds in catching the woman the ceremony is completed and they are declared married, but if the man fails to catch the woman he tries again another day.

The more usual custom is that if the woman gives her consent nothing else is required, except marriage settlements, which consist of saucepans, frying-pans, parangs, blions, manik-manik (beads) and sumpitans. The woman gives nothing. A man cannot have more than one wife, but the Orang Tanjong women can have more than one

husband; one woman at Bander Kanching formerly had four, I am informed. These women seek their own husbands. The Orang Tanjong mix with Malays more than any other Sakai tribe but their marriage customs are very different. The Orang Bukit and Orang Laut have the same marriage customs as the Malays, although they use very different ceremonies. With regard to burial, their customs are also peculiar. When a death occurs in a house they erect a platform in front of it, whereon they place the body, leaving it there for a day, and then either burn or desert the house after burying the body. Frequently the whole settlement is deserted on account of a death. Burials are attended by the friends of the deceased, and blowing of pipes and singing are the only ceremonies at the funeral. The body is not, as a rule, buried more than two feet deep.

(3) Having made several enquiries I learn that the Sakais very seldom murder each other. I have asked what punishment a murderer would receive, and been told that he would be fined, 10 parangs, 10 bliongs, 10 sumpitans, 10 saucepans, and such like. For adultery the man is fined as for a murder, but he keeps the woman. Very frequently no fine is inflicted for adultery, but the woman is simply taken over. The woman is not punished. I am told there are no punishments for theft, which rarely occurs; if anyone takes anything out of another person's house it is supposed to be borrowed, not stolen. If a man is continually doing wrong, the Batin sends him some miles away into the jungle to live by himself.

(4) Their games, which are not very numerous, are generally styled "Barenta balei," and consist of playing upon flutes made of bamboos. Bamboos are also placed on the tops of trees, and sound in the wind like æolian harps. On certain days of the year they brew fermented liquors from jungle fruits, and drink until they get intoxicated, this being a favourite amusement of theirs. But they are not, as a rule, inclined to drink.

(5) They are very superstitious, believe in devils, and will not go out hunting on certain days of the month. They have days for devil worship, and believe many noises in the jungle to be made by devils. They have a charm called "chinduai," which is extremely rare, and almost unobtainable. The charm is a white flower of three petals, which is supposed to be only procurable in almost inaccessible places, such as very steep cliffs. It grows out of the rock and has no leaves or stem, but possesses a strong perfume. If placed in a house it is supposed to make all the inhabitants so enamoured of the owner that he can do anything he likes with them. I am told there is a hill in Ulu Malacca where a "chinduai" is supposed to grow. The Sakais are said to be able to climb these steep cliffs by the aid of devils. I have never seen the "chinduai."

(6) In the jungle the Sakais are quite at home and do not mind sleeping out in the rain, either under a tree or among the branches. They have a wonderful instinctive knowledge of the presence of animals, and can tell, when no one else could, of a bird or animal moving at a great distance. They are also supposed to be able to smell snakes. At Kuala Langat, I know that the Orang Laut

used to bring me as many as ten "uler bakau" (mangrove snakes) at a time, telling me that they had caught them all that morning. Monkeys, birds, tiger cats, etc., are sold by them for very small sums, and a monkey that would bring \$10 in Singapore can be bought from them for 20 cents. The Sakais of Ulu Langat make a good deal of money by selling animals and birds to Malays.

(7) They hunt with blow-pipes, spears and knives; but some have bought guns, and a great many use them, one borrowing from another. They seldom hope to get more than two deer a year each, but count on about 15 pigs. They have many modes of trapping game; the favourite way being to place rows of sticks with palm leaves against them for a length of about 500 yards, then to drive the game against this fence, and there shoot or spear it. They have many other snares for birds and fish which are well known to Malays.

(8) They trade principally in gutta, gums and gharu wood, in exchange for which they get salt, tobacco, cloth, beads, looking-glasses, betelnuts and rice. Their mode of trading is very simple, and they never get the best of a bargain.

(9) Their agricultural pursuits are as yet very primitive; they move about yearly from place to place, and plant padi, plantains and sugar-cane in a very poor way; their main crop is the yam (ubi), on which they exist for months in the year. Their padi crops are generally poor. During the season they live on fruit. Their grandfathers planted many fruit trees, but now the custom seems to have been given up.

(10) As I have already said, the Sakai habits are simple, they live nearly the same life all the year round. Up at 5 a.m. and out in the jungle, after eating some cold rice or a plantain, hunting or finding jungle produce until about 11 a.m., then returning for a meal. A couple of hours later and they go out again to inspect their jungle traps and fishing stakes, to collect the birds or beasts which they shot with their blow-pipes in the morning; they seldom use their blow-pipes in the afternoon. They are most energetic and never sleep in the middle of the day; they go to bed early, and rise early. Their houses are always built on piles about 6ft. high. The Basah Pangan (already mentioned) dig holes in the ground. The Hudehs, are said to make huts on trees. A Sakai will eat almost anything.

The Orang Bukit are the shortest tribe, but are as a rule well made, their average height (males) is about 4ft. 10in. They have round faces, matted black hair, sometimes curly, flat noses with large nostrils, generally good teeth, bright black beady eyes, and a retreating forehead. They tattoo themselves and put skewers through their noses.

The Orang Tanjong are slightly taller, and are more civilised. They have more the Malay style of feature, but their hair is nearly always curly. This tribe very frequently intermarry with Malays, and mix with them more than the other tribes.

The Orang Laut are the tallest and best-made race of the two; they do not associate so much with Malays, and are the best-looking set; some of the women being especially pretty. They are very shy;

I have frequently visited their kampongs along the sea, and have noticed people from afar, but when I arrived not a soul was visible; my boatmen declared they used to hide up trees, but I was never able to find them.

I may conclude by saying that in the Ulu the Malays always treat the Sakais well.—J. A. G. CAMPBELL, April 9, 1887.

English.	Orang Tanjong.	Orang Bukit.	English.	Orang Tanjong.	Orang Bukit.
Man	Krai	Rémien	Salt	Empoi	
Woman	Kédor	Kédor and Moi	Wax	K'loiéh	
			Arrow	Roek	Dammer
Husband	Ningsar	Kinglak	Mat	Cherü	
Wife	Kénah	Gadok	Spear	Tarok	
Father	Böh	Ekuiñ	Blow-pipe	B'lau	B'lau
Mother	Áneh	Gadeh	Waistcloth	Lát	Tin'llah
Child	Kénun	Kénun	Jungle	Darat	
Belly	Dendak	Chéöt	Mountain	Lüt	
Blood	Béheep	Darat	River	Alür	
Body	Esek		Earth	Kahu	
Bone	Jáhak		Sky	Rahu	
Ear	Tak	Tong	Sun	Mágise	
Eye	Emat	Met	Moon	Gechek	
Face	Emain		Star	Perlauí	
Foot	Jük	Jong	Thunder	Unkü	
Hair	Esauh		Wind	Poieh	Biluáh
Hand	Manengto- kaok	Teeh	Rain	Máni	Gemah
			Fire	Áüs	Üs
Head	Ekoiek	Koiek	Water	Tiéü	Dü
Mouth	Nunjoneh	Páng	Day	Tabiah	Chináh
Nail	Chinros	Kétóng	Night	Sinyong	Sengat and Klam
Nose	Emoh	Müh	To-day	Tumdeh	Kidim
Skin	Girgok	Jángat	To-morrow	Herlop	Nisum
Tongue	Linták		Yesterday	Singum	Néher
Tooth	Limün	Remün	Alive	Esui	Rés
Bird	Chaiép	Chim	Dead	Hadát	Kétos
Egg	Epänlur		Cold	S'nekek	Téket
Feather	Sintail	Ding	Hot	Béket	
Fish	Káh	Káh	Large	Entuai	Kaduai
Fowl	Pük		Small	Machet	Mét
Ant (small)	Braet		Black	Cheratap	
„ (large)	Laas		White	B'kaul	
Deer	Liencherok		Come	Bey mádi	Chau niho
Dog	Chouk	Chau	Go	Hoehép	Chau
Elephant	Bangtang		Eat	Cha	Cha-cha
Mosquito	Cebit		Drink	Ngäut	Bini
Pig	Gähü	Rémien	Sleep	Gebaot	Jítek
Rat	Kenek		One	Nánuk	Müeh
Rhinocora	Sijup		Grandfather	Bekoph	
Snake	Tigi	Tijor	Grandchild	Kenun tiri	
Fruit	Táhutpléh	P'tie	Shoulder	Gerpál	
Leaf	Séñk		Between shoulder and elbow	} Kendri	
Root	Chong	Chong	Between elbow and wrist		} Kanáng
Tree	Jélok		Wrist	Ékolek	
Wood	Jéhok	D'long	Palm of hand	Tapáh teh	
Banana	Téñai	Kentoh			
Coconut	Émol				
Rice	Chindroi				
Honey	Lahieh				
Oil	Sinum				

English.	Orang Tanjong.	Orang Bukit.	English.	Orang Tanjong.	Orang Bukit.
Thumb	Jaras teh		Forehead	Labūd	
1st finger	Kunan teh		Throat	Girgok	
2nd "	Chinroos		Neck	Lingeh	
3rd "	Awah teh		Chin	Ninkáh	
Little "	Teng triang		Tiger	Ráák	
Waist	Ewák		Squirrel	Proh chimal	
Knuckle	Kemát		Branch	Êchák	
Hip	Sákiel		Sweet potato	Gap	
Thigh	Lempáh		Pauli	Báh	
Leg	Ekemong		Bliong	Jek	
Ankle	Ekuleh juk		Parang	Eyeot	
Sole of foot	Tapér jük		Bamboo	Leyü	
Toes	Kenän jük		Earth (sub-stance)	Tehghon	Teh
Knee	Kürol				
Eyebrow	Cecet mat				

MALAY CUSTOMS IN SOUTHERN SELANGOR.

IV.—DEMON-WORSHIP: THE "ANCHAK."

SIDE by side with the Muhammadan religion, the Malay has retained many practices which undoubtedly belong to pre-Muhammadan times. Such is the "tepong tawer" ceremony* practised at all Malay weddings, and such are the devices intended to propitiate a legion of evil spirits and to obtain favourable answers to a variety of prayers and petitions. Of these devices the most popular are (1) the "Lanchang," a small raft or boat which is sent floating down the river at nightfall and which is credited as an efficacious method of exorcising the demons who are tormenting a sick person; and (2) the "Anchak" which is the subject of these remarks.†

To give a general idea of the Anchak, I cannot do better than quote the explanation under that word in the new Malay Dictionary (Clifford and Swettenham), which runs as follows:—

"Anchak, a hanging tray or platform; a hanging meat-safe; a small hanging tray or shelf in a Malay house on which articles of food are placed to prevent cats from eating them; a tray used in magic ceremonies; a small frame of bamboo or wood suspended from a tree, on which perfumed woods, sirih, tobacco, betel-nut, etc., are placed as an offering to the spirits. *Note*: There are two kinds of Anchak, according to Malay medicine-men—i.e., Anchak bingkas, or Anchak per-bingkas, and Anchak pe-lunus. The Anchak per-bingkas are of two kinds. The most ordinary one is the frame found hung upon trees loaded with offerings (Jamu-an,) for the spirits. The second is fastened to the end of a branch, which is pulled down almost to the ground and held there while the medicine-man goes through his incantation or invocation, after which it is allowed to fly up, and all the things placed on it are scattered by this means. Bingkas means to let go a bent-down branch. The Anchak pe-lunus is placed at the feet of a person suffering from illness while an incantation is repeated; when this is done the evil is supposed to have left the patient and entered into the Anchak, which is then thrown into the nearest river."

Such is the account given by Messrs. Clifford and Swettenham, to

* Literally, flour application. † Specimens of both have lately been added to the Museum.

which I now propose to add some interesting details connected with the Anchak which obtain at any rate in parts of Selangor and Sungei Ujong and which, I have no doubt, cover a far wider range, though, unfortunately, there are no data as yet from which conclusions can be drawn. The Anchak in these parts is called the "tray of Cooked and Raw" (anchak masak mentah) and consists of a light lattice or framework constructed of bamboo and measuring (in the case of one which came into my possession) about 2-ft. 3-in. in breadth by 2-ft. 9-in. in length. To construct it, nine thin strips of bamboo, about half-an-inch in width (called "pakan"—*i.e.*, the woof), are laid in parallel lines upon the ground, and crossed with twelve slightly longer strips (called lausen or longsen—*i.e.*, the warp) which are woven in and out across them, the projecting ends being bound with a split stick or split rattan. Four rattan "suspenders" of equal length (tali penggantong) are carried up from each corner respectively and meet in a point about 18 inches above the centre of the tray, and at each corner small wax candles or tapers are fixed, to be lighted at the commencement of the ceremony. A white and a black fowl are then killed, but only half of each fowl is cooked; the remainder being left raw (whence the name given to the tray). The fowls are then cut up (ber-siang or pe-siang) into the smallest portions, a mere *soupeçon* (isharat) of each kind of food being all that the spirits are supposed to require. A little parched rice (bertih) and half-cooked "pulut" rice (pulut jelantah-an) are then fetched, and the various offerings placed in seven small receptacles of traditional pattern (limas). These receptacles are of five different patterns (whence probably the name "limas"), and are made from strips of banana leaf. Four of them resemble a sort of paper barge or boat, the ends being gathered up and fastened with a tiny bamboo skewer so as roughly to represent sails. Two of these boats, 4 in. long, are larger than the other two, and the three remaining receptacles are funnel-shaped; they are similarly manufactured from strips of banana leaf and skewered with a bamboo skewer; they are of three different sizes, and are called "keronchot."

A censer (anchak bakar kemnyen) is next constructed as follows: A bamboo stick, about two feet long, is split up at one end for about six inches into some twenty slips; these slips are then bent backward (*i.e.*, outward) equally, so as to make a cone, whose base is about nine inches in diameter, at the end of the stick; they are fixed in this position by means of a short circular slip of rattan which is woven in and out all round the cone (penjalin anchak). The cone is then lined with banana leaf, filled up with earth, and planted vertically in the ground beside the tray (anchak masak mentah), great care being taken to see that it does not lean out of the perpendicular. Live embers are laid upon it, incense (kemnyen) is fetched, and the ceremony commences by crumbling incense on to the embers between the finger and thumb, and reciting the "invocation of the Spirit of Incense." The reciter should face the west, but the time of day at which the ceremony is performed is immaterial, unless the object be to drive out sickness from other people or otherwise to "charm" them, in which cases the recognised hour is "after Dlohor."

The burning of incense in the traditional manner is the most important part of the medicine-man's ritual. The invocation which I am about to quote is but rarely known to the medicine-man of these days, although its importance is such that without it no spell is efficacious but merely "rises like smoke which is blown away by the wind."

Crumble a pinch of incense into the flame, and repeat the following:—

"Zabur¹ hijau nama-nia Kemmyen,
Zabur¹ Bajang nama-nia abu² 'kau,
Zabur¹ puteh nama-nia asap 'kau,
Daki rasul lallah asal 'kau jadi,
Asap³ dikau tujuh Petala Bumi,
Asap³ dikau tujuh Petala Langit,
'Kan peny-eru segala ruh yang sakti yang k'rahmat,
Ruh auli⁴ Allah, yang diam di galanggang⁵ mata-hari,
Yang ber-ulang ka-ka'abat Allah,
'Kan pem-anggil auli⁴ Allah,
Yang diam di Pintu Lawang⁶ Langit,
Yang ber-ulang ka-Intan⁷ Puteh
Dahulu Mesir⁸, petang dan pagi,
Tahu meng-hidup-kan ranting yang mati,
Tahu meng-embang bunga yang layu,
Tahu men-jawat-kan kata Allah
Dengan berkat la'illah ha illallah
Muhamad rasul lallah."

Which may be translated verbatim as follows:—

"Zabur Hijau is thy name, O Incense,
Zabur Bajang, the name of thy Mother,
Zabur Puteh, the name of thy Smoke,
Scales from the body of God's apostle made thee,
May thy smoke (penetrate) the Seven Folds of the Earth,
May thy smoke (penetrate) the Seven Folds of Heaven,
And summon all the souls of the saints in Paradise—
The souls of God's elect, dwelling in the halo of the Eye of Day,
Those who encircle the shrine of God
At morn and eve, by night and day,
And call the elect of God
Who dwell at the Gate of the Void of Heaven;
And those who encircled the White Diamond
Before Egypt was, at morn and eve,
Who knew how to make the dead branch live,
And the withered blossom unfold its petals,
And perform the word of God,
By the virtue of 'There is no God but God,' etc."

1. *Zabur*, etc. This is rather a crux, but a Haji suggests what is at least a very plausible explanation. His account is that these three names represent three names or rather colours which were blended in the White Diamond which preceded the Black Stone of the Ka'aba at Mecca. The stone was then called *Zaber Judin*, and the three colours were green (akhther=hijau), red (akhmer=merah) and white (abang=puteh), whereas the black stone is called "Hajer Aswad" (batu hitam). The story is that this gem, which transcended in lustre all gems which the world has seen, was originally brought down from Paradise by Gabriel, and was lost in (and refound after) the Flood. On account of its size and brilliancy it was continually exposed to the danger of being stolen, and on one occasion was stolen by the people of Azam, when it returned of its own accord to Mecca. In order to obviate this continual peril, God took away its brilliance, and thus from being the "white diamond," it became known as the "black stone." Possibly *bajang* is a mistake for *abang*, the Javanese word for "red." 2. *Abu* is an archaic form of *Ibu*. 3. *Asap*: my informant gave me "sal" of which I can make nothing. 4. *Auli*—i.e., *Wali*. 5. *Galanggang*, literally cockpit—i.e., the halo of light surrounding the sun. 6. *Lawang*: literally the spaces between the folds (of the sky). 7. The White Diamond; *v. supra*. 8. *Mesir*—i.e., Egypt, an interesting allusion which takes us back to pre-historic times.

The standard censer (*anchak bakar kemnyen*) is used alone at the rice-sowing and reaping, but for causing or driving away sickness, etc., the tray is also used. In the former case a stem of the tree called *Sa-tambun Tulang* is planted, leaves and all, on the left or south side of the censer, and a vessel containing magic flour (*tepong tawer*) on the north or right side, the flour having been previously sprinkled about the spot. For the sprinkling, sprays of *Sa-tawer* and *Ganda-rusa*, and two "*pelepah*" of *Daun Sa-polis*, are bound up with *Ribu-ribu*. This produces a sort of rough and ready brush, which is dipped into the magic flour, whatever adheres to it being sprinkled (*di-rinjis*) on the ground round the censer. The reason given for the selection of the *Sa-tawer*, *Gandarusa*, *Daun Sa-polis* and *Ribu-ribu*, is that they are coeval with the existence of *padi*, and hence are on no account to be omitted from the ceremony. At harvest, the *Anchak* is planted among the *padi*, and the nearest rice-stalks are bent down and tied together above it. Incense is then burnt, the "invocation of the Spirit of Incense" and invocation of the *padi* spirits are (or should be) recited, and the reaping then commences.

A common invocation runs:—

" Bismillah ha rahman na rahim.
Ku semangat anak aku
Mari-lah pulang ka-rumah aku,"

seven times repeated. Fuller versions, however, have already been given.—W. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

GOODS YARD TRAFFIC, S.G.R.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—Please let me draw attention to the very great inconvenience and danger caused by the passage of the hand-carts bringing goods from the Goods Station. I have to pass over Market Street Bridge two or three times a day and nearly always have either to bring my horse to a standstill or run some risk from a hand-cart coming suddenly out of the gates and wheeling right across the road on to the bridge. Sometimes there are three or four hand-carts on the bridge at one time, and as there is no one to look after them or arrange the traffic properly, there is constant confusion and not a little danger.

The exit from the Goods Station could not possibly be placed in a worse position, with a bridge just above it and another road running into the narrow street just opposite the gates. There is a constant congestion of traffic at this point which is rapidly getting worse. Cannot the road be widened here or the exit be placed somewhere else?—I am, etc., NERVOUS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

GAIETY was not the distinguishing feature of Kuala Lumpur during the Easter Holidays, although a slight attempt in that direction was made in the Selangor Club on Good Friday morning in order to welcome a new comer. The cricket match arranged for Easter Monday, with tiffin at the Club, proved indeed a scratch affair, and Mr. Dougal, in a humorous speech after tiffin, referred to those who had kindly put down their names to play, but very unkindly stayed away. The football match for the same evening, Freemasons v. The World, was not a whit more successful. We had, however, as visitors during the holidays, Mr. A. Keyser and Mr. J. Gardner, from Jelebu, Mr. T. H. Hill, from Sungei Ujong, and Messrs. A. S. Murray and G. Paterson, from Singapore.

MR. J. P. RODGER, the Acting Resident, left for Singapore on Thursday week by the *Esmeralda*, calling at Port Dickson for the Hon. Martin Lister, Resident, Sungei Ujong, to take part in a conference of Native States' Residents called together by H. E. the Governor. Dr. and Mrs. Travers, Mr. Douglas, and, on the return from Port Dickson, Miss Layard, were passengers. Miss Layard, whose talents as a water-colour painter are widely known, is on a visit to the Malay Peninsula from Ceylon, and is staying with Mrs. Travers.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that from latest advices, dated Scotland, 3rd March, Dr. Welch was in excellent health and, the weather having broken, looking forward to a pleasant vacation.

MR. W. I. RAMSAY arrived here last week to replace Mr. W. Carle as Sub-Agent of the Chartered Bank, Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Carle, who was entertained at dinner last Tuesday night by Messrs. Tambusamy Pillai, Lok Yew and Tamby Abdullah, left for Singapore on the 17th inst., taking with him a host of good wishes for his future welfare.

MR. WILLIAM BIBBY'S friends in Selangor will sympathise with him in the sad loss he has sustained in the death of Mrs. Bibby, who

died very suddenly on Sunday last in Singapore. There are many in the State who have pleasant recollections of Mrs. Bibby's kindness as a hostess, during her stay at Raub last year, and who had been looking forward to her early return. The funeral took place on Monday, and Mr. Bibby was on his way down to Klang, with the result of the last crushing, to catch the *Sappho* on Tuesday, when the news reached him.

THE Football Match, "Rugby Union," Planters v. Selangor, announced in our last issue for the 10th inst. did not come off.

WE hear that the 5th Fusiliers will send a cricket team up to Kuala Lumpur on the 12th May and play on the 13th and 14th. The proposed arrangements are a billiard match at the Lake Club on the Monday night and a Smoking Concert at the Selangor Club on the Tuesday. There will be a cricket match on each Saturday prior to the event, and practice during the week. The ground will need a lot of care and attention to get it in proper order.

GREAT things were expected from the Selangor Hunt Club during the holidays, but, as in other forms of sport during the present Easter, the expectations were not realised. On the Friday morning the meet was at Sungei Besi, where a plandok was bagged; several arranged to go to Klang for snipe on the Saturday morning, but only one member put in an appearance, and he didn't bring away a heavy bag; the following morning the meet was at Ampang, two members only, where a fine stag was put up, but got away. On the Monday morning the dogs were "resting."

THE gang that a short time back made so successful a series of raids on safes are, apparently, again about. On Sunday last an entry was effected into the Selangor Club, but an alarm being raised nothing of much value was removed. On last Wednesday night the Chief Surveyor's Office was broken into, and although the safe, a rather large one, was conveniently placed near a window whence it could be toppled over on to the ground, the thieves didn't manage to effect this, and had to content themselves with the office clock.

AN appeal, on behalf of two Chinese children, crippled for life by the explosion of a rocket on 20th January last, is being made to the European community of Kuala Lumpur, and circulars detailing the incidents of the accident and soliciting subscriptions are posted in the Selangor Club, the Lake Club and the Masonic Hall; and

Secretaries of these institutions will receive payment of sums entered on the respective lists. The movement has the sanction of the Acting British Resident, who has appointed Mr. F. Fox, the Acting Chinese Secretary, and Towkay Yap Kwan Seng, the Captain China, as Trustees *pro tem* for any moneys collected. It is not necessary to remind our local readers, that when funds are required for a church, a school, a club or public sports the sums subscribed by members of the Chinese community are far from inconsiderable.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN gave two evenings' entertainment at the Selangor Club on the 8th and 9th instant. Following so closely as they did on the Chicago Touring Company, the "houses" were not quite so good as the programmes put before the audiences deserved. On the Monday night both Mr. Bourne and Dr. Hertz very kindly assisted by singing, and during the two evenings Mr. and Mrs. Nunn appeared in *The Nettle*, *Barney's Luck*, *For Better or Worse*, *A Morning Call*, the murder scene from *Macbeth*, the closet scene from *Hamlet* and the love scene from the *Hunchback*. The "stage" at the Selangor Club is a very shocking affair, and the performers were terribly handicapped, especially in their selections from the "legitimate;" an endeavour to work in "business" of any sort being very trying. In the lighter pieces—the scene from the *Hunchback*, and especially in *A Morning Call*—the appreciation of the audience was much more marked, than that called forth by the scenes from Shakespeare, although Mr. Nunn as an elocutionist ranks higher than anyone who has yet visited us. This was in a great measure, if not wholly, owing to the unsatisfactory, or rather entire want of, "setting" for the pieces: a disadvantage which is not likely to be overcome for many a day yet, as the chief factor in remedying it would be a properly constructed playhouse, and there are one or two buildings, notably an hotel, urgently wanted before we can think of building a theatre.

WITHIN a short space we shall have the electric light in Kuala Lumpur—that is, in the goods yard and passenger station of the Railway; Howarth, Erskine, Limited, have the contract, and by the last *Sappho* Mr. G. E. V. Thomas, Electrical Engineer, arrived to supervise the work. The passenger station has recently been improved by having the platform on each side laid with patent Indian stone, there have been several additions to the station, and the whole of the buildings have been repainted. If any proof were needed of the rate at which we are progressing, this station alone could furnish it. When, in November, 1892, it was opened for traffic there were not wanting those who pointed to what they considered the folly of

building so large a station for so small a town! and opined that it would be many a year before its capacity would be fully tested. Yet what do we see? Platforms being extended, extra buildings being put up, and the evident necessity for "more room." And so it is and will be elsewhere. Look at the new Government Offices now in course of erection. Many of us are apt to think when gazing at the long frontage facing the Parade Ground, that the building when finished will take a lot to fill it. But we wonder how long it will be after the offices are all in occupation, before it is found necessary—owing to the growth of some branch of the Service, or in order to make room for a Department of Woods and Forests or one for Agriculture—to board in a part of this verandah or make an extra room on that landing? And so may it continue—save and except in the case of that building enclosed within four walls on the Pudoh Road, the new Gaol; we have no desire to see the necessity arise for enlarging that institution.

SOME ten months back, many of our readers may remember, the Hawthornden Estate received a very unwelcome visit from a tiger, who seriously mauled a couple of bullocks; later on a cow and then two calves were taken from the cattle shed attached to the Lincoln Estate. Quite recently, at short intervals, Batchee, who has some cattle in the neighbourhood, has lost three calves, and on last Monday morning Mr. Toynbee missed a fine young steer from the Lincoln Estate shed. He at once sent for that "well-known and faithful servant" of Captain Syers, Old Yacub, who now enjoys a Government pension (lucky fellow!) and despatched him in search of the missing animal, the mauled remains of which he soon discovered in the jungle. A messenger was sent in to Dr. Travers and a supply of poison obtained and the carcass of the steer well impregnated. On Tuesday morning a party proceeded to the spot, but found the carcass had been removed to about 50 yards further on; the track of the tiger was followed and the next object encountered was the body of a young black heifer, which eventually proved to have been taken from Batchee's herd. From this point the trace gave out, and the party tried back. Soon, however, Yacub's well-trained eye discovered the trail, and after following this for about 80 yards, Mr. Stripes was found, stretched out as dead as a door-nail. He was apparently young and in good condition, measured 8 ft. 2 in. from nose to tip of tail, and stood 3 ft. high. One of his long tusks was missing and the ankle of his right hind leg had been badly damaged, if not broken. Needless to say, Mr. Toynbee and his neighbours hope that this was the gentleman they had been on the look-out for for so long. He may shortly be seen in the Selangor Museum.

THE Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board are averse to the formation of a local branch of the S.P.C.A., they "deprecate the institution of an irresponsible society for various reasons, and point out that the remedy for the evils complained of lies in strengthening the hands of the Board by increasing the number of inspectors and peons, by giving power to compel the production, for inspection, from time to time till cured, of ponies whose owners have been convicted of ill-using them, and by the appointment of a veterinary surgeon."

FROM the 1st May, 1894, and until further notice, the Singapore market price of cleaned coffee (less one dollar a pikul) on the last day of the month will, during the ensuing month, be taken as the value of consignments for the levying of export duty. Duty on parchment coffee will be calculated on three-fourths of the gross weight.

RULES are published in the last *Gazette* relating to licensed railway porters' charges: at Kuala Lumpur, three cents each package within one mile of the station, 10 cents within two miles; at Klang, three and 10, respectively. "Package" is not defined as to size or weight. Cloak Room charges are, articles under five cattiees three cents first 24 hours and two cents a day after; above five cattiees, five cents and three cents, respectively.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Museum was held on Wednesday, the 10th inst., Mr. A. S. Baxendale (Chairman), Mr. Von Donop (Hon. Secretary), Captain Syers, and Messrs. A. R. Venning, C. E. F. Sanderson and Russell, being present. Among other business, the question of a more suitable building in a more central position was discussed. The following additions were acknowledged:—

Captain Syers	...	...	...	Gavial (buaia juling).
Mr. Hatchell	...	...	...	An ant-eater.
Mr. Spinks	...	...	...	A tiger skin.
Mr. MacGregor	...	...	...	A stag-horn beetle.
Mr. D'Arcy Irvine	...	...	...	Two beetles.
Mr. Lazarus	...	...	...	Specimen of camphor wood.
Mr. De Souza	...	...	...	A spider.

Visitors during March	...	...	...	948
Previously	...	...	...	2,976
			Total	3,924

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on the 11th instant, Mr. Berrington (Chairman),

Mr. Bligh (Secretary), and Messrs. French, Paxon, Sanderson and Russell being present. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club: Messrs. G. Bridges, R. C. Edmonds and W. E. Lott. The Secretary laid his half-yearly statement before the Committee, and it was resolved that the half-yearly general meeting should take place in the Reading Room of the Club on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 6.30 p.m., to dispose of the following agenda: 1.—To read and if approved confirm the minutes of the last General Meeting. 2.—To receive the Committee's report for the last six months. 3.—To pass the accounts. 4.—Proposed addition to Rule XXXIV.: (After the 3rd paragraph insert the following paragraph.) "Whenever it becomes necessary to refuse the privileges of the Club to any member under this Rule, within six months after the date of such member's election as a resident member or of his admission as a visiting member, his proposer and seconder shall *ipso facto* become responsible for the payment of such defaulter's Club account, and shall, when their addresses are known, be forthwith informed by the Secretary of their responsibility." 5.—To elect five Members of Committee for the ensuing six months. 6.—General business.

Mr. A. T. D. Berrington, Vice President of the Club, has issued, on behalf of the Committee, the following report:—"Gentlemen,—In laying before you the usual half-yearly statements of accounts, your Committee are able to report that the last six months' working shews a fairly satisfactory result. The working account shews an excess of receipts over expenditure of \$935; \$479 has been written off for depreciation, and \$147 for bad debts, leaving a net profit of \$309. In this account the Government contribution of \$250 for the whole year has been included. A good deal has been done by the Secretary to reduce the outstanding accounts due by members, and the money thus collected has been employed to reduce our liabilities to general creditors by a sum of \$1,370, leaving \$1,555 still due by the Club under that head—a great improvement on the \$5,821 which we owed (exclusive, of course, of debentures) on 1st October, 1892. Our total assets, after consistently writing down the value of the building and furniture to cover depreciation, exceed the total liabilities, debenture debt included, by \$3,466. The Committee have every reason to be satisfied with the engagement of their Secretary, who has now held the office for nearly a year, and has done his work well and conscientiously. During the past six months, 16 members have either resigned or otherwise ceased to belong to the Club, and 24 candidates have been elected, leaving the roll of members at 182 against 174 at the date of the last report. The Committee wish to express their thanks for the assistance given to them by the members of the various sub-Committees, and to the gentlemen (Messrs. W. E. Venning, W. Carle and H. S. Day) who have kindly given their services as Auditors."

A MEETING of gentlemen interested in the new "Turf Club" was held on the 6th instant. Captain Syers was voted to the chair, and amongst other business the following Committee was elected:—Messrs. Berrington, G. Cumming, Day, A. C. Harper, Walsh, and Capt.

Syers and Dr. Travers. Mr. Day accepted the post of Hon. Secretary to the Committee. From the remarks of the Chairman there is little doubt, but that the new course, stand and stables will be all that could be desired. The course can be made one of the prettiest in the Straits. It was decided that debentures be raised to cover the expenses of the buildings, etc. To Towkay Lok Yew the thanks of the members are due for the generous manner in which he has met the representatives of the Club with reference to the ground. From what we hear there will be no difficulty in raising all the funds required and the Committee expect to hold a race meeting in the latter part of this year. Thirty-four gentlemen attended the meeting.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

IF anybody had told Mr. Lawder two years ago that the Kajang Recreation Club would play the Selangor Fire Brigade Football Team on the Club ground he would probably have considered his informant a trifle crazy. Yet such a state of things has actually come to pass. Ulu Langat, which for years past has laboured under the character of being a dead-and-alive sort of place, both socially and officially, is now at last blossoming out. Three European planters (all Scotch), five Government officials (one Scotch, one Irish, one New Zealander and two English), and two ladies (one still in short frocks) form quite a little colony in "the land of the lonely Lawder." A small one-roomed building has been enlarged, painted and retaped and now rejoices in the name of "The Recreation Club," and faces a medium-sized if somewhat rough football and tennis ground, Football, fostered by Mr. Aldworth and now captained by Mr. Bridges, has quite "caught on" with the clerks, police, etc., and practice takes place regularly twice a week. Tennis is not much played yet, owing to want of rackets. The committee of the club have also entered into negotiations anent the purchase of a second-hand billiard table, and \$155 for that purpose has already been subscribed amongst the Europeans interested in the district. Saturday, the 6th instant, witnessed the first football match played by the Kajang Recreation Club on their own ground, and the second match they had played since the recently formed team felt itself prepared to do battle with an outside foe. In the first match Kajang suffered at the hands of the Fire Brigade, their team was raw and untrained and of course got beaten. This emphasised the necessity of more training and more practice. On Saturday the Brigade came out to Kajang with a medium team for the return match, and the result was three goals all. Had it not been for the act of a Kajang player (Chinese), who unfortunately kicked the ball between his own goal posts, Kajang would probably have won.

In an out-station where football is still a new institution, it is just as well that the Brigade did not bring out their strongest team; as it

was, the Brigade did not feel hurt, and the home team felt half proud that it was a draw and half savage that they had not won outright! The home team suffered from a want organisation in not playing as well together as they might have done. Dalglish, in his well-known Rugby form, was once on the point of being murdered in a scrimmage on the goal line.

Kajang kicked off at starting, and almost immediately took the ball down the field and through their opponent's goal, a claim for off-side being disallowed. This put the home team in good spirits and they played up pluckily and well, and notwithstanding the determined efforts of the Brigade to score and their Captain's exhortation to them to "pull together" they failed to equalise until close upon half-time, when the score stood one all.

On resuming play Kajang quickly put on another goal and the battle became fiercer than ever, the ball, however, being almost as frequently in touch as in play, owing to the limited proportions of the ground. Another goal was scored on either hand, making the total Kajang 3, Brigade 2. With only a few minutes left, this looked like a defeat for the visitors; but they collected all their energies and making a determined effort forced the ball through, the leather going in off one of the Kajang men, and the game ended even, as before stated. The Brigade played one man short throughout, but the teams were well matched as the result proved.

KAJANG—*Goal*, Dalglish; *Backs*, Draman and Bridges; *Half-backs*, Seow Heng Leong, Tate Luke and Syed; *Forwards*, R. C. M. Kindersley, Marshall, Lindsay, Cooke and Clarke.

FIRE BRIGADE—*Goal*, Bidwell; *Backs*, Bellamy and Phillips; *Half-backs*; Charter, F. H. Lott and Buchanan; *Forwards*, J. Brown, W. D. Scott, Greenwood and W. E. Lott.

Mr. J. H. M. Robson was Referee.

After dinner the visitors enjoyed the kind hospitality of Mrs. Lindsay, who proved a genial hostess when the guests assembled at her house for a musical evening. Mrs. Bellamy, who had driven over for the occasion, also graced the proceedings. Several songs were given, and a very pleasant time was cut short by the necessity of returning to Kuala Lumpur, a start homeward being made at about 11 o'clock.

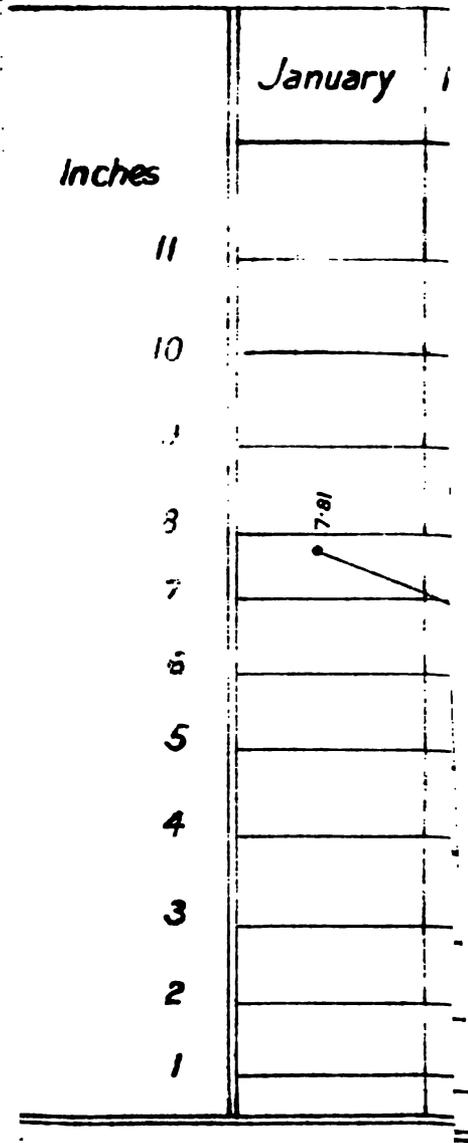
RAINFALL.

THE following statistics with regard to the rainfall in Selangor will, I believe, be of interest and perhaps of some practical use to managers of estates and others interested in planting in Selangor.

Table I. gives the rainfall registered in three districts now opened for planting purposes, the monthly fall, total amount of rain falling during the year, monthly average and mean annual temperature. This table refers only to the year 1894.

Table II. (supplement) is a chart shewing the monthly average of rainfall registered in the Kuala Lumpur District for the last 16 years.

Supplement to Selu



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column. The names include "John Doe", "Jane Smith", "Robert Johnson", and "Mary White". The addresses are listed as "123 Main St, New York, NY", "456 Elm St, New York, NY", "789 Oak St, New York, NY", and "101 Pine St, New York, NY".

This is, I consider, a very valuable record, inasmuch as it points to a distinct rainy season at the end of the year with a comparatively dry period during the months of June and July. The difference is very great between these two seasons, more than nine inches falling during the months of October, November and December against less than four inches during June and July.

All these readings of rainfall are taken at Government hospitals, and I regret to say that although five gauges have been lent to various estates on condition that returns of rainfall should be sent to Government, only one has complied with this condition with any regularity.

This is much to be regretted, as returns from estates are for several reasons more valuable than returns from Government hospitals. The hospitals are, as a rule, some way from the estates, and as the outline of the country and position of hills has much to do with the rainfall in Selangor it is quite possible that returns correct for a town may be very misleading when taken to indicate the probable rainfall on an estate among hills some six or seven miles away.

I hope in future that careful returns may be kept on some centrally placed estate in each district.

It is interesting to note that the rapid way in which the Kuala Lumpur District has been opened up during the last 16 years has had little effect on the rainfall. During the eight years 1879-1886 the average fall was 93.43 in., while between 1887 and 1894 it was 94.52 in.—
E. A. O. TRAVERS.

TABLE I.
Monthly Rainfall Registered in three Districts of Selangor during the year 1894.

Month.	Ulu Selangor.	Kuala Lumpur.	Klang.
January	7.43 in.	8.02 in.	4.88 in.
February	1.79 "	6.65 "	6.04 "
March	9.93 "	6.94 "	4.58 "
April	14.11 "	14.25 "	7.97 "
May	7.44 "	4.07 "	3.17 "
June	12.01 "	8.56 "	6.04 "
July	7.26 "	5.61 "	7.65 "
August	8.26 "	4.67 "	2.89 "
September	10.81 "	6.30 "	6.37 "
October	11.20 "	10.45 "	10.72 "
November	9.40 "	12.90 "	11.05 "
December... ..	14.30 "	5.90 "	8.73 "
Total rainfall	113.94 in.	94.32 in.	80.09 in.
Average monthly rainfall	9.41 in.	7.86 in.	6.67 in.
Mean Temperature ...	78.7° Fah.	75.6° Fah.	73.6° Fah.

AN ELEPHANT HUNT IN SELANGOR.

YES—there were the tracks, plain as possible, and we were in luck at last.

After a weary tramp in search of a rhino, who had decamped at or before our coming, and a night at anchor in the *Enid* off Jeram, we were on our way along the Klang Road to Kapar, which was to be our head-quarters till we could find these elephants. They were considerate enough, however, to literally "meet us half way," and here we were, stooping eagerly over their tracks of the night before, some five miles from Jeram. It was a small herd of seven or eight, apparently, with two or three full-grown animals, that had fed out at night over the old clearing; so having climbed a bare and lofty tree—by proxy—and seen that they had gone back to the heavy seaside jungle, we held a council of war, and decided at all hazards to remain where we were till the morning.

This was easily done, but it was not enjoyable—a Javanese road-makers' hut was inspected, and ourselves and party promptly billeted there for the night. It was not an attractive abode, and promised little in the way of creature comforts, though our estimate in this respect turned out a joke to the reality. A wet and stinking swamp, of which the hut floor was not the least wet and stinking portion, harboured myriads of mosquitoes and other savage insects, against which the usual barriers were of little avail, and whose lack of combined effort alone saved us from eviction—insects, and Chinamen also, in the Peninsula, having still something to learn from the masses who spend their weekly holiday under the "Union is Strength" banner on a Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park. However, all things have an end, and this particular night finished for us at about 4 a.m. and found us at dawn some way down the road and very much on the look out for any signs of the business in hand.

Nor had we long to wait: three miles or so and they had actually crossed the track where we now stood—a few hours before, perhaps; but the wet mud on the grass and "drummed" state of the water were unmistakeable and decided us to "up and at 'em" immediately.

Off we started in single file; S—— and myself, two policemen in mufti, though not much of it, and a local Malay gentlemen of position, who had undertaken to bring us out of the jungle again when all was over, and was beautifully dressed in a black coat and trousers, of the latter of which by-the-by, all but a few trifling but important portions are in the jungle to this day.

Two or three hundred yards and we were in the big jungle, where the sudden rush of some animal made us fear that we had bungled the thing already, and that the elephants had stampeded; however, there was no breaking of trees, and probably only a pig was responsible for this false alarm. Carrying our heavy rifles, and doing our own tracking, we now commenced a long and arduous tramp through dense and dark jungle, first grass and cane and fallen timber, and then, as we neared the sea, mangrove swamp filled with every obstacle that mud holes and projecting roots, all ingeniously masked, could devise. Two or three miles of this exercise, and the signs of recent

occupation, well known to the elephant hunter, became constantly fresher and more reassuring. A cow trumpets, calling to her calf—about 200 yards away it sounds. A little further and the crackle of the leaves and branches quite drowns the little noise that we, however careful, cannot help making. And then we see the trees swaying, and branches and canes pulled down and scattered about, as these most extravagant and destructive animals feed. Elephants break and tear away everything indiscriminately, but only really eat a mouthful every now and then. Two of them are now in sight—one is a really big one; but alas! no tusks: but if there had been we should have seen the tell-tale signs of them upon the trees on our long track, and have already given up all hope of a tusker. Cautiously we go forward to get a clear view, I keeping to the left to get a broadside shot: there he stands, 22 or 15 yards away, swaying and munching, and no doubt looking forward to at least another 50 years of the same pastime. Bang!—and he falls on his knees and face, like a handkerchief dropped on the floor, and never stirs nor will stir again. A bullet through the ear-hole and brain has snapped the thread that can keep this five tons of flesh alive for 100 years.

This, however, is an altogether subsequent reflection, and has I fear no place at that supreme moment—after the first shot. Then all is confusion: other elephants appear, rushing hither and thither, and one has to keep very wide awake. I take another, a cow, and bring her to her knees, for a moment only, and S— goes off to the right and opens a bombardment, followed by a succession of shrill screams from a young tusker, and finished abruptly by another shot. I follow my wounded animal, who is going slowly, and am soon within 10 yards of her tail, and waiting for a chance. This is provided for me by the gentleman in the remains of the black trousers, to whom I had lent a rifle for self-defence, and who had promised only to let it off if he was charged: whether, therefore, he forgot this arrangement, or mistook the elephant's retreating tail for her advancing trunk, I can't say; but bang bang! went the rifle, close behind my back, and with excellent effect, as she swung round in a moment with a scream and showed her forehead, a bullet between the eyes bringing her down for the second and last time.

By this time the rest of the herd had got well away, and the occasional crash of a tree in the distance tells us that they are out of reach—so we proceed to rally our forces. A few "hulloas" and we find each other again, and compare notes and experiences in detail, and sit and smoke while the tails and feet are cut off. These are the only trophies except the little tusker's, as the first elephant turned out to be a large bull, but a "muckna"—with any luck he should have had a good 30 or 40 lbs. of ivory.

Off once more, and a scramble out of the jungle, with free use of the parang, and then a long hot tramp to our hut and on to Jeram, where the *Enid* was awaiting us. A good bath and a meal, and an hour's run to Kuala Selangor, dinner under the District Officer's hospitable roof, and finally bed: all this did we manage to cram into a single day—a long one, it is true—interesting, exciting and exhausting all in turn, but all enjoyable.—C.

MALAY CUSTOMS IN SOUTHERN SELANGOR.

V.—BIRTH.

SOME of the most remarkable of all the strange customs of the Malays centre round the birth of children. In the article which follows an attempt has been made to collect as many bare facts as possible about these customs, which might form the foundation of a digested article on some subsequent occasion.

Some time before the child is expected (*mengandung tujuh bulan*), the services of the *Bidan* are bespoken (*men-empah*), the ceremony of doing so being described as follows:

A copper vessel or vase (*cherana*) containing four or five betel-nuts which have been peeled (*berkupas*), a block of gambier (*gambir sa'keping*), a pot of lime (*kapur sa'per-kapuran*), a tahlil of tobacco and three or four packets (*susun*) of betel-leaf is carried to the *Bidan's* house, and presented to her with the words: "*Ini sahya mahu men-empah anak sahya*" (I wish to engage you for my child), or words to that effect.¹ The *Bidan* receives the vessel, and commences to chew the betel-leaf: when she has taken as much as she likes, she blows upon (*jampi*) the remainder of the articles contained in the vessel, and utters certain prognostications upon the coming event,² the process being called "*tengo dalam petua*".

When the time draws near, the *Bidan* is sent for, and brought to the house, and points out as her first duty the luckiest place in the house for the birth of the child. A rattan loop for the patient to raise herself by (*tali anggag*) is suspended from the rafters over the spot: and just below it (*bekas ber-anak*) is fastened beneath the floor³ (the house, of course, being raised on posts, like all Malay houses) a bunch of the thorny *pandanus* leaves, leaves of the "*trong asam*," and a "*lekar jantan*," which is the rattan frill used for removing pots from the fire. After birth both mother and infant are bathed in hot water,⁴ in which are steeped the dried leaves of the "*pisang klat*,"⁵ the betel-palm blossom (*mayang pinang*), young leaves of the fragrant *pandanus*, and of the "*lengkuas*" and ginger plants.

The infant is placed on a small mat (*tikar mengkuang*) which lies upon a big tray (*talam*), which contains in addition about a gantang of uncooked rice, the mat in its turn is covered with from three to seven layers of fine cotton sarongs, and another small mat is laid upon the sarongs. The child has a bandage (*barut*) swathed round the waist, which is covered by a band swathing the child's body from the knees to the breast (*kain lampin*), and over all is wound the outer bandage (*kain bedong*), which covers the child from the feet to the shoulder, and is worn continually until the child is three or four months old; or, as the Malays say, until he has learned to crawl (*tahu menyarap*). This contrivance, it is said, "prevents the child from starting and straining the muscles."

Over the child's mat is suspended a sort of small conical net (*kain bochok*) the upper end of which is pinned or stitched (*di-semat*) on to the top of the mosquito curtain, and is intended to prevent

the child from being disturbed by any stray mosquito or sandflies, etc. Before it is given the breast for the first time, it is tempted with a spoonful of young coconut pulp (*sungkoran klapa*) in which is dissolved a little rock sugar (*gula batu*). When it is about 24 hours old food is given, consisting of a little rice wrapped up in scraps of coconut leaves (*katupat*), boiled in a pot on the fire, and beaten up (*di-lechek*) by means of a sort of spoon (*pelechek*) made of coconut shell, with a little sugar added. The *katupat* is used because so small an amount of rice is required, but after about twenty days its use is discontinued, and the rice is boiled in a pot in the ordinary way; but it is still broken up with the spoon (*pelechek*) for the first three or four months.

At about 5 p.m., at 8 p.m., at midnight, at 4 a.m., at 8 a.m., and at noon, the child is bathed with cold water, in order to keep it cool. This custom, I believe, is diametrically opposite to that which obtains at Malacca, where I am told the child is bathed as rarely as possible. The custom which obtains here is said to prevent the child from getting a sore mouth (*guam*, or *seriawan* and *serawan* as it is called in the case of grown-up people).⁶

For the first two months whenever the child is bathed, it is rubbed over with a red stone (*batu kawi*),⁷ which is ground upon a plate mixed with a little water, and the liquid (said to resemble red ink) applied to the skin: after which the ceremony of "*sembur sirih*" takes place, the *Bidan* blowing *sirih* from her mouth upon the centre of the child's stomach, after which it is once more swaddled. I may add that this particular ceremony is held of great importance, as it is supposed to keep evil spirits as well as sickness (*prut kembong*) from the child, and the betel-leaf is mixed with other ingredients supposed to be efficacious, the Malay names of which are *bunglei*, *kayu sepang* or *sepam*, *kayu arang*, *chekur*, *jerangau* and *sega kabong*.

Before the child is born the father has to be more than usually careful in what he does, as any untoward action of his may have a prejudicial effect on the child, and cause a birth-mark or even actual deformity, such marks or deformity being called "*kenan*."⁸ In a case which has come to my notice the son was born with only a thumb, forefinger and little finger on the left hand, and a great toe on the left foot, the rest of the fingers and toes on the left side being wanting. This, it is said, was due to the fact that the father went to the fishing stakes one day and killed a crab by chopping it in half with a *parang*.

In former days, during this period, it was forbidden (*pantang*) for the father to cut the throat of a buffalo or even a fowl; or, in fact, to take the life of any animal whatever—a trace, no doubt, of Indian influences. A Malay told me once that his son, soon after birth, was affected with a great obstruction of breathing; but when the medicine-man (*Pawang*) declared that the child's birth had been affected by fish (*kenan ikan*), he remembered having killed an extraordinary number of fish which he had caught on the very day when his son was born. He therefore, by the advice of the *Pawang*, gave the child a potion made from pounded fish-bones, when the child at once recovered.

Another strange custom was that the father was stringently forbidden to cut his hair until after the birth of the child.

In the cold water which is used for bathing the child, are placed a big iron nail (said to represent iron)—compare the use of iron betel-nut scissors (*kachip*) in the funeral ceremonies—a small but extremely hard nut (*buah kras*), and some shells (*kulit krang*), to which the Malays of this part add a kind of parasite (*si bernas*, *i.e.*, well filled out, used of children who are fat, the word “*gemok*” being considered unlucky), and another parasite called “*sadingin*.”

The placenta (*uri*) is tied up in a small bag (*sumpit*), together with salt and *asam gelugor*, and roasted in a split stick (*sepit*) such as is used for cooking fish; and then kept near the fire in the back premises and subjected to a ceremony called “*sembur sirih*,” until the child can walk, when it is buried in a hole together with a big nail, *buah kras*, *kayu sepang*, etc., and the other ingredients before-mentioned, a coconut being often planted on the top to mark where it was buried. This is the more correct custom, but it is not universally observed, the bag being sometimes merely thrown into the nearest river or the sea.

The child is generally named within the first three (elsewhere seven) days, but there is no special ceremony connected with it in these parts, and the name may be changed afterwards, if it appears to be unlucky or in any way unsuitable.¹⁰ The nickname, if any (*timang-timangan*), generally follows when the child is able to walk. On the 44th day the child's head is shaved (*balik juru*).

At any age from six to sixteen years the ceremony “common to all Muhammadans, and Jews since the time of Abraham” takes place.¹¹ It is here called *a'akêkah*, which properly refers to the ceremony of shaving the child's head.

To return to the mother. She is bathed in hot water each morning at 8 o'clock for three days, and on the day of birth after ablution she has to undergo the strangest ceremony of all (*naik salei*).¹² A kind of rough couch is improvised on a small platform (*saleian*) about 6 ft. by 4 ft., which slopes downwards towards the foot, and is raised from 2 ft. to 3 ft. above the floor. Beneath this a fireplace (*dapor*) is made, and a fire lighted which is intended to warm the patient to a degree consistent with Malay ideas of what is beneficial (?). The patient reclines upon this couch once in the morning, once in the afternoon for the space of an hour or two (there being no prescribed limit of time); and once again at daybreak from 4 to 5. This savage custom is continued for 44 days; during which period (called “*pantang ber-anak*”) the following eatables are forbidden: (1) *Segala yang sejuk-sejuk*: things which have a lowering effect on the constitution—*e.g.*, fruits (with some exceptions—*e.g.*, durians and oranges) and vegetables; (2) *Segala yang bisa-bisa*: things which have a heating effect on the blood—*e.g.*, the fish called *pari* (*skate*), *duri* (“*thorn*”), *sembilang*, etc., and all fresh fish; (3) *Segala yang gatal-gatal*: things which have an irritating effect on the skin—*e.g.*, the fish called *tenggiri* and *terubok*, shell-fish and the egg-plant (*trong*)—the *ikan kurau*, *ikan senangin* and *parang-parang* may be eaten, but must be

well salted; (4) Segala yang bentan-bentan: things which are likely to cause faintness (bentan)¹³ or swooning (pengsan)—*e.g.*, uncooked santan klapa, gourds and cucumbers; (5) Sugar (with the exception of gula tuak) and coconuts. The medicines used are as follows: (1) Sambaran bara: which is obtained by burning a coconut shell and taking its ashes and pounding them small and then mixing them (di-gaul) with black pepper (lada hitam sajimput), white onions (bawang putih sa-labuh) and enough vinegar to make the mixture liquid (chaier). This potion is drunk for three consecutive mornings. The waist is swathed with the bandage as in the case of the child, and a lotion (bedah) is made from temu kuning, which is pounded as fine as flour and mixed with onion (bawang putih sa-labuh), black pepper (dua tiga jimput), and vinegar as before, and applied morning and evening, during three days. During the next three days a new lotion (bedah kuniet trus) is applied, the ingredients being pounded turmeric (kuniet trus) as before.

At the same time the patient is given a potion made from ashes of durian skins (abuk kulit durian), mixed with vinegar: if the durian skin is not obtainable, manggar klapa is substituted.¹⁴

After three days, a potion¹⁵ is obtained by straining off the liquid from a vessel containing a number of ingredients, pounded together of which the following are the Malay names—kulit jambus, kulit sentul, kulit bruas, kulit rambutan, kulit kacang kayu, kulit leban, kulit dedap, and various spices such as kuniet trus, lada hitam, bawang putih, katumbur, bawang merah, chingkeh pala, buah pelaga, jemuju Jawa, jemuju kersani, chabei tali, chabei pintal, changkoh, sudu ayer, mur daging, mur tulang, pekak, jintan putih, jintan hitam, manjerkani, manjerawai, kulit manis, aker manis, kulit lawang, kulit serapat, kulit memplas hari, biji sawi, jadam, puchok, ganti, mesur, alim, mustakim, chuchor atap, kemukus, and kadekai. A spoonful of the water strained off from this extraordinary mixture is drunk by the patient every morning for about ten days!

Similar ingredients are boiled in a large vessel, and supply the only drink allowed the patient for 44 days. Lada hitam, bawang putih, rempah katumbur, bawang merah, chingkeh, pala, pelaga jemuju Jawa, jemuju kersani, chabei tali, chabei pintal, changkoh, sudu ayer, mur daging, mur tulang, pekak, jintan putih, jintan hitam, manjerkani, etc., as before. After 15 days the lees are taken out of the vessel, and used to form a poultice which is applied to the patient's waist (di-barut), fresh ingredients replacing the old ones.

On the 44th day the "saleian" is taken down, the house thoroughly washed and cleaned, and the Bidan receives her pay, getting for the first child \$4.40, the second \$3.40, the third \$2.40, the fourth, and for all children subsequent to the fourth, \$1.40; unless she is hastily summoned (Bidan tarek) and no engagement (men-empah) has been made, when she demands a half-bhara (\$11.)¹⁶—W. S.

[The reference figures in the above article refer to some interesting notes, which have been crowded out, but will be published in our next issue.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—In the *Overland Times of Ceylon* which arrived by the last mail, I see an extract from your paper giving an account of the sale of several blocks of land at Klang, in which you say, referring to Mr. W. Forsythe, who got several blocks of land, “Mr. Wm. Forsythe of Pambagama, Ceylon, is associated with Mr. Fort.” I should be much obliged if you would correct this statement, for, if left uncontradicted, it would appear, that while I was asserting that the present laws affecting agricultural lands in the Native States were so unsatisfactory that I would not take up land under them, I was all the time willing to do so if I could not get better terms. This is not the case, my opinion (whether right or wrong) remains unchanged, that the present regulation affecting land are so unsatisfactory that it is not good enough to take up land for planting, consequently I have no interest in any of the land disposed of at the so-called land sale, for it was not a sale of land, but a sale of leases of land, a very different thing.

While on this subject, it would be interesting to know whether the leases for this land are to be made out “for the cultivation of coffee.” No doubt the land is taken up at present with the intention of planting coffee, but if things turned out later so that the lessor thought he could do better with some other product he would be in a very uncomfortable position. I mention this point as a very serious one in cramping a planter’s operations, and as I saw a lease with this clause, I expect it has been used in more cases than one.

I am, etc., F. G. FORT.

Greenhill House, Sherborne, 19th March, 1895.

[The above was addressed to the Editor of *The Selangor “Budget,”* as this was probably a clerical error, we insert the letter. At the same time, on referring to the account we gave of the sale of land at Klang, it will be seen that no mention of Mr. Fort is made in connection with the proceedings. With regard to the “coffee clause,” mentioned above, we believe that the form of cultivation for the land purchased at Klang is entirely at the option of the purchaser. We quote the following from the Conditions of Sale:—“The Grant will also contain a cultivation clause to the effect that if at the expiration of five years from the date thereof the grantee, when called upon, shall fail to shew that at least one-fourth of the entire area so granted has been brought under cultivation, then the uncultivated area of the land therein described shall revert to the Government.”—ED., S. J.]

NOTES AND NEWS.

TO the many friends and admirers of the late Mr. MacRitchie, the news of his death came as a great shock. At the opening of the Kuala Kubu Extension, and at the laying of the foundation stone of the new Government Offices in Kuala Lumpur, in October last, Mr. MacRitchie was present, looking the picture of health; and although it was known here that he had recently had an attack of influenza, no one in Kuala Lumpur had the faintest idea that his condition was serious. The *Free Press* of the 26th ultimo, says: "His kindliness of heart, his geniality of disposition and his readiness to put his hand and his experience at the service of all who were promoting the public interest in any way were notable features of his character. His soundness of judgment and keen common sense made his advice in public and private affairs much sought for, and highly valued when given. He was always ready to promote social projects, and as a committee man his help was invaluable, as all who have served with him well know. During the past twelve years Mr. MacRitchie has filled a large place in Singapore public and social life, and by his death we lose a man whose sterling value to the community makes his removal a great public calamity."

INFLUENZA, or feverish cold, has been very prevalent in various parts of the State during the last two weeks or so. Kuala Lumpur was the first place to suffer, then several people in Klang, and now we hear that Mr. Lindsay has been laid up in Kajang. In no case, fortunately, has an attack been attended with serious consequences, but a dose of this so-called influenza leaves one very shaky.

MR. G. D. GORDON, who has been in very bad health for some time past, left for Ceylon *via* Singapore, on Friday last. Several of his friends were at the railway station to see him off, and all his friends hope that his recovery will be speedy and permanent. Mr. George Stewart, of the S.G.R., left Kuala Lumpur by the same train, on his way to Europe. He also has been ill, off and on, for a long

time, and he leaves for home by the doctor's order. Mr. Stewart hopes to be back in about six months' time.

THE half yearly general meeting of the members of the Selangor Club was held on Saturday last, at 6.30 p.m., Mr. Berrington, the Vice President of the Club, in the chair, and about fifty members being present. The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed; the Committee's report for the half year, October, 1894, to March, 1895, was taken as read; and on the motion of Mr. A. R. Venning the accounts were passed. In proposing the acceptance of the balance sheet, Mr. Venning referred to the present satisfactory state of the finances, and complimented the Committee on the management of the Club. The proposed alteration to Rule XXXIV.—“Whenever it becomes necessary to debar any member from the privileges of the Club under this rule, within six months after the date of such member's election as a resident member or of his admission as a visiting member, his proposer and seconder shall *ipso facto* become responsible for the payment of such defaulter's Club account, and shall, when their addresses are known, be forthwith informed by the secretary of their responsibility”—was put to the meeting and carried. The ballot for five members to form the Committee for the ensuing half year resulted in the election of Captain H. C. Syers, Dr. F. G. Scott, and Messrs. French, Paxon and Russell; Messrs. G. Cumming and C. E. F. Sanderson being nominated by Government as members of Committee. Votes of thanks to the out-going members of the Committee and to the Chairman brought the meeting to a conclusion. A general meeting of members to confirm the minutes of this meeting will be held in the Reading Room of the Club on Saturday, the 11th May, at 6.30 p.m.

ONE who takes a keen interest in the proposed new Club writes:—“The Honorary Secretary of the provisional Committee of the proposed Recreation Club reports that progress is being made with the scheme. The Committee has been set to work, upwards of \$2,000 has already been subscribed, and as the proposal appears to be well supported, it is much to be hoped that the limit of \$4,000 may be reached. It is strange, indeed, that Kuala Lumpur, where Government subordinates are probably as numerous as in all the other districts put together, should be the last, as it were, to obtain the franchise of healthy recreation. As regards the *questio vexata* of bar, it appears to be the unanimous opinion of those likely to become members of the proposed Club, that a bar of some sort will be indispensable, but that it should be a bar for cash in some form or other (*e.g.*, for books of tickets) and not for credit. It is also generally thought that a site on the Parade

Ground would be preferable to the proposed site between the overhead bridge and the Guard-room. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. H. Leembruggen, will be glad to receive contributions from any supporters who may not yet have had the list sent to them."

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO RECREATION CLUB, KUALA LUMPUR.

1st List.

J. P. Rodger, Esq., \$100; Towkay Lok Yew, \$500; Chan Sow Lin, \$100; G. Cumming, Esq., \$25; A. C. Harper & Co., \$25; G. H. Hone, Esq., \$25; Riley, Hargreaves & Co., \$25; Howarth, Erskine, Limited, \$25; K. Tambusamy Pillay, \$100; R. Dorasamy Pillay, \$75; Yeap Loong Shin, \$100; E. A. O. Travers, Esq., \$25; F. Gilbert Scott, Esq., \$20; W. W. Skeat, Esq., \$25; L. P. Ebden, Esq., \$10; Towkay Yeap Kuan Seng, \$300; San Ah Peng, \$100; The Spirit, Pawnbroking and Gambling Farmers, \$100; Seow Chong, \$50; Yeap Liew, \$10; Kwong Sang Thong, \$8; Kwong Nam Shin, \$5; Kwong Moh, \$5; Thian Foh Thong, \$5; Sam Jik Chan \$5; Ban Hoh, \$3; San Voh Thye, \$5; Kwong Cheong Shing, \$20; Jee Shin, \$10.

IN the revised rules for Rest Houses and Halting Bungalows published in the last *Gazette*, it is notified that "Government Officers can occupy Dusun Tua Rest House or the Halting Bungalows at Ginting Bidai, Jeram, and Pulau Angsa one week free of charge, after their applications have been approved by the State Engineer or the District Officer of the District in which the bungalow is situated.

IN concluding his report on the Public Gardens, Kuala Lumpur, Mr. A. R. Venning says:—"There are still several unsightly stretches of lalang and jungle, which detract from the appearance of the Gardens and which should be cleared. I hope to do something in this direction during 1895, but it is doubtful whether the funds available are sufficient for this purpose. I am also anxious to open an experimental, economic garden, where all kinds of useful trees and plants may be grown with a view to their introduction among the natives, if successful; and also that we may be in a position to supply planters and others with good seeds and plants should a demand for any particular product spring up; but this scheme must also, I am afraid, fall through from want of the needful funds."

"To sum up the position of Klang as a field for coffee planting, we find 2,740 acres of land in the Klang Mukim have been taken up by Europeans during the year. Twelve blocks of virgin forest land amounting in all to 3,810½ acres have been surveyed and will be offered for sale by public auction at an early date. The area of customary native holdings has increased from 3,516 acres in 1893 to

4,570 acres in 1894, and there are three demarcators now in the field with enough work to last them for a year. The Selangor Coffee Curing and Trading Company has established itself here to buy up and prepare the coffee berry for the market, and is already reported to be working at a profit. Coffee is the King of Klang. . . . In his report for last year Mr. Aldworth wrote 'I see no reason for confirming the gloomy view of affairs at Klang set forth by the District Officer in paras. 50 and 51 of his report for last year.' Not only can I now most cordially endorse Mr. Aldworth's opinion, but can say in addition that the prospects of Klang have probably never been brighter since the Residency was transferred to Kuala Lumpur than they are at the present time. An increased land revenue, an increased fishing revenue, an increased demand for agricultural land by natives, the exaltation of the District as a favourable planting area amongst Europeans, an increased tonnage calling at the port, the opening of the Kuala Selangor Road to through traffic, the establishment of a European coffee mill fitted with the latest and most up-to-date machinery, the commencement of the railway to the Kuala and the increase of postal business all speak well for the continued and future prosperity of the District. In 1890 the revenue fell short of the estimates by \$3,601.21, likewise in 1891 when it was less than in 1890 by \$14,628.31; in 1892 the revenue was only \$198 in excess of the estimates, in 1893 the revenue was less than in 1892, but now in 1894 the revenue is \$9,843.86 in excess of the estimates, and \$7,479.58 in excess of 1893."—*Klang Annual Report, 1894, by Mr. Robson.*

LOCAL SPORT.

THE Selangor Hunt, on Sunday last, quite made up for its want of luck at Easter. The meet was at Pasir Laboh, a mile or two beyond Ampang village. Four deer were shot, but only three were bagged by the European sportsmen, it being thought that some Chinese woodcutters managed to secure the missing one. Mr. Geoff. Sanderson was fortunate enough to bring down two and Mr. Foster shot another. A meeting of the members of the Hunt was held at the Selangor Club on the 1st inst. for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements incidental on the approaching departure of Mr. Leach, who organised the kennel and has been the moving spirit in this branch of Kuala Lumpur sport. Captain Syers was elected Master of the Hunt with Dr. Travers to act as deputy, Mr. Charter to take charge of the dogs, and Mr. Carpmael as Secretary and Treasurer. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Leach for his services to the Hunt.

For the first time since the match *v.* Singapore in February, a cricket match was played on the plain last Saturday, between elevens

captained by Mr. Bellamy and Mr. Paxon. The fielding was shocking, and bears out what we said in a recent issue as to the necessity of practice. The game was unfortunately left unfinished, to make room for a football match. The cricketers, we hear, are of opinion that, as this game can be played any evening, it should not be allowed to interfere with cricket on Saturdays. To-morrow a match will be played between Railway and Non-officials *v.* Other Officials and should prove a good game. The eleven to play against the Regiment will probably not be selected until the following Saturday.

THE Association Football Match, Freemasons *v.* The World, played on Wednesday, 24th April, proved a well-contested game. Previous to playing it was thought by most people that the match was a gift to the Masons. Several gentlemen were backing them in a rather reckless manner, but it must be remarked that there were few if any takers. The game was fairly even all through, except at the end, when the play was perilously close to the Masons' goal. Two goals were kicked in the first half by The World but were disallowed, the referee ruling off-side. The whistle refused to act for some time after the match had started, and it was difficult to tell when an objection was sustained. Subsequently, however, it transpired that the referee was blowing into the wrong end of it and the instrument accordingly remained silent. The only goal was obtained by Roe for The World just before half time from a free kick in front of the Masons' goal posts. In the second half of the game no point was scored, but the play was considerably in favour of The World, who played a better combined game than their opponents. For the Masons, excellent form was shewn by Bellamy at full back, Carpmael at half and Mitchell forward. The kicking of the first-named being consistently good. The two Scotts were, as usual, well to the front and peppered in a good many shots, none of which, however, made any call on The World goal keeper. For The World, Skinner at centre half back was most clever, clearly proving the great value of a good half back in feeding the forwards; of these latter all played their hardest, and it would be difficult to select any for special mention. The game terminated in favour of The World by one to nil.

A FOOTBALL MATCH, Klang *v.* Selangor Fire Brigade was played on Saturday, 27th April, and excited great interest. Klang was very unfortunate in losing the services of no less than five of its first team men, but the substitutes chosen in their stead were able to render an excellent account of themselves. The result of the match was a great surprise to all, as it was supposed that the Fire Brigade would win hands down. The game was fairly even throughout, but the superior weight of the Kuala Lumpur men was of course apparent. Had the shooting of the latter been a little straighter there would doubtless have been one or two points scored. As it turned out the match ended in a draw, no point being obtained by either side. The Klang team may be congratulated on having played an exceedingly plucky uphill game against heavy odds.

A SEARCH FOR ELEPHANTS IN SELANGOR.

HAVING read in your last issue C—'s account of an elephant hunt we had together, it occurs to me that your readers may be interested in our later wanderings through the Ulu Langat District in search of further sport. You will, of course, understand that our thirst for blood was thoroughly aroused by the "wholesale slaughter" of "a tuskerless male elephant, a female and a young calf"—*vide* "Toh Gajah," *Straits Times*. (By the way, a mucknah is not a female, though he may be rogue!)

A truthful Malay having sent me "khabar" of elephants being seen near Semenyih, we started for that place in a carriage and pair! Nothing like doing the thing properly—elephants are sensitive animals and admire display, as anyone who has seen them at the "Zoo" will realise. C— was so confident of success that he had brought a camera with him, and wiled away the time explaining to me the positions in which our prospective victims were to be photographed, for, as he said, "Shooting elephants in a country like Selangor is so easy, that unless one photographs them both before and after death—why, there's nothing in it!" Arrived at Semenyih, we put up in the Police Station and sent for the truthful Malay, who came accompanied by a Sakai, the latter informing us that a few days before a herd of elephants had paid him a visit, and, being in a playful mood, after demolishing his garden, pulled down his house and trampled one of his children to death; the child was about five years old, and the father seemed terribly upset about it. Elephants are amusing creatures, and so harmless that the Government should protect them. ("Toh Gajah," please note.) At daybreak on the morning after we arrived, we started towards Beranang, and soon found tracks of the Sakai's visitants; they were, however, at least three days' old. After following them for some miles and seeing nothing of them, we concluded they had left the district, so returned to Semenyih Station intending to remain there for the night and then have another try next day. This plan was, however, changed on my receiving a letter from Ulu Langat Station telling me that 13 seladang had been seen by a policeman near Dusun Tua, and urging me to come and shoot them at once. Now 13 is an unlucky number, and I was inclined to doubt the truth of this statement; but C—, being very keen and having a confiding nature, thought the letter should not be ignored, so we packed up our traps and started—without the carriage and pair this time, seladang are not so particular about appearances, they like being shot anyhow.

On our way to Kajang we met a diminutive specimen of humanity driving a sulky, who insisted on our having lunch with him; he would take no refusal, although we assured him that mighty hunters like ourselves cared little for creature comforts. This gentleman, who hails from the Antipodes, shewed us some fine specimens of wild buffalo and sambur deer heads which adorn the walls of his bungalow; he also informed us that the elephant shooting in his country was a thing to dream about. I believe he meant kangaroo, but was afraid of offending him by saying so, as the animals are so much alike after luncheon.

After a short rest we bade farewell to our host and his genial wife, who cheerfully wished us "Good luck," and resumed our journey to Ulu Langat. Arriving there in the evening, we stopped to interview the man who said he saw the 13 seladang, and then went on to Dusun Tua, and put up at the bungalow near the celebrated hot springs.

Daylight saw us again on the warpath near Kuala Klubi, and there was no doubt about seladang having been here quite recently. The whole place resembled a cattle yard, being trodden down by their hoofs in every direction; but of the animals themselves we saw nothing, although we tramped through many miles of jungle in the hope of getting a shot and did not give up till quite late in the evening.

C— was sadly disappointed, but cheered up considerably on our return to the bungalow, as we found here a celebrated Highland chieftain and his retinue taking the waters—they had taken them before we arrived, apparently not undiluted. We proceeded to do likewise, and the result was gratifying.

In the evening we called a meeting of the sporting community and it was decided to have one more try at Sungei Lubi, a place several miles away. An early start being desirable we soon "turned in," our movement being accelerated by the lively mosquito, whose presence was not to be ignored.

At 4 a.m. we were called and soon after started, in a gharry this time—we were getting desperate and were determined not to let small things stand in our way. A drive of about 10 miles landed us near Ginting Peras, and from this point we entered the jungle, finding plenty of elephant tracks almost immediately; but they were all several days' old, and we could make nothing of them.

At last one tracker decided that we were in the wrong place and advised a move in the direction of Jelebu. He took us almost to the top of Swettenham Peak, and then told us he had lost the way, upon which C—, who had lately been travelling in India, commenced imploring him in the most choice Hindustani to visit a place frequently mentioned by impious Hindus, and to remain there. The tracker appeared grieved at these remarks, and recommended us to return home, as the elephants were not to be found.

We took his advice and returned slowly to our gharry, which took us back to the bungalow "sadder and wiser men." If that tracker survives C—'s scathing remarks, he will be a lucky man.

We spent the night at Dusun Tua and returned to Kuala Lumpur the following day, disappointed with our lack of sport, but having seen a good deal of the jungle and enjoyed a pleasant outing.—S.

EASTER AT JUGRA.

WE had Sultan's weather for the Hari Raya sports, and nature wore Sultan's colours too, as the ansena trees were in bloom. On the 11th, the day fixed for the children's sports, the schoolboys from the different schools assembled with their respective masters. Jugra schoolboys wore yellow and red; Bandar, pure yellow;

Telok, red: and Kuala Selangor, green. The master of the Telok School appeared in professorial style, and it amused one to watch his excitement over the efforts of his pupils in the tug-of-war, in which, however, the Jugra boys were the victors. The flat race for the children was exceedingly good, but in the first race one little urchin that had kept for the whole way in the front, unfortunately fell just as he was nearing the winning post, and we were sorry for the little fellow, though admiring the good grace with which he relinquished the honour that would have been his but for the accident. The nut-gathering was not successful, the bigger children having it all their own way to the exclusion of the smaller ones. The high jumping was splendidly done, one child jumping as much as four feet.

In the evening the Sultan held his reception and the proceedings were very interesting. His Highness entered the hall with his numerous attendants, and took his seat on the carpet at one end of the platform, immediately behind the dais, which was not altogether expected, as it was imagined by the Europeans present that the dais, elaborately covered with yellow cloth, was erected for His Highness to occupy. As soon as His Highness was seated, Raja Jaut opened the ceremony; taking his position, with hands raised before his face, a few yards in front of the Sultan, he proceeded on bended knees until he reached the hands of His Highness, over which he reverently bowed. His Highness then addressed a few words to him, and the chief then retired backwards, still on bended knees, until he came to the spot from where he started, and the same ceremony was repeated by the next chieftain, and by all those who had taken their seats around the large platform. It took a long time to get through, and towards the end the smaller chiefs advanced in twos while the Sultan kept up an unbroken conversation with the more distinguished ones. Raja Bôt, who was Master of Ceremonies, gave one the impression of most suitably filling the part, and to his management the success of the reception was due, which was both pretty and interesting. The presence of the band added greatly to the scene.

While walking through the grounds we noticed the long atap sheds which were put up for the temporary accommodation of some of the people, and the huge cooking utensils, and were told that there were one thousand four hundred people partaking of the Sultan's hospitality.

The Sultan had given permission on the previous day that three of his wild buffaloes from the herd at Bandar might be shot, whereupon the keen sportsmen had gone out and shot four, in six shots—but still, although this was one more than the number, the cooks found the meat insufficient, and two more had to be killed.

Tea appeared to be the beverage most in vogue to quench the thirst of the motley crowd, and it was being brewed in a pot so huge, that it reminded one of the frying pan of nursery tales, in which a certain disagreeable man who was a nuisance to his family was fried.

The *Pulai* (a gunboat belonging to His Highness the Sultan of Johore) arrived on the 12th, and brought some of our friends from

Singapore. The crew of the *Pulai* took part in the sports and won some of the prizes in the boat races on the 13th. The Jugra boat won the first prize in the first race the Kuala Selangor boat carrying off the second prize. In the second race the first prize was won by the Johore boat. The large crowd on the landing stage, watching the races, caused one of the posts to sink.

Next came the pony race, Haji Braim's *Fatima* coming in first followed by Haji Thair's *Contractor*, Mrs. Stafford's *Bunny* making a good third, and Raja Yusup's *Baboo* being fourth, whilst Miss Enid Turney's *Mab*, losing her rider, was nowhere. Miss Elsa Turney's *Maggie*, which promised to do something, unfortunately went lame in training and scratched. Raja Muda's *Tiddy* did not turn up at the start owing to a light rider not being obtainable.

The tug-of-war, Selangor boatmen against Johore men, was won by the former.

The first prize in the high jump was won by a man from Permatang Passir, who also won first prize in the long jump, flat race and throwing the shot, thus attracting attention by carrying off four prizes. The first prize in the sack race was won by a Johore man, the second prize being a tie between a Johore man and police constable Mat of Jugra. The three-legged race first prize was won by Sergeant Hussin of Jugra, the second prize by a visitor from Johore. In the obstacle race both first and second prizes were won by Johore men.

After the events of the day, photographs of different groups were taken, and at night Mr. Buckley had his magic lantern entertainment for the school children.

The *Pulai* leaving on the morning of the 15th was the "beginning of the end," and it was with feelings of regret we bade farewell to the kind friends who had helped to make the occasion still brighter by their visit.—M. A. T.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

The Malay sports, given to the school children and Malays of Jugra and other out-districts by H.H. the Raja Muda of Selangor, were attended by a great number of visitors who met under Mr. Turney's hospitable roof. Mrs. Turney, with her usual resource in an emergency, had managed to provide sleeping-room for about seven of us, and at meal-times we counted (including children) nineteen people, a good record for a private house.

I will not attempt to give an account of the sports, but merely give the results of my own impressions; I have seen native sports, on several occasions, but none so entirely Malay in character as these sports at Jugra.

To begin with, over two hundred schoolboys from various districts were present, dressed in their best and decorated with coloured bands (the badges of their respective schools), and one and all looked as bright as could be wished.

Amongst the schoolmasters one struck us as particularly comical; dressed in European clothes, with tremendously big blue spectacles on his most prominent feature, and with a huge umbrella tucked under his arm, he was the exact picture of a most pompous old professor. He would have made, moreover, in other respects a splendid subject for a caricaturist who wished to illustrate the modern type of Native States' schoolmaster, and when he got excited, and gesticulated wildly (taking great care, however, not to drop the umbrella) he created no little amusement.

Another striking figure was a Penghulu, who, to do honour to the day, had donned a suit of spotless white. A richly embroidered smoking-cap was perched well on one side of his head while its tassel drooped gracefully over the ear. He also wore a pair of spectacles of portentous size. The impression would have been as favourable as he could have wished had he not forgotten a portion of under linen, which fluttered in the breeze from beneath his coat.

I must not forget to mention the part of "Innocence personified," as played by a little boy, who in his hurry to see the sports had appeared on the scene in the garb which nature had provided for him, thereby forming a great contrast to the festive costumes of the other children. Many Rajas and Penghulus from other districts were present and watched the sports with great interest. Some were dressed in their picturesque Malay costume, and wore a stiff handkerchief draped round the head, with its ends jauntily twisted up on one side. At the same time, they made a considerable display of beautiful silk sarongs, which greatly took our fancy.

On the afternoon of the first day's sports H.H. the Sultan held a reception in the Council Room at the Istana, and we were able to witness the ceremony, which interested us very much.

As the Manila Band, which was kindly sent from Kuala Lumpur and was much appreciated, struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes," His Highness, accompanied by his swordbearers, etc., walked briskly up the flight of steps, leading to the Council Room, in which the Rajas and Penghulus were already assembled. After greeting us with a cordial shake of the hands, he seated himself on the raised platform which was covered with rich carpets and mats, his followers taking up their position on either side and behind him. Then he quietly proceeded to pull on his silk jacket, which he carried over his arm (I do not know if this is part of the ceremony), and then after an interval of silence lasting two or three minutes, the ceremony began, the Rajas crawling up in turn on hands and knees (pausing only twice to make obeisance) till they were near enough to kiss the Sultan's hand, upon which His Highness addressed a few chosen words to each and the chief retired backwards, in as he approached (the same attitude.) The ceremony lasted till the whole number of chiefs who came to pay their respects was exhausted. When all was over, the Sultan retired to his private apartments and the guests were supplied with refreshments.

One of the Rajas told me that fourteen hundred Malays were entertained at the Istana, and after having seen the huge vessel in which the tea was made, which was big enough to contain a buffalo, we were fully prepared to believe the statement. It is needless to say that Jugra carried off most prizes in the sports, to the great satisfaction of H.H. the Raja Muda (the originator of the sports and the contributor of the money for the prizes); and of Mr. Turney, who was of great assistance in carrying out the day's programme, even to acting *mata mata* and keeping off intruders with a long bamboo, whilst Penghulus Mohit and Kassim of Klang made first-rate lieutenants. The two days' programme went off without a hitch and everybody expressed the same opinion—that they had spent a thoroughly enjoyable and pleasant Easter holiday at Jugra.

SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

MINUTES of a General Meeting held at the Selangor Club on 27th April, 1895. Present: Mr. E. V. Carey (Chairman), Mr. F. M. Porcher (Hon. Sec.), Messrs. T. Gibson, C. Meikle and E. B. Skinner, Committee Members. Messrs. Hurth, Forsyth, C. Gordon Glassford, R. C. Meikle, R. C. Kindersley, Nicholas, Nisson and W. Stephenson. Visitors, Messrs. Rogers, Jackson and J. Knox.

1. The notice calling the meeting having been taken as read, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

2. Proposed by Mr. Lake, seconded by Mr. C. Meikle:

- (i.) That the Committee of the S. P. A. be empowered to find out from Government whether the proposed extension of the Selangor Railway System to the borders of Pahang be a fact; and,
- (ii.) That if such is the case, it be duly pointed out to Government by the Committee of the S. P. A. that such an undertaking must necessarily be a great strain on the local labour resources and therefore detrimental to the existing planting interests;
- (iii.) That Government therefore be asked [whether it is proposed] to take adequate steps during the present year to recruit from without Selangor a sufficient labour force.

After some discussion it was decided to slightly alter clause (iii.) by adding the words "whether it is proposed," and also a fourth clause:

- [(iv.) That in the event of the work being given out on contract, Government would bind the contractors to import their labour forces.]

The resolution in this form was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

3. Mr. F. M. Porcher having intimated that, owing to his approaching departure from the State, he should be unable any longer

to carry on the work of Hon. Secretary; the Chairman, after expressing the regret which the Association felt that Mr. Porcher would be so soon leaving them and their appreciation of the hard work he had done, intimated that there was apparently some difficulty in getting another member to take up the Secretaryship, and suggested that in order to avoid a fruitless ballot some gentleman might volunteer. Finally, Mr. Gibson kindly consented to act until Mr. H. Hüttenbach's return from Europe, and was accordingly elected unanimously.

5. Mr. A. Forsyth was elected a member of Committee.

6. Read letters from Government Secretary:

(i.) Freight and charges on coffee between Klang and Singapore;

(ii.) Regulation IV. of 1892 and written contracts; resolved: "That the Hon. Secretary do ascertain from the Chief Magistrate further particulars with regard to written contracts and what number of coolies can be included in each such contract;"

(iii.) Admission of lawyers;

(iv.) 320-acre block system. Also

(v.) Letter from S. U. P. A. expressing the readiness of that body to join in the formation of a Central Association.

(vi.) Letter from Hon. Secretary to Mr. G. L. Young *re* that gentleman's proposal to supply the S. P. A. with Indian labour.

7. Read correspondence between Mr. E. V. Carey and the State Engineer in connection with that official's refusal to dismiss from the Government Service an overseer and a mandor who had been convicted in the Selangor Courts of crimping Mr. Carey's coolies. A member gave it as his opinion that it was a rule of the Government Service that any officer convicted of an offence in the Courts should be dismissed. Several members spoke strongly upon this subject and Mr. Carey gave notice, that, if the further endeavours he proposed to make to induce the State Engineer to reconsider his determination, were of no avail, he would at the next meeting move the following resolution: "That copies of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. E. V. Carey and the State Engineer be forwarded to the Government; and further, that the Government be informed that this Association strongly deprecates the action of the State Engineer in retaining the services of Sinna Tambi, overseer, and Sinna Tambi, mandor, as being altogether opposed to the true interests of labour."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair at 12.15 noon.

NOTES TO BIRTH CUSTOMS.

(*Vide* THE LAST NUMBER OF THE *Selangor Journal*.)

1. A fuller version of the formula of the Bidan's engagement uns as follows:—

"Sahya menempah bidan (*or* ini-lah pe-taruh sirih) anak sahya yang sudah chukup bulan di-meng-andong; ini-lah tanda-nia, sirih sa-kapor, pinang sa-kachip, tembakau sa-mulut, gambir sa-keping, akan handak ber-bidan kapada Mak Ann: jikalau tengah malam dinihari datang sakit anak sahya, melainkan Toh Bidan-lah yang sahya ambil, tiada lain orang, sekarang ini apa-apa yang maksud Toh Bidan khabar-kan-lah kapada sahya." In reply, the Bidan states the terms. I may add here that no less than *seven* Bidans were formerly requisitioned at the birth of a Raja's child, and that if the child died, the Bidan who was adjudged to be responsible for its death paid the penalty with her life.

2. Casting the child's horoscope: this may be done in several ways; *i.e.*, either (*a*) by astrological calculations, (*b*) by the process called Palakia (Arab.) or Palak (Mal.), in which the Abjad (an alphabet whose letters have certain numerical values assigned to them) is used for casting up the letters of both parents' names; (*c*) by the process called "the light at the edge of the jar of water" (Dian di tepi buyong ayer), which consists (as its name implies) in taking omens from the appearance of water lit up by the flame of a taper affixed to the edge of the vessel; (*d*) by covering over "ayer sirih" contained in a cup with a sirih leaf, and taking omens from the appearance of the "ayer sirih" on removing the covering after a short interval.

3. The ground below the floor of the house is often "charmed" (di-jampi), to find the spot which is most free from evil spirits, from which it is thought the child will otherwise suffer. The *trong awan* and the *pandan duri* are both thorny plants and are used for similar reasons; *i.e.*, for keeping off the evil spirits who are supposed to be probably afraid of the thorns. Similarly the *lekar jantan* is used because "any evil spirit trying to get at the child (to suck its blood) will run his neck into the circular frame," and being unable to disengage himself will be thus caught as in a trap. These rattan frills or frames for cooking pots are of two kinds, the *lekar jantan* being a single frill only, and the *lekar betina* a double one.

4. Buah kras is sometimes added to the hot water in which the patient is bathed: the "bather" must be of unexceptionable character.

5. The dried leaves of the "pisang klat" are known as *keronsong*.

6. *Guam* (also called rhuam and 'wam) or seriawan is said to be of three kinds, (1) seriawan bibir, (2) seriawan lidah, (3) seriawan langit-langit—*i.e.*, soreness of the lips, the tongue and the roof of the mouth.

7. *Batu Kawi*—*i.e.*, the red stone which is ground up, and rubbed over the child's skin, is said to possess astringent qualities (klat) and hence to improve the skin, for which purpose it is also used by Malay women. The richer classes prepare a paste from bedak and batu kawi, the bedak having first been exposed to the smoke of burning eagle-wood, sandal-wood and incense. The name comes no doubt from the Island of Langkawi, from whence it is said to be brought.

11. The "tukang memotong" is called Mudin, and the formula (shahadat) runs as follows:—

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ
التَّوَابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

It is said that incision was formerly practised by Menangkabau and Korinche Malays. The ubat consists of fine clay, the yolk of eggs, and pounded chickens fresh from the shell.

12. Salei-an: Coal is said to be used for the fire by those who can afford it; a hot stone from the hearth (batu tungku) wrapped up in old rags being sometimes added or substituted.

In Vol. XI. of the J.I.A. we have the following remarks from the pen of J. D. Vaughan:—

"On one occasion a poor woman was brought to the point of death and would have died if she had not been rescued by the kind interposition of the Civil Assistant Surgeon; the excessive excitement caused by the heat was so overpowering that aberration of mind ensued, which continued for several months. . . . After the birth of the child the mother is exposed to a roaring fire, once in every 12 hours, for an hour or more at a time."

13. The following methods are resorted to for the curing of faintness (bentan) (a) causing the patient to smell (di-isap-kan), first with one and then with the other nostril, the bottom of the copper receptacle (per-kapor-an) in which the lime which forms a part of the sirih-chewing apparatus is kept, (b) the "rotan-sega" cure, which is described as follows: "Take a piece of *rotan-sega* about a hasta in length, and burn about one and a half inches of one end; then take the burnt end in the mouth, and blow the smoke through the hollow of the rattan into the patient's ear." This process is called di-bus-kan (*i.e.*, di-'mbus-kan or di-ambus-kan), and both these remedies are strongly believed in by the Malays.

14. A poultice (ubat pupok) is also applied after the early bathing to the patient's forehead during the 44 days of the "pantang beranak": it consists of leaves of tahi babi, jintan itam, and bawang puteh, pounded and mixed with a little vinegar. *Mangger klapa* is the Selangor name of the flower (or fruit) spire of the coconut, called mayang in Kedah.

15. This potion is supposed to be compounded of a hundred varieties of herbs, etc., and is hence called in Selangor "the hundred herbs" (rempah ratus): it is also known (in Malacca) as "pot-herbs" (rempah priok). It is sold for fifty cents a jar (sa-priok), is tightly covered, and kept hot with live embers which are from time to time placed beneath it.

16. The richer classes make further presents to the Bidan in the shape of old clothes (kain bekas tuboh) a plate of saffron rice, a "cherana" of betel-leaf and a cup or "batil" of "bedak limau." The scale of charges varies slightly; occasionally \$2.40 being charged for the second child, and \$1.40 for the third and subsequent ones.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I may add a passage bearing on the question from Mr. Maxwell's articles on the "Folk-lore of the Malays" (Journal of the R.A.S., S.B., 1881) which runs as follows:—

"In selecting timber for the uprights of a Malay house care must be taken to reject any log which is indented by the pressure of any parasitic creeper which may have wound round it when it was a living tree. A log so marked, if used in building a house, will exercise an unfavourable influence in child-birth, protracting delivery, and endangering the lives of mother and child. Many precautions must be taken to guard against evil influence of a similar kind, when one of the inmates of a house is expecting to become a mother. No one may "divide the house" (belah rumah), that is, go in at the front door and out at the back, or *vice versa* nor may any guest or stranger be entertained in the house for one night only; he must be detained for a second night to complete an even period. If an eclipse occurs, the woman on whose account these observances are necessary must be taken into the penangga (kitchen) and placed beneath the shelf or platform on which the domestic utensils are kept. A spoon is put into her hand. If these precautions are not taken, the child, when born, will be deformed."

The passage just quoted applies to a great extent in Selangor, but with a few discrepancies. Thus, a housepost marked by a creeper is generally avoided, in Selangor, on a different account—viz., that it is supposed to bring snakes into the house.

"Dividing the house," however, is generally avoided here, the threatened evils being averted by compelling the guilty party to submit to the unpleasant ceremony called "sembur ayer," one of the family discharging water which he has just taken into his mouth upon the small of the culprit's back.

In Selangor again, the guests must stay *three* nights (not two) in the house, departure on the first or second night being called *men-jolok malam* (menjolok to thrust or poke at and hence the insult). The ceremony by which evil is averted is called rabun-rabun; the "recipe" being as follows: take enggo, balerang kuning, kuniet trus, kulit bawang merah, and kulit pinang kring; reduce them to ashes, and leave the ashes for about an hour at sunset on the floor of the passage in front of the door.

In the event of an eclipse, the customs are nearly identical; the only difference being that in these parts the woman is placed in the doorway (in the moonlight if possible) and is provided with the rattan frill of a cooking-pot as well as a wooden spoon, the former as a trap to catch any unwary demon who may be so foolish as to put his head "into the noose," and the latter as a weapon of offence, it being supposed that the rattan binding of the spoon (which must of course be of the orthodox Malay pattern) will unwind and entangle the assailant in the case of real danger. Finally, the Bidan must be present to "massage" the woman, and repeat the necessary charms.—W. S.

NOTES AND NEWS.

AT the present moment it seems doubtful whether sports will be held on the Parade Ground to celebrate the Queen's Birthday. The usual preliminary meeting, to make the necessary arrangements, was called for Monday last, but for some reason or other, did not take place. It will be a great pity if this annual meeting for sports is allowed to fall through; the natives, we hear, are very keen about it. Of course, it means a day of heavy and fagging work for the half-dozen Europeans who manage the affair on the field: but then, "it's only once a year." After the meeting of the Turf Club (at the Selangor Club, to-morrow night), we hear that a Committee will be formed, if possible, to arrange the sports.

H. M. S. *Mercury*, Captain Fawkes, is expected to come up from Singapore on the 28th and 29th instant. It is to be hoped that a cricket match may be found possible with an Eleven from her.

SEVERAL Selangor folk will attend the Birthday Ball at Government House, Singapore, next week. The Acting Resident, however, will remain in Kuala Lumpur, and on the evening of the 24th will give a dinner at the Residency in honour of the occasion.

MR. E. M. ALEXANDER, who has not been very well for some time past, left Kuala Lumpur last week on short vacation. We understand he has taken a trip to Western Australia. Mr. J. Sword is at present in Kuala Lumpur.

MR. E. V. CAREY left for Singapore on the 14th inst. for a month's vacation in India, *via* Singapore. At the latter place he will make the acquaintance of his son and heir, who was born there on the 5th inst.

WE understand that Mr. L. Dougal will very probably open up some land at Kepong for coffee planting. We trust the rumour is right, as if Mr. Dougal went further afield he would practically be lost to Kuala Lumpur.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "As there are some ridiculous rumours afloat in the State regarding the Captain China, Towkay

Yap Kwan Sing, would you be kind enough to intimate that a letter from him reached me on the 8th inst., stating that he and his family are all well, and happily settled in his native town, Lung Tung-tzun."

MANY of our local readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Malcolm Cumming will soon be returning to this part of the world, as Manager for the "Friendship Estates Company," Sungei Ujong. From a draft prospectus we learn that with a capital of £5,000 divided into 500 shares of £10, some 1,000 acres of land—the larger portion of which is not far from the Kuala Sawah Station, on the Sungei Ujong line—will be taken up for planting coffee. It is proposed to at once open up 300 acres, and 200 more will be opened up gradually. Tables shewing estimated expenditure, receipts, profits, etc., have been drawn up, and "calculations are based on the sale of coffee at \$80 per pikul, whereas the present price is \$45 to \$47; should this price be maintained, profits will be nearly 50 per cent. greater than shewn." We wish the projected Company every success, it has certainly been fortunate in securing the services of a very able planter as Manager.

A BOOK, of some 200 pages, entitled "Selangor Executive Orders and Notifications," with an Appendix containing other official information, has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. It is compiled by Mr. Robson and revised by Mr. Berrington, and is intended for the use of Government officials for general reference. The preface says: "Any errors or omissions that may appear in this first edition will, it is trusted, be brought to notice for future correction." It will prove a very useful and handy book for Selangor Government officials.

ON Saturday, the 11th, the band, instead of playing at 5 o'clock outside the Club, postponed their performance until after dinner. The illumination of verandahs and grounds we have been accustomed to on the occasion of a "Moonlight Band," was wanting; but the visitors, of whom there were a very fair number, apparently enjoyed themselves, notwithstanding.

THE burglars of Kuala Lumpur seem to have a perfect mania for clocks. One morning last week it was discovered that the Police Store, just at the back of the Fort, had been broken into. Although there were many things about that one would naturally suppose the thieves would have taken, they contented themselves with a clock and a revolver.

DURING the week, one or two trials of the electric light have been made in the passenger station, workshops and goods yard of the Rail-

way, under the direction of Mr. MacBain; it is expected that everything will be in full working order by the beginning of next week. There are five arc lights and between 70 and 80 incandescent lamps, of various power, set up about the railway premises. We hope to give a full description in our next.

UNDER the Prevention of Disease Regulation, 1894, Chinese immigration has been stopped until further notice, with regard to all vessels leaving or touching at the ports of Macao, Swatow or Hainan. This proclamation came into force on the 10th instant.

A bridge on the Ulu Klang Road, near the 8th milestone, having broken down, through traffic on that road will be stopped until, probably, the end of this month.

The three tall trees on the top of Jugra Hill, which formerly served as a landmark, have been cut down and replaced by a trig. station, painted white.

MR. H. ST. LEGEE PARSONS, the Honorary Secretary of the Church Committee, acknowledges receipt of the following donations towards the Building Fund of the new Church:—F. A. Swettenham, c.m.g., British Resident, Perak, \$50; G. A. Lefroy, Penang, \$10; D. G. Campbell, Kuala Kubu, \$20; W. E. Venning, Kuala Lumpur, \$10; C. R. Cormac, Kuala Lumpur, \$10; C. Buchanau, Kuala Lumpur, \$5; R. M. Keun, Kuala Lumpur, \$10. The Honorary Secretary will be pleased to receive any further help, as a scheme for ventilating the chancel is now before the Committee; a work which is much needed.

THE *Singapore Free Press* lately had a paragraph pointing out how Sarawak was shewing Selangor the way in the matter of a Government Hotel; and, after paying a tribute to Selangor hospitality, and referring to broken bricks and palatial Government Offices, it reads: "Mr. Rodger would be doing a public service if he would authorise the establishment of such a building for the reception of visitors to the State." That is, we presume, a Government Hotel. Now, Mr. *S.F.P.*, please don't. We have Government Clubs, Government Rest Houses, a Government Railway, and goodness only knows what else run by Government. Do let the public manage the hotel for themselves. To assist the realisation of this, we are glad to reprint a circular which has just been issued. It is, of course, only a coincidence that the paragraph preceded the circular by only a few days. The reference to the Pahang and Jelebu mountains is decidedly attractive:

"The want of an hotel in Kuala Lumpur has been felt for a long time past. A large number of strangers visit the place, and the Rest House has been found quite inadequate to accommodate the numerous applicants for rooms. Besides, there is always a number of residents and families living in the Native States who visit Kuala Lumpur for a short period and have hitherto been obliged to trust to the hospitality of their friends, but who would much prefer to be accommodated in a first-class hotel.

"In order to supply this pressing want Mr. Sabatier, who has hitherto leased the Rest House in Kuala Lumpur and given every satisfaction to those who patronised him, has now arranged to erect a suitable building for an hotel, and, through the courtesy of the Acting Resident, has been offered by Government an excellent site opposite the Railway Station on moderate terms. The position is close to the two Clubs, the Gardens, the Lake, the Golf Links and all the public buildings. The views from the hotel will comprise the mountains of Pahang and Jelebu.

"A careful plan of the building has been made by Mr. R. A. J. Bidwell, Architect, and it is intended to have all the masonry and materials of the best quality obtainable. The furniture will be ordered from Singapore and Europe and will be equal to any in the first-class hotels in Singapore.

"It is proposed to form a Company, under the Limited Liability Act, in order to meet the cost of the building, with a capital of \$50,000, to be expended as follows:—

Purchase of Land	\$ 3,000
Building	25,000
Furniture, Billiard Tables, etc.	7,000
Cash to maintain the Business	5,000
Stores from Europe	5,000
Balance for other Contingencies	5,000
Total	<u>\$50,000</u>

"The above capital will be raised by offering the public 500 shares of \$100 each in a Company called 'The State Hotel Company, Limited.'"

"LIBERIAN coffee," writes Mr. Aldworth, in his report on the Ulu Langat District, "has continued to attract much attention among the Malays. Three hundred and fourteen acres have been alienated for its cultivation by natives, while much coffee has been planted in a thriftless fashion on land already overburdened with Indian corn, plantains and tapioca. Great trouble has been taken by myself and the Penghulus in trying to impress upon the natives that they cannot ever obtain large returns from coffee planted in this manner, and we have, in a few cases, succeeded in persuading Malays to confine their newly opened land to coffee."

IN the Ulu Selangor Report, Mr. Campbell, dealing with the same subject, writes: "The greater part of the land newly opened was for coffee. Most of the Malay immigrants are natives of Sumatra, who merely come to the State to make money and not to settle permanently. These people find that after four years' work they can make a coffee garden some four or five acres in extent which they can sell for \$300 to \$400. This they promptly do, and return to their own country fairly rich men. It seems to me hopeless to look forward to any large increase in the area of lands cultivated for padi, when such lands yield so small a return in cash for the labour expended on them. Natives opening new lands for coffee, etc., are allowed to take one crop of hill padi off their lands. This undoubtedly somewhat impoverishes the land, but natives so seldom have any capital to carry them on until their coffee comes into bearing that it is absolutely necessary that they should be allowed to take some annual crops off their land while the coffee is maturing. In all other cases hill padi cultivation is discouraged."

THE first regular monthly meeting of the new Committee of the Selangor Club was held on Wednesday, the 8th instant, Mr. A. Berrington (Vice President), Mr. A. R. Bligh (Secretary), Captain Syers, Dr. F. G. Scott, and Messrs. G. Cumming, J. French, H. C. Paxon, J. Russell and C. Sanderson being present. Dr. Scott was the only one who had not at some previous time served on the Committee. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club: Messrs. A. Forsyth, E. A. Ketschker, E. B. Prior, W. L. Ramsay and W. Stephenson. The following gentlemen were, subject to their acceptance, appointed on the various sub-Committees: *Finance*—Messrs. H. S. Day, W. L. Ramsay and W. E. Venning; *Reading Room*—Messrs. J. Brown, R. Charter and H. St. L. Parsons; *Cricket*—Messrs. L. Dougal C. G. Glassford, E. W. Neubronner and H. C. Paxon (Captain); *Football*—Messrs. A. K. E. Hampshire, F. H. Lott and W. D. Scott, and Dr. F. G. Scott; *Tennis*—Messrs. A. S. Baxendale, D. J. Highet and C. C. Trotter; *Billiards*—Messrs. D. Maccraith, E. W. Neubronner and E. J. Roe; *Entertainment*—Messrs. A. S. Baxendale, J. French and H. St. L. Parsons, Rev. F. W. Haines and Dr. Travers. On the recommendation of the late sub-Committee for the Reading Room, it was resolved that certain of the periodicals subscribed to by the Club should be sold by public auction, in advance, to members of the Club; the date and conditions of sale will be notified by the Secretary. A letter from the Government Secretary was read, asking on what terms the members of the Club would be willing to hand over the Club building to be used as

a Museum and Library. It was resolved that further information from Government should be asked for before the Committee could undertake to lay the matter before the members. On Saturday, the 11th inst., a general meeting of members of the Club was held to confirm the proceedings of the meeting held on 27th April; Captain Syers was in the chair.

A MEETING of the Selangor Museum Committee was held on the 16th instant, Mr. A. S. Baxendale (Chairman), Mr. L. B. Von Donop (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. J. Russell being present. The Museum, and recent additions, were inspected, consisting of a valuable collection of mineralogical specimens, presented by Mr. C. Wray, of Perak; miscellaneous additions presented by various donors, and the additions obtained from Sakais in Pahang by the Museum collectors. A full list of each is given below. It was resolved that a special vote of thanks be conveyed to Mr. C. Wray; and the Committee acknowledge with thanks the gifts of various other donors. A minute was read from Government, in reply to the Chairman's letter, stating that an endeavour would be made to meet the views of the Committee regarding better accommodation for the Museum.

Number of visitors during April	...	...	...	1,297
Previously	...	...	...	3,924
			Total	5,221

Capt. H. C. Syers	...	A crocodile
Mr. F. A. Toynebee	...	A tiger
Mr. Ah Swee	...	Specimen of rock growth
Mr. Blamey	...	Specimens (3) of Punjom gold
Mrs. Phillips	...	Do. Silensing gold
Mr. Jolly	...	Do. Borneo antimony
Mr. Kylasam	...	A snake

Presented by Mr. C. Wray—

"Slickensides"	Fluorspar
Smoky quartz	White topaz
Graphite in quartz	Sapphire in mica schist
Do. slate	Lithia mica
Auriferous quartz	Scheelite
Do. with iron, copper and zinc	Carbonate of copper in limestone
Gold quartz (Bukit Mas)	Pink granite
Tin and wolfram in quartz	Red granite
Tin in quartz	Selenite
Brown tin ore	Do. (Suffolk)
White tin ore	Galena
Tin ore (Chenderiang)	Calcspar (2, Walers and Kampas)
Do. (Lahat)	Rose quartz
White tin, iron-stained	Wolfram
Micaceous iron	Copper ore
Mica	Red-brown jasper
Hornblende	Blue corundum

Brought in, from Sakais, by Collectors—

Fungus (specimens)	Bark cloth
Fishing-line	Blowpipes and quivers (5)
Fish-spears (2)	Fiddles (2)
Incense-wood	Flute
Arrow poison	Baskets (3)
Tobacco	Fishing trap
Batu linta	Specimens of wood (6)
Gutta (7 sorts)	Malacca canes (2)
Dyes (2)	Iguana skin
Resin	Seed necklace
Turbans (leaves and grass)	Live animals—
Girdles (leaves and grass)	Tailless monkey
Bamboo combs	Long-tailed monkey
Do. earrings	Pig-tailed monkey
Do. tumbler	Lemur
Wooden platter	Civit cat

THE Malay national holiday was properly kept in Jelevu: in his report for March Mr. Keyser writes:—"Hari Raya passed over with the usual festivities, and on the evening of the day following an entertainment was given in my house and grounds, when fully 700 Malays must have been present. On another evening, Mr. Gunn, Manager of the Jelevu Mining Company, gave a perfect fête for the people, combining the attractions of a Chinese wayang, hired for the purpose, and gorgeous illumination of the two hills on which his bungalows stand."

WE have received for publication the 2nd list of subscriptions towards the new Recreation Club, it is unavoidably held over.

LOCAL SPORT.

IT is quite refreshing to see once again a list inviting subscribers to griffins, and by the way it is filling up I really think that the sporting instinct must be reviving in Kuala Lumpur. We have lately had a visit here from Mr. G. Kiss, one of the largest exporters of horses in Sidney. He has offered to land griffins in Klang for \$270. I consider that this price is very reasonable indeed, and I quite expect to see at least 18 subscribers.

Although the sum necessary for making the new Course, Stand and Stables, in all amounting to about \$5,000, has not yet been raised, so sure is the Hon. Secretary of getting debentures taken up that the work of making the new Course is now well in hand and very nice it is beginning to look. The length of the Course will be seven furlongs, having a straight of 320 yards; the curves have been carefully put in, and, although shorter than the old Course, it will be a much easier and better one to ride on. As the ground in the centre is almost

perfectly level, with only a few coconut trees studded about, every incident of the race will be seen from the stand, which is in itself a tremendous advantage over the old Course, where the horses used to disappear from sight for nearly half the distance.

I would remind Kuala Lumpur sportsmen that a general meeting of the Turf Club will be held on Saturday next (to-morrow), at the Selangor Club, when the question of raising debentures will be discussed, and I would ask all those interested in sport who have a little money lying idle to put in an appearance, harden their hearts, open their pockets and give us a helping hand.

With any luck I think that we shall be able to hold our first meeting at Christmas or the New Year; as, judging from the progress which has been made up to now, the Course should be quite fit for galloping on in another three months.

I have heard it whispered about that the Government consider that the Club have behaved in a most discourteous manner by not referring further to the powers that be after having received the reply in the negative from Government to our letter asking that professionals should be allowed to ride on the old Course, and pointing out that we found it impossible to make the Gymkhana Club pay for itself unless this were done. I am sure the members of the Club will not object to my saying that discourtesy was the last thing intended, and to my apologising on their behalf for any apparent rudeness which they may have been guilty of, and I only hope, speaking for myself, that we shall see at our opening meeting all Government Officials, from the highest to the lowest, blossoming forth as owners of bits of blood.

THE MAN IN THE LALANG.

LAST Sunday morning six members of the Hunt Club enjoyed some interesting sport after pig near the Batu Police Station, four pigs being put up and one shot. The dogs were in excellent condition and never worked better, a result due to the enthusiasm and personal attention of Mr. Leach. This gentleman was entertained at dinner at Mr. Paxon's residence, by the members of the Selangor Hunt, on the 7th inst. There was a full attendance of members, with the exception of Captain Syers, who was away round the coast. On the 14th Mr. Leach left for Singapore.

It was hoped that the 5th Regiment would have brought up an Eleven to play Selangor at cricket on the 13th and 14th instant, but at the last moment a wire was received that they could not raise a team, even with the co-operation of the whole Garrison. This match, which had been proposed by the Resident, when in Singapore, would have given our Eleven excellent practice for the coming match against Perak. However, our representatives are shewing some enthusiasm, though at the eleventh hour; matches between the Railway and Non-officials *v.* The Rest were played on the last two Saturdays, the former winning on each occasion, owing to superiority in bowling. We understand that the Captain will have some selection for the last place in

the team. Among new comers to the State have arrived several young enthusiasts who, with some coaching, should in the future give a good account of themselves. Next Saturday a match will be played, The Lake Club *v.* The Selangor Club, which should prove an interesting game. We understand the Resident has very kindly promised the Eleven the use of the *Esmeralda* for the trip to Perak.

In connection with cricket, a correspondent writes:—"It is a pity the extent of turf displayed on the Parade Ground lends itself so badly to requirements, the whole of the part towards the Jalan Raja being of little use for anything owing to the drains round the tennis courts, while fully half the ground towards the Bank only affords scope for the superfluous labour and earth of the Sanitary Board, who also appear to find it difficult to find their level. I would suggest the use of a roller before turfing, otherwise the ground is apt to suggest 'turmut.' If the ground were divided into three parts by two lines parallel to the Jalan Raja, the Church end could be used for cricket and tennis, the centre for football, the Sikhs and public sports, and the Bank end for the proposed Recreation Club."

"It would be a great boon to football players," writes a correspondent, "if the portion of the Parade Ground allotted to them could be regularly mown. At present the game is greatly spoiled by the love-grass which flourishes most luxuriantly and attains to a height of 12 inches all over the field. It is impossible to play a fast or accurate game if one is constantly hampered by a tangle of coarse matted grass. Considering the popularity of the game and the great source of revenue it is to the Selangor Club in the matter of encouraging healthy thirst, we wonder that so much apathy is shewn by the Club authorities in this matter. A mowing machine (not a Javanese manual) could run over the ground in a very short time and, if regularly done, make it look a little less like a hay-field."

A FOOTBALL match, Klang *v.* Kajang, was played on the grounds of the former Club on Saturday, May 4th. A very pleasant game was the result. Klang was strongly represented and should have about won but for the lack of the finishing touch required to kick the actual goal. On several occasions the Kajang goal was at the mercy of the opposing forwards, but the latter just failed to score. Kajang played a very creditable game indeed, considering they had only three forwards on whom much reliance could be placed. Cook and Clarke were indefatigable and did the lion's share of the work. Bridges, the Kajang full-back, was most noticeable. For Klang all the forwards worked hard, and were certainly unfortunate in not getting a point. The game terminated in favour of Kajang by two to nil, the second goal being charged through by Cook from a brilliant corner kick by Kindersley. In the evening both teams were entertained at dinner by Mr. Aldworth, the District Officer, Klang, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

SOME very good practice was made at the Range on Saturday last. There was a dull though favourable light, and the average scoring was considerably raised. We understand that T. J. McGregor has promised to give practical instructions to members of the Rifle Association on the use of the vernier, painting the sights, and other niceties of detail in rifle-shooting. As an instance of what a few hints in this direction will accomplish, our well-known shot, Dr. Travers, easily beat his previous best, while J. Brown did likewise and put on six bulls at 500 yards. McGregor, as usual, headed the score. It is to be regretted that Dr. Travers' efforts to get up a match with Sungei Ujong or North Borneo have not met with success.

THE KUALA LIPIS ROAD.

IN view of the proposed construction, by the Selangor Government, of a cart road, and probably a railway, over Ginting Semangko, into Pahang, terminating at Kuala Lipis, it is probable that a few notes of the journey from Kuala Kubu to Kuala Lipis, by one who knows the track well and has lately traversed it, may be of interest to your readers. Leaving Kuala Kubu, there is now the choice of two routes, as far as Sangka Dua. One is by the old bridle-path and the other by the unfinished cart road. The cart road is not likely to be open for horse traffic for some time yet. I understand that the trace is an excellent one, and saves some distance.

The coolies employed on the upkeep of the bridle path fail to do themselves justice. Another drawback to the complete comfort of the equestrian is that the telegraph wire disputes with him the right of way.

The country between Sangka Dua and Kuala Kubu is gradually becoming opened up by tin miners, but Sangka Dua still remains the site of a police station only. A very fine and large police station, undoubtedly—but, still, a lonely one. Sangka Dua is over nine miles by the bridle track from Kuala Kubu. Six miles further on there is an excellent halting bungalow. Seeing that it is almost jostled by huge jungle trees, the fall of any of which would make match wood of the bungalow and sausage meat of the occupants, a pleasurable feeling of excitement can be entered into on any calm night as to whether at breakfast time sausage meat will represent sustenance or one's form of existence. On a windy night the odds are too much against one for full appreciation of the humour of the position. At the back of the bungalow the telegraph wire, if raised slightly, would be found a fairly convenient clothes-line. I understand that the necessary elevation will sooner or later be put in hand by the P. and T. Department.

A mile or so further on a tremendous "zig-zag," rendered necessary by miscalculation on the part of the surveyors who had to join their traces at this point, occurs. The ascending trace reached a point several hundred feet higher than the point at which it should have joined the descending trace.

The Keyser Falls (twenty miles from Kuala Kubu, if I remember rightly) are, I hear, sometimes worth a visit; but though I have passed them at least twenty times, the supply of water has never on these occasions been half enough to make a fall. The view from them is, however, very fine.

Bellamy's Boulders are just on the Selangor side of the gap. Before the days of halting bungalows they formed a good camping place for the night. The boundary is 22 miles from Kuala Kubu. From this to the top of Gunung Semangko is, I understand, only a morning's walk. The view from it should be very fine, if the top was cleared, as it is the highest peak in the vicinity. The height of the Gunung and the Ginting are, I believe, 5,000 and 2,800 feet, respectively. From Ginting Semangko to Kuala Lipis the distance is about 53 miles. The descent into Pahang is very steep. That is, however, the case all along the main range. An easy grade can without difficulty be traced on the Selangor side up to any of the gaps. Once there, it is only necessary to close your eyes and take a step or two forward, to ensure your hat and possibly your boots being recovered by the search party, not much above sea level on the Pahang side.

Tras is seven miles from the gap. The water in the streams met with during the first three miles of the descent should on no account be drunk. To its poisonous nature is attributed the death of many coolies, who died while employed on the construction of the path and the telegraph line.

Five years has not seen any appreciable alteration in Tras, but the increase in the output of tin would point to the presence of a considerably larger force of coolies on Mr. L. J. Fraser's hill workings.

Tras to Raub is six and a half miles. The last two miles are through open country, where herds of Pahang buffaloes are first met with on this journey. In Selangor it is usual to give buffaloes a wide berth. Luckily, seeing that in Selangor buffaloes are unfriendly with Europeans, it is possible to do so. In Pahang it is impossible to avoid meeting them frequently; but, fortunately, they almost invariably prove to be well-meaning, shy creatures, and leave the path as soon as they scent a European.

Raub has now developed into an Australian mining village, with plenty of bustle and an air of prosperity about it. When I first went to Raub (about five years ago) Raja Impey was still there. He now lives in his kampong about three miles out, and Mr. Bibby is lord of all he surveys. There is about as much difference between the Raub of to-day and the Raub of five years ago as there is between Mr. Bibby and Raja Impey. Mr. Bibby's advice just now to shareholders in the Raub Australian Syndicate is to sit tight and wait. Raub is a pretty, and on the whole a healthy, place. The trunk road beyond Raub is in good condition, but the trace strikes the casual observer as being about the worst thing of its sort possible. Bukit Kayu Ara is about 14 miles out from Raub. The man who traced the path over it is presumably an extremely conscientious hill climber. Every one of what appears to be a series of peaks is in turn

ascended, traversed and descended. On Bukit Kayu Ara a stockade was built by the rebels during the first Pahang disturbance, the front of which was a triumphant exhibition of what could be accomplished in this line. Colonel Walker, however, led his troops round to the back door, which the rebels had forgotten to fortify. Just below the site formerly occupied by the stockade is the place where Mat Kelau (the promising son of the late lamented Toh Gajah) and some congenial spirits murdered some Chinese pedlars. Mat Kelau seems to have behaved in this business in an exceptionally unsportsmanlike manner.

After reaching the foot of Kayu Ara there is a long stretch of level country, well cultivated and thickly populated. The village, which stretches for miles, is called Budu, and is one of the loveliest places in the Malay Peninsula. The headman is named Che Prang. His house is almost exactly equidistant (20 miles) between Kuala Lipis and Raub. He is a courteous hospitable old gentleman, who can be trusted to give shelter for the night. About thirteen miles further on the River Lipis is reached, and after crossing it you are in Punjum. Kuala Lipis can be reached in an hour from Punjum by river.

Three and a half miles from Punjum (not on the Kuala Lipis Road) is the village named Pongong, where the Punjum Gold Mining Company is at work. This village is sweetly pretty, and the mine now shews signs of becoming a prosperous concern. The cyanide process (which it is hoped will be in full working order during the current month) is here to be tried for the first time in the Peninsula.

Kuala Lipis is six and three-quarter miles by road from Punjum. It is at the junction of the Lipis and Jellai rivers, and is thus admirably placed to become the distributing centre of Ulu Pahang. By river it takes twelve days to reach Kuala Lipis from Singapore; but Singapore can be reached in three days from Lipis, if a steamer happens to be ready to start from Pekan at the time you arrive. There have been cases recently, however, of men waiting more than a fortnight at Pekan for a steamer to Singapore.

The best way to divide up the journey from Kuala Kubu is—
 First day reach 15th mile from Kuala Kubu (53rd from K. Lumpur)
 Second day reach Raub (distance 19 miles.)
 Third " " Budu " 20 "
 Fourth " " K. Lipis " 20 "
 Cooly hire is expensive, but the loads carried are unusually heavy. From Kuala Kubu to Raub the hire is \$3. The rest of the journey it is at the rate of 80 cents a day.

There is no necessity to fear a raid from the rebels. Raiding has become a Government monopoly.—HARLEY.

MINING NOTES IN SELANGOR.

SIAMESE mines are found throughout the State—generally at the foot of a hill or on high land, but sometimes in low-lying country. They are mere shafts or wells sunk to the depth of from 12 to 20 ft. and timbered with large heavy beams and round logs. Judging from the number of shafts in close proximity to each

other it is to be conjectured that very little driving or tunnelling was done, each shaft being abandoned as soon as the tin was taken out and a new one opened in its neighbourhood. How water was kept down in some of these shafts will always remain a mystery—for in some of the big mines (now worked by the Chinese) where these Siamese workings are discovered, the soil is loose and sandy and so wet that even steam power could hardly cope with the water.

The Chinese call them "Siam Foo" or "Siam Kong," and in speaking of districts where remains of extensive workings are found they refer to them as "Siam Koh"—*i.e.*, places which have been "Siamesed before" (if such an expression may be allowed). From the accounts of the "Orang Katuas" and other good authorities these so-called Siamese mines were merely old Malay workings dating as far back as a century or two ago. One is inclined to favour this hypothesis from the fact that such articles as brass pots, "batils," tin weights, such as are still used for "jalas" (fishing nets), and other utensils peculiar to the Malays have been found in these shafts.

MALAY MINING PAWANGS.

The Malay mining pawang will soon be a thing of the past, and many a pawang has returned to tilling the soil in place of his less legitimate occupation of imposing upon the credulity of the miners. The reason for this is not far to seek, as the Malay miner, as well as the Chinese miner, of the old school, with their thousand-and-one superstitions has given place to a more modern and matter of fact race who place more reliance for prospecting purposes on boring tools than on the divination and "jampi" of the pawang. But the profession of the pawang has not altogether died out, as he is sometimes called into requisition for the purpose of casting out evil spirits from the mines; of converting "amang" (pyrites) into tin ore, and of involving the spirits of a mine previous to the breaking of the first sod in a new venture. These ceremonies generally involve the slaying of a buffalo, a goat or fowls, and the offering of betel leaf, incense and rice, according to the means of the "towkay lombong."

The term "pawang" is now used by the Chinese to indicate the "smelter" (Chinese) of a mine, (probably from the fact that this office was formerly the monopoly of the Malay pawang).

To the pawangs are attributed extraordinary powers, for besides inducing tin ore to continue or become plentiful in a mine he can cause its disappearance from a rich "claim" by the inevitable "jampi," this latter resource being resorted to by way of revenge in cases where the "towkay lombong" (or "labor") fails to carry out his pecuniary obligation towards the pawang whose aid he had invoked in less prosperous times. Some of the stories told of the prowess of pawangs are very ridiculous; for instance, a native lady in Ulu Langat (for women are also credited with the "pawang" attributes), who was the pawang of Sungei Jelok in Kajang, could command a grain of tin ore to crawl on the palm of her hand "like a live worm." The failure of the Sungei Jelok mines was attributed to her displeasure on account of an alleged breach of contract on the part of the "towkay lombong."

The term pawang is sometimes used as a verb in the sense of "to prospect" a "sungei" or stream; thus, in alluding to certain streams or mines it is not uncommon to hear a Malay say that they have been prospected (sudah di-pawangkan) by "Inche" so and so—meaning that the stream had been discovered and proved by a pawang prior to the opening of the mines.

The following comments were suggested by an article on "Mines and Mining in Kinta, Perak," which was contributed by Mr. Hale (Inspector of Mines) to the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch*, in 1885. The original notes are given with the comments in each case.

"*Dulang*: a round slightly concave wooden tray from 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter used for washing ore in the process called *melanda* or *meriau*."

The Malay *melanda* (or *meriau*) finds its equivalent in the Chinese *lulong*, which is probably a corruption of *dulang*.

"*Karang*: a term used by Chinese (in Perak) to express the principal tin-bearing drift (*ambil besar*)."

In Selangor, *karang* is rarely used (or even understood) by the Chinese, who call the tin sand "kak sah."

"*Karang gantong*: a term used by Chinese (in Perak) to express the upper and inferior beds of tin-bearing drift (*ambil gunung*)."

In Selangor, *karang gantong* is very rarely used or understood by Chinese, who call it "tei chan sah" (*i.e.*, head or top layer of sand).

"*Kelian*: a mine. It is noticeable that the Sakeis (of Perak) call a mine simply 'parit.'"

In Selangor the Chinese have adopted the word *parit* in this sense, and a miner will refer to his occupation as "cho pa-lit" (lit., dig ditch); or "siong pa-lit" (go up to a ditch).

"*Kong*: a Chinese expression (in Perak) equal to the Malay *tangloh*."

This *kong* is Chinese; in Selangor the Malays call it *dada*. I never heard *tangloh* used.

"*Lombong*: a term used of a large excavation, a Chinese mine."

The Hokien word for a mine is *koot-long* or *bong*, the latter of which may be connected with the Malay word.

"*Pantang burok mata*: the period of mourning observed (in Perak) when a death occurs at a mine."

In Selangor this custom is now obsolete.

"*Relau tongkah*: the Hokienese furnace built on a stand, the foundation being three or four iron rice-pans (*kuali*). It is iron-bound, and supplied with a blast; it will burn soft-wood charcoal."

The Hokienese furnace is an innovation in Selangor. It was used in Junk Ceylon (or *Tongkah*) by the Chinese miners, who were exclusively Hokiens, and thence brought into Perak and more recently introduced into this State. It is called by the Hakkas or Kehs "Sam Kiok mâ" (lit., three-legged horse) from the iron tripod on which it is used generally for smelting tin slag or "tekang."—P.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

"DUMB CREATURES WE HAVE CHERISHED HERE BELOW."

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—The following paragraph, contained in the report of the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on 14th March, deserves fuller notice than that contained in your issue of 8th March:—

"Read a minute from the Acting British Resident forwarding for report a letter from Mr. A. S. Baxendale with reference to the proposal to institute a local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Resolved that the Resident be informed that the statement that gharly ponies are in a worse condition than they were two or three years ago is contrary to fact; that the Board deprecate the institution of an irresponsible society for various reasons, and point out that the remedy for the evils complained of lies in strengthening the hands of the Board by increasing the number of inspectors and peons, by giving power to compel the production, for inspection, from time to time till cured, of ponies whose owners have been convicted of ill-using them, and by the appointment of a veterinary surgeon."

To account for the use of the word "irresponsible" it is necessary to suppose that it was felt some adjective must be applied to the Society, and probably none which appeared to be appropriate presented itself to the minds of the members of the Board. In view of the fact that the Board is the instrument of an irresponsible Government and that its existence is bound up in a system of taxation without representation it seems a bold stroke for such a body to refer to the irresponsibility of a Society the Committee of which would be more or less responsible to Government—as long as it held the privileges which I have endeavoured to obtain for it—and would always be directly responsible to the subscribers or guarantors.

The Chairman in his minute to the Government containing the resolution shews convincingly how small is the Board's staff and how necessary it is that it should be increased. This cannot be considered a strong argument against the institution of a body which would materially assist the Board in carrying out what Mr. Venning evidently considers an important part of its duties.

It seems probable that the Board considers that the fact of its having granted licenses to the gharries now on the streets of Kuala Lumpur is sufficient reason for its claim to possession of the sole right to prosecute or otherwise punish drivers or owners of hack gharries. Persons, however, who frequently use the dilapidated conveyances, which are granted licenses in Kuala Lumpur when their owners are

unable to obtain licenses elsewhere, will most probably emphatically protest that no better reason is required for calling in some other body to endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the gharry ponies. It seems to have been overlooked by the Sanitary Board that the protection of gharry ponies is only one portion of the duties which would be undertaken by the S. P. C. A.

It is difficult to conceive that the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board would wish to undertake prevention of cruelty to different kinds of animals in all parts of the State.

To entirely overthrow any such claim—as priority of interest or labour in this direction might confer on it—it is only necessary to obtain a return of the number of cases of prosecution for cruelty it has undertaken since its existence.

The publication of pamphlets and other means of disseminating knowledge dealing with methods of inflicting pain which are general, but easily avoided, can hardly be expected from the Board.

Another point remarked on by the Chairman of the Board in the correspondence to which the resolution refers, is the probability of the acceptance of bribery by the Society's inspectors.

Every Malay policeman now possesses the same power of prosecution, and therefore of bribery, which would be possessed by the Society's inspectors. Yet possibility of blackmail is brought forward as an argument against the formation of the Society, which would carefully choose a European or Eurasian to undertake its prosecutions.

As regards a comparison of the gharry ponies used now and formerly, I am not willing to enter into a discussion of the question, beyond remarking that there is no member of the Board who is in a position to speak on the subject with more authority than I can.

Probably, however, you and most of the readers of the *Journal* are willing to bear out my statement that the gharry ponies in Kuala Lumpur are treated in a brutal manner, and that if they are not in a worse condition than they were formerly, it is only because their previous treatment was so bad that it could not be worse.

A former contribution of mine (signed "Harley") on this subject was thoughtlessly dubbed "witty" or "amusing" by one of the Straits papers. To prevent any such mishap on this occasion, might I be allowed to state that I seriously conceive the education of the native population up to higher views as regards the claim of dumb animals on humanity should now be considered one of the most important questions to be dealt with by the ruling class, and that the sole reason of my writing this and other letters on the subject is a conscientious endeavour to bring about this consummation.—I am, etc., A. S. BAXENDALE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was observed in Kuala Lumpur in the usual manner—that is, a Parade of the Sikhs in the early morning, followed by Public Sports on the Plain, and an official dinner at the Residency in the evening. At the Birthday Ball at Government House, Singapore, Selangor was represented by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Venning, Dr. and Mrs. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Maynard, Mrs. Stafford, Mr. A. S. Baxendale and Mr. C. C. Trotter, who all returned by last Sunday's *Sappho*.

MR. E. M. L. EDWARDS and Mr. W. Nicholas leave Kuala Lumpur to-day for a vacation in England. Mr. Nicholas, whose wife and family will join him in Singapore, hopes to be back in Kuala Lumpur early in October; Mr. Edwards goes on fifteen months' leave.

WE hear that Mr. Hatchell will act for Mr. Edwards as Assistant Superintendent of Police during the latter's absence on leave, and that Mr. Cope will go to Serendah.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Aldworth's health makes it necessary for him to go home on long leave, and further that Mr. Skeat will act as District Officer, Klang, being replaced at the Land Office, Kuala Lumpur, by Mr. C. Maxwell.

ON Wednesday, the 22nd inst., Miss Florence Bartholomeusz, daughter of Mr. R. Bartholomeusz, of the S.G.R., was married at St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, to Mr. D. S. Van Geysel, of the Chartered Bank, Kuala Lumpur. The Rev. F. W. Haines conducted the service, which was fully choral. Both the bride and bridegroom being well known here, a large number of friends assembled to witness the ceremony, and afterward met at the house of the late Towkay Ah Yeok, on the Ampang Road.

THE eleven chosen to play *v.* Perak on Monday and Tuesday next at Taiping are: Paxon (Capt.) Bellamy, Dougal, Dunman, C. Glassford, Hight, Dr. Scott, O. F. Stonor, E. W. Neubronner, Perera and Thomasz, which is the strongest eleven that Selangor can put into the field at present; Hendricus will go as reserve man. J. Glassford's

bowling will be sadly wanted. The eleven is a good batting side, and if the "glorious uncertainty" will for once lean favourably towards the Southern State, there may be a chance of victory. The team is not so strong as the one that went to Taiping in 1893, but Perak have several of their lions away on leave, though they still boast of having no tail. The interest taken by Selangor in the doings of its representatives appears to be small, and, according to ancient custom, on the last Saturday before the match the out turn of cricketers was too small to get up a game—a state of things well calculated, of course, to assist the Captain in getting to know the form of the members of the eleven, and in making final selections. However, we hope the team will come back, if not victorious, at least with honour. Several self-denying and sporting friends will accompany the team on Saturday, and we recommend them to take mattresses as the deck of the *Esmeralda* is hard. The yacht leaves Klang at 5 p.m., and will leave Port Weld to return at midnight on Tuesday, the 4th.

THE MASONS of Perak will give a ball on Monday night in honour of the event, which, the *Perak Pioneer* says, will be the largest affair of the kind that has occurred in Perak for some years.

WITH reference to the want of accommodation for visitors to Kuala Lumpur and the need of an hotel, we have been asked to state that the present lessee of the Rest House here, Mr. Ketschker, is sparing no pains to make the limited accommodation of the building all that the most fastidious could wish as regards cleanliness and cooking—two great factors, undoubtedly, in comfort.

AT the beginning of the month a case of rabies occurred at Serendah, and shortly afterwards another was reported from Klang. Notices have been issued that all dogs within the town limits of these two places must be confined for a period of six weeks; any dogs found at large will be destroyed.

MORE than once the D. O., Ulu Selangor, has referred to the apathy displayed by the Chinese in Kuala Kubu regarding a Fire Brigade; their fellow-countrymen in Kinta set them an example which they would do well to follow. Mr. R. D. Hewett, in his report for April, writes:—"I turned out the Gopeng Fire Brigade. The manual engine was smartly run out to the scene of the supposed fire, and everything was ready within seven minutes of the alarm. . . . Eighty-one volunteers (each house sends one) responded promptly to the call. During this practise the Chinese, of their own accord, brought out a privately owned small manual from which in a sur

short time they gave out a jet of water quite as strong as either of the two which the larger machine was throwing."

"A GENERAL MEETING of the Selangor Turf Club," writes one of its members, "was held on Saturday, the 18th instant, at the Selangor Club House. The principal items on the Agenda were: The raising of \$5,000 of debentures; the terms of the agreement with Towkay Lok Yew; and the question of griffins. It is highly satisfactory to be able to state that there are only one or two shares which are now to be had; speaking generally, the \$5,000 was subscribed for before noon on the Tuesday following the meeting, and I am glad to see the names of five or six prominent Towkays on the list. The terms of the agreement, which were read in fear and trembling by the Honorary Secretary, many members of the local bars being present, were agreed to unanimously. As to the griffins, Mr. Cumming read in a touching manner a pathetic letter from our old friend Mr. Abrams, asking that he might be given an opportunity to compete with Mr. Kiss for our next batch of griffins, and it was decided that he should be given every opportunity to do so; Mr. Abrams has always treated us well and it would have been hard had we flown straight away to a new and younger love. Three new members sent in their names, and so far the Club has every reason to congratulate itself on its start in life. In your next issue I trust to be able to give a short description of the course."

THE Collector of Land Revenue, in his report for 1894, points out that "the question of reforestation is more important than that of the preservation of existing forests, and the necessity for the establishment of a Forestry Office becomes more urgent every year." In another part of the same report Mr. Ebdon writes: "I venture to urge, as I have done before, the necessity of speedily determining, however roughly, what lands must be reserved on account of their metalliferous value and what may be regarded as immediately alienable to agriculturists."

A REGULATION (II. of 1895) for the better protection of women and girls has been passed in Council and published in the *Government Gazette*. Section 2 repeals the former Regulation of 1893. In his Annual Report on the Chinese Protectorate, Perak, Mr. W. D. Barnes writes: "In Perak, as throughout the British Colonies in the East, the registration of brothels and prostitutes has, at the instance of the Secretary of State, been abolished. My own opinion—one which I share with everyone who has any knowledge of the darker sides of life—is that this step is a lamentable mistake."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN KUALA LUMPUR.

DESPITE the fact that the arrangements for the Birthday Sports were deferred until the last possible minute, and that some even prophesied that this annual fixture would fall through, we are able to chronicle that the 76th birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, was celebrated in Kuala Lumpur in the same loyal and popular manner that we in this particular portion of the Malay Peninsula are accustomed to. At half-past seven, the hour appointed for the parade of the Selangor Sikhs, the Acting Resident arrived on the ground, where a detachment was drawn up, under the command of Captain Syers. After the "troops" had been inspected by Mr. Rodger, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Fort, and the Sikhs gave a *feu-de-joie*, during the intervals of which the band played the National Anthem. At the close of the firing the men gave three cheers for Her Gracious Majesty, and this part of the day's proceedings was brought to a close by a very creditable march past.

The chief thing that struck one during the parade was what a mere handful of men we are dependent upon for protection in the event of any serious riot or organised outbreak. It is true that at present the Sikh Contingent is short of its number, and that some men are still serving in Pahang; but when it is remembered that a good proportion of this branch of the Force is always absorbed by guard and escort duty, and that allowance must be made for sickness, it cannot be said that the full strength of Sikhs allowed is sufficient for a State of such increasing importance and wealth as Selangor.

To turn, however, to the sports. The ground was laid out on pretty much the same lines as in former years, Mr. F. King kindly taking this work in hand. The railway authorities again lent the iron posts and wire fencing, which were put up under the superintendence of Mr. C. Wilson. The large tent belonging to the Captain China was once more borrowed, and a stand for native ladies was erected near the Club. The weather though a trifle hot at mid-day, was splendid throughout, and one or two ugly clouds that came over Kuala Lumpur in the afternoon did nothing more than threaten rain, and soon passed away.

The attendance in the morning, both of spectators and competitors, was very sparse indeed; owing, it may be, to the omission of the usual preliminary notices of the Sports, printed in Malay, Chinese and Tamil. Soon after the second portion of the programme was commenced, however, the plain assumed a more lively appearance, and the crowd increased until, at the conclusion of the sports, it became, it may safely be said, the largest gathering of the kind we have had. The upstairs verandah of the Club was filled with ladies and children, besides many assembled on the green in front of the building, and, as usual on these occasions, the Club premises were thrown open to the public. The Acting Resident was present at the opening of the sports in the morning, and again attended in the afternoon.

The programme, containing 29 events, to which one or two extras were added, was drawn up on the usual lines, and consisted of races for boys, for men of different nationalities, and for all comers; high jump, long jump, hurdle races, putting the shot, and tugs-of-war; as well as the usual humorous events of three-legged race, sack race, greasy pole, dipping for dollars, breaking pipkins blindfold, carrying coconuts, catching a greasy pig, and a race for bandsmen, each man playing his instrument. Pig-catching, by the way, might well be left out of future programmes: there's but little sport in it as the pig hasn't a ghost of a chance, it creates bad feeling among the contestants, is small fun for the spectators, and horridly cruel for the young porker.

Two events for the members of the Selangor Club were included among the items, 100 yards handicap and 120 yards hurdle race. Although there were a dozen entries for each event, only four started. In the 100 yards race, G. Neubronner was scratch, J. Brown, 4 yards start; Jackson and H. Neubronner each 5 yards. An excellent race right through, all four men coming home together, with G. Neubronner and J. Brown a dead heat for first place. Upon running this off, later on, J. Brown came in the winner; G. Neubronner got close up to Brown before getting to half distance but was unable to pass him before reaching the tape. The same men started for the hurdles. All took their hurdles close up, G. Neubronner having a slight lead, which he maintained until after clearing the last flight, when H. Neubronner just ran in and snatched the win, with Brown close on to the second man.

Although there were one or two slight deviations, we give the results in the order of the printed programme:—

No. 1, Race for Club Boys and Tambies.—The China boys were consumed with shyness, and nothing could induce them to compete, so four Malay boys started, of whom only two finished, Osman and Briam.

Nos. 2 and 3, Races for boys, under 9 and 12 years, respectively.—All kinds competed, about 20 starters in each, Tamils, Chinese, Malays, Eurasian and English, but the three prize-takers in each case were made up of Malays.

No. 4, 100 yards, Chinese.—Six started, and made a good race. Chew Boon Hin, 1; Ah Boon, 2; Chin What, 3.

No. 5, 100 yards, Malays and Tamils.—Sixteen started, and three Malays took the prizes, the first man, Ismail, running away from all the others.

No. 6, 200 yards, Malay Police.—As a matter of fact, no Malay police competed in this. Eight started.

No. 7, Long Jump.—Ten tried, but only three were close together, Jackson, J. N. De Souza and Meersingh, in the order named. Jackson, who jumped 17 ft., handed the prize to De Souza, who was an inch or two behind him.

No. 8, 200 yards, Sikhs.—Six started.

No. 9, 200 yards, Malays, Chinese and Tamils.—Sixteen started, but a lot tailed off, leaving a good race between five men. Ismail, 1; Chow Phya, 2; Hassan, 3.

No. 10, 200 yards, Sikh Police.—Only four started; a very fair race; Jacksingh, won.

No. 11, Three-legged Race.—Two heats and a final.—Two boys from the Victoria Institution shewed up well in this, winning their heat, but were knocked out in the final.

No. 12, Putting the Shot.—Jacksingh won this with a throw of about 30 ft., J. N. De Souza second.

No. 13, Greasy Pole.—This formed a kind of stock event for the rest of the day, and afforded, especially after the programme was finished, more amusement to the natives than anything else. Every kind of device was practised to reach the flag—tying a cord round the pole, having a cord attached to the feet, taking up a supply of sand, and mounting on one another's shoulders, but it was not until six o'clock in the evening that the flag was brought down.

No. 14, Hurdle Race, all comers.—Four heats, some of the heats very fair, but the Sikhs shewed up badly in one heat, hardly a single hurdle being taken properly. J. N. De Souza won the final with Soondrasingh second.

No. 15, Tug-of-War, Chinese v. Malays.—A very stalwart band of Chinese coolies, employed in the Railway loading and unloading, did what they liked with the Malays, and afterwards, in No. 16, repeated the performance with the Tamils.

No. 17, Tug-of-War, Sikhs.—Resulted in the same strong pulling we have so often seen by these men. They were very evenly matched, but the same team secured two consecutive pulls, and won. Having strictly cautioned them that they would be disqualified if they sat down, this event was got over in rather less time than it usually takes. On a former occasion, both sides squatted, and nothing would induce them to rise.

No. 18, Sack Race.—Six started. Labrooy came in first, the others finished in a fallen heap, from which S. Maartensz was "picked out" for the second prize.

No. 19, High Jump, all comers.—Soondrasingh, 1; Jacksingh, 2. Not the same keen competition that we have previously seen in this event.

No. 20, Bandsmen, 120 yards handicap.—Big drum was limit man, and came in an easy winner, playing manfully, followed by the trombone, emitting fearful groans out of his instrument. The next two were cornets, but as they didn't play their instruments, the third prize was given to the gentleman who has a rather peculiar gait and is in charge of the cymbals. They were requested to play the "Selangor March" during the race, but the big drum was the only instrument through which the air could be distinguished.

No. 21, 100 yards Handicap, Members of Selangor Club.—Brown, 1; G. Neubronner, 2.

Nos. 22 and 23, 200 yards for Chinese.—In each race about 10 started, and only half the number finished.

No. 24, Breaking Pipkins, blindfold.—Rather amusing, but in most cases, it seemed that the natives were a trifle too wily and managed to get a squint.

No. 25, Hurdle Race, Members of Selangor Club.—H. Neubronner, 1; G. Neubronner, 2.

No. 26, Dipping for Dollars, and No. 27, Carrying Coconuts, were both amusing, the latter causing much fun.

No. 28, Bicycle Handicap.—Distance one mile; five started; won by Fonseka, with 150 yards start; Raja Chee 160 yards, being second. H. Askey, the scratch man, evidently was not in form, and gained very little on the first two who kept up a good pace throughout.

No. 29, Catching a Pig.

An extra Race (200 yards) was given for Eurasians, in which nine started; De Costa, 1; Sequerah, 2. And an extra 100 yards was given for youngsters, in which about 50 or 60 of all sorts and conditions ran, and proved a very laughable event.

The natives, who had a day's enjoyment, and those of the spectators who derived any amusement, owe their thanks to Mr. George Cumming, who, in conjunction with Mr. Bligh, was mainly instrumental in the sports not falling through, and who, in addition, put in a hard day's work in the field, as did Captain Syers, the Rev. F. W. Haines, Messrs. Dougal, Chow Kit, Song Chye, King, Wilson, and others. Messrs. J. Brown, A. C. Harper, H. St. L. Parsons and Paxon acted as starters, and Mr. Bell distributed the prize money. Last, but not least, thanks are due to those who subscribed the money—without which little can be done in the way of public sports and entertainment.

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT, S.G.R.

THE card of invitation to witness the opening of the above at the Passenger Station, Kuala Lumpur, gave no idea of the varied manner in which visitors were to be entertained: in fact, it is just a question, if the Acting Resident Engineer wasn't more surprised than his guests to find the platform of his chief station the scene of a dance and a concert. But, however great Mr. Highet's astonishment may have been, he is to be complimented on the admirable way in which he concealed it as well as upon the zest with which he entered into the fun.

Upon the arrival of the visitors at 9 p.m. the station was in comparative darkness, in order both to be able to note the full effect of the difference in the light, and that the Acting Resident should perform the initial "switch on." As it happened, the opportunity for the former occurred more than once, and a gentleman remarked that it shewed great foresight on the part of the Manila bandmen to have brought their own lights with them. This "jumping," however, is, we hear, an incident of all new installations, and will very seldom be observed in the future.

Mr. Rodger arrived soon after 9 o'clock, and at once switched on the light; he then, attended by Mr. Highet, inspected the disposition of the various lamps about the station, and shortly afterwards returned to the Residency. Simultaneously with the illumination, a very far-off sound of the Band was heard, too far off, indeed, to be appreciated;

so they were brought down from their lofty elevation on the top of the portico and stationed at the Workshop end of the High Street platform. Every arrangement had been made for the comfort of the guests; refreshments were provided in a room at the end of the platform, and seats placed outside the station as well as inside. However, the advent of the Band within the building, and the strains of a charming waltz, soon gave the gathering—which had first, some say, seemed rather slow—quite a different complexion, and several ladies and gentlemen were soon whirling round. This was followed by Lancers, in which the observant spectator might have noticed some quite new combinations in one or two of the figures. Then some part singing, then the Barndoor, then a young member of the Railway Department, presumably, gave a solo—in fact, there were one or two—then more waltzes, more Lancers, and so on. All very enjoyable—but, alas! Indian patent stone does not make the best of floors on which to sport “the light fantastic toe.” Then the ladies left; afterwards some more songs, a little speechifying, a great deal of cheering, and finally “Auld Lang Syne.” As we said above, all this came as a surprise; but all the more enjoyable on that account; in fact, the company were as bright as the newly installed electric light, which is saying a good deal.

The dynamo is of the Brush Victoria type, of 12,500 watts, driven at 1,240 revolutions per minute. This high speed is obtained by belting running on pulleys of different dimensions, the engine making 67 revolutions to accomplish the 1,240 of the dynamo. The power is obtained from the Railway Workshop engine, and a system of fast and loose pulleys enables the dynamo to be started or stopped without interfering with this engine.

The lights are five arc lamps, each of 2,000-candle power; one 50-candle power, six 32-candle power, 54 16-candle power and four 8-candle power incandescent lamps. They are distributed as follows; over each platform, supported from the roof, and 20 ft. high, is an arc light, and another is placed outside the entrance to the station, 20 ft. above the portico; in the Goods Yard, at two different points are two more arc lights, suspended from iron lattice poles, at a height of 50 ft. from the ground. The incandescent lamps are fixed in the station and its offices, as well as in the Workshop and Engine Shed. All the lights at the station are controlled from a switch board in the Booking Office, the others from the main switch board in the Engine Room. For the several lamps in the Workshop independent switches are furnished, so that they may be turned on or off without interfering with each other.

Howarth, Erskine, Ltd., who have carried out the installation, have already done work of a similar nature in Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore, and are at present engaged in lighting the Smelting Works of the Straits Trading Company at Pulau Brani.

In conclusion, while bearing testimony to the great improvement effected by the electric lighting of the Station and Goods Yard, and to its undoubted utility, we trust it will not be very long before we are able to chronicle in our pages the commencement of the work for lighting by electricity the town of Kuala Lumpur.

SELANGOR.

NO, decidedly not; when leaving Paris, a couple of months ago, I did not expect to find on the Peninsula the beautiful and important township of which it may well be proud. And could any name have been less suggestive of charming scenery or civilisation than "Kuala Lumpur"?

Endless belts of mangroves, a junction of broad, slowly moving, opaque waters, ebbing and flowing with every tide; on their muddy banks a number of crocodiles, comfortably sleeping with gaping jaws in the sunshine—all these and similar things might present themselves to the mind; but not lovely hills, crowned with magnificent bungalows and gardens; not a "Lake Club" with a beautiful park.

When, on my arrival, after a surprised and delighted gaze at the charming valley and surrounding hills, I turned round to enquire after the absence of a "Kuala" and of "Lumpur"—there he stood, the very standard bearer of refined civilisation, the French hairdresser of the Selangor capital, shewing me into his saloon to rid me of the traces of nine weeks' travelling—there he was, talkative, friendly, knowing all about everything, a Figaro of the purest blood. Moreover, provided with prize-medals of many "conours" in several national "écoles de coiffure"—national being a pleonasm in this case, for what in the world could in France be more national in itself, next to cooking, than hairdressing? Had I really travelled a few thousand miles from Paris?

Now you must please excuse me for not saying much about your bonny place of abode and its charming European community. I fear my pen, for want of skill, would fail to do justice to the subject. It is better left to some Max O'Rell—and, indeed, I think I ought to direct the attention of that witty and keenly-observing writer to Lake Club City, as I would call it, and also to the rest of the Protected States' territory. I feel sure it will afford him an opportunity of adding a very pleasant chapter to his writings on "John Bull & Co.," a chapter full of admiration of social life in these parts, of the grand things brought about in a few years in developing these countries, admiration also of the excellent staff of officials, rivalling, if not outdoing their Dutch colleagues in the knowledge of the local languages, that powerful instrument for ruling foreign countries. No doubt Mr. O'Rell will avail himself of the opportunity to say pleasant things, that may soften many a naughty remark of his and many an irreverent sarcasm in which he often indulged when pointing out some of John Bull's eccentricities.

Nor shall I say much about planting—beyond suggesting to planters a trip to Java, for the purpose of comparison, especially having in view the treatment of the soil in young and full-grown plantations. From the Straits to Buiten-Zorg and back again, including a stay of several days, is a trip of a fortnight; that is all. And I think, in the experimental coffee plantations kept as a branch of the Buiten-Zorg Botanical Garden, full information on the subject will be at hand.

As regards the limit of about 300 acres imposed in Selangor for planting leases—if I were allowed to suggest something to the Selangor Government, it would be that they should consider the Java land regulations. There the area granted for coffee cultivation is of about a thousand acres; and nobody ever charged the Java Government of being too liberal towards private undertakings, especially towards coffee planters, their competitors. But they recognised that smaller plantations cannot be successfully worked by European planters. A further point to which comparison might be directed is the selling by auction of land for which applications have been made. By all means, let Government take a share of the profits; but can it be reasonable that they should take any part of the capital invested in the enterprise?

I heard a very suggestive remark upon this subject—namely, that the best means to induce people to take up land is not to let them have it at a cheap rate, but to make them pay a high price for it. Now, I must confess, this official view brought to my mind another paradox. Seeing the magnificent staff of European officials the Native States possess, though their pay is most obviously insufficient and inadequate, one could be led to believe that the best means to obtain and to keep an efficient staff like the present one, consist in a quite insufficient remuneration of its services. Is not the use of paradoxes somewhat dangerous?

On the subject of tin mining, I must state that it is done in Selangor somewhat in the same way as hospitality is practised there—that is to say, with a marked, and very successful, tendency to outdo the rest of the world.

In fact, considering the area of 3,000 square miles covered by Selangor, this small country has the record for output in proportion to extent of territory; having in 1894 exported 375,337.50 pikuls of tin. Perak, three times as large, had an output of 395,681.97 pikuls. The two small countries, together with the remainder of tin-producing provinces of the Peninsula, supplied 46,119 tons of the total output of 63,040 for the whole world.

All would be well, if the whole of this vast quantity of metal were wanted for consumption; but only 55,731 tons were consumed, so that an overstock remains, which is of course ever increasing. Is it a wonder that the price dropped to half what it was in 1891?

In general, a mine-owner's best policy is to have the mineral wealth of his property brought to the market with the shortest delay—but this truism holds good only as long as no overstock is created to cause a downfall of the price.

The Selangor Government, getting a fixed duty per bhara of the tin exported, may not appear to be interested in the market value of the metal, but the welfare of a State depends upon wider considerations than its annual budget. A tin country has a great interest in getting as much as possible in return for the exported mineral wealth. It cannot be its policy to get rid of the valuable contents of its soil at low rates. Yet such is the consequence of the system actually in force. It leads tin-industry to the dangerous slope of ever

increasing over-production and the fall of the tin-price annihilates the value of a good portion of the tin-land, which could have been worked had prices remained at the level of 1891, but which now gets wasted, part of it being rendered useless for ever on account of the overburden from excavated paddocks being thrown upon it. It is not for me to criticise Government's actions, but from a general view, it seems obvious that the activity in the Selangor mines has surpassed reasonable limits. Certainly, the question is a complicated one. It would serve no purpose to restrict the output, if other countries were thereby enabled to increase their tin-production. But is it not in the meantime an undeniable truth, that however rich it may be in alluvial tin-deposits, still a small country like Selangor cannot with impunity raise its output to some 400,000 pikuls a year? Does it not thereby run the risk of having to face within the course of a few years the breakdown of the mining industry?

A warning example of what an abandoned mining district is like may already be seen in some parts of the Native States. In their good days the settlements, with their numerous brick houses, have a look about them of permanent prosperity. Of what avail are the most solid buildings after the mines have been exhausted? One after another they are given up, left empty and desolate.

Some scheme seems to be urgently required to put a stop to over-production; and it will no doubt be found advantageous to increase the staff of the officials controlling the Chinese and other miners, preventing them from working irregularly, taking the richest places and leaving the poorer, but even now still payable ones. The tin-deposits at the bottom of the valleys are like the country's treasury. A lease or license for mining, given to Chinese or other miners, means that they are allowed to put their hands in the public treasury, taking as much of it as they can get hold of. Is it a wonder, if they take advantage of the opportunity in a way not altogether in accordance with public interest?

Of course I do not overlook the necessity of maintaining the revenues at the level of the present budget. But it would seem to me still more useful to establish a proportionate duty, according to the benefits of the industry, and in some instances higher than the present one. No doubt the interests of everyone concerned, as well the Government and the native princes, and the miners themselves, will greatly suffer if over-production be allowed to continue.—SOL.

CHINESE TIN SMELTING IN SELANGOR.

IN the last *Gazette* Mr. D'Arcy Irvine reported upon the Chinese method of smelting tin ore and slag in Selangor. "Two kinds of furnaces," he writes, "are used, and are known by the Malay names Relau Semut and Relau Tongka. The former acts automatically, but in the latter the air necessary to keep up combustion is forced through the fuel by double bellows.

"The Relau Semut is made in shape of an inverted segment of a cone, the base or bottom of which is usually of about 5 ft. in diameter,

the top of about 5ft. 8in., and the height approximating to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the ground on which the furnace directly stands. Small saplings of from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and from 110 to 120 in number are driven firmly into the ground to define the shape and are stoutly bound together. The conical space so defined is then filled in with clay and sand blended together to a firm consistency, and rammed tight from time to time. The solid cone thus formed is allowed to stand for one day, or even two, to set firmly, after which the oven and apertures are cut out with spade and axe and the furnace is complete. The walls are left about 14 in. thick, the discharge hole is cut 1 ft. from the ground and the draught hole at the back 3 ft. The oven is cut of a bigger diameter in the centre than at the top or bottom, and special men are employed to make the oven and apertures and are paid \$2 extra for the special work. The cost is about \$20. Each furnace requires two smelters, a headman and his assistant, one of whom attends to the furnace in the daytime and the other at night. The headman is paid \$1.80 to \$2 a day, out of which he pays his assistant's wages. Food is supplied by the employer, but not opium. The fuel used is charcoal, and it is said that the best charcoal made from the hard woods of the jungle gives more metallic tin and less slag than that burnt from soft woods. The charcoal is not sized. No flux is used. The ore, without any previous treatment, and wet or dry as it may happen, and the charcoal are thrown in the furnace together. It is unnecessary to add that by this primitive system of smelting no by-products are obtained. The quantity of slag produced is enormous, and it contains half the possible yield of metallic tin. The other half runs away as melted metal, and is ladled into moulds to form the well-known tin slabs. It is calculated that in one day of 24 hours a Relau Semut uses up 11 pikuls of charcoal, and that 10 pikuls of metallic tin are obtained—with, of course, the slag as well. If well made this furnace will last for three years, even if continually in use.

“The Relau Tongka is also made from a mixture of clay and sand, but it is bound round by iron bands and stands on a solid iron pan. It is about 3 ft. 6 in. in height and 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and it usually rests on a framework so that the bottom of the furnace is about 2 ft. from the ground. The draught is forced in at the back. The bellows used for the purpose is peculiarly of Chinese invention and design. A trunk of a tree is hollowed out carefully, at each end a small hole is left in which is placed a leather valve, and at one end a wooden rod with a tightly fitting disk is also let into the hollow cylinder. A wooden bar fixed to the bellows rod in a vertical direction serves as a handle for the bellows blower to work the rod. The rod is forced up and down the cylinder, in and out, and the valves open alternately to take in air which is conveyed to the furnace by a bamboo pipe from the centre of the cylinder and with each stroke of the rod is forced through the furnace. The length of each stroke of the rod is about 3 ft. 6 in., and as the workman moves with it backwards and forwards, and makes about 34 strokes a minute, in a day of 24 hours a distance of more than 22 miles is covered. This furnace requires six workmen to look after it; two of whom attend to the

the Buaia Katak (Dwarf crocodile), which is, as its name implies, "short and stout," and the Buaia Itam or Besi (Black or Iron crocodile), which is reported to attain a larger size than any other variety. This latter kind is often mossgrown, and is hence called Buaia ber-lumut (Mossy crocodile). The largest specimen of this variety of which I have had any reliable account is one which measured "four fathoms less one hasta" (probably about 25 feet), and which was caught in the time of Sultan Mahmat at Sungei Sembilang, near Kuala Selangor, by one Nakhoda Kutib.

The Buaia Jolong-jolong, which has attracted attention owing to its reputed identification with the gavial of Indian waters, and which is therefore no true crocodile, is pointedly described by Malays as separating itself from the other species.

Finally, the Buaia Gulong Tenun is not the name of a separate variety, but is the name applied to the Young Person or New Woman of the world of crocodile-folk—the aggressive female who "snaps" at everything and everybody, for the mere glory of the snap!

"After hatching," says Mr. Wray, "the mother watches, and . . . eats up all those which run away from the water, but should any escape her and get away on to the land they will turn into tigers." There is much more point in the Selangor tradition, according to which the little runaways turn, not into tigers, but into iguanas (or monitor lizards, as we are reminded that we should call them).

As regards the want of a tongue, which is common to all crocodiles, it is said that they were so created by design, in order that they might not acquire a "taste" for human flesh. Hence the proverb which hints that no carrion is too bad for them to welcome ("Buaia mana tahu men-olak bangkei?").

After the outbreak of ferocity among the crocodiles in the Klang River last year, some account of the way in which the crocodile is said to capture and destroy his human victims may prove of interest.

Every crocodile has according to the Malay three sets of fangs, as follows:—(1) "Si hampa daia" (two above and two below), at the tip of the jaws; (2) Antah-antah (two in the upper and two in the lower jaw), halfway up; (3) Charik kapan (two in the upper and two in the lower jaw), near the socket.

The first may be translated in slang phrase (from the crocodile's point of view) by "No go," the second by "Shall I get him?" and the third as meaning, literally, "Tear his shroud," the latter being a reference to the selvage which is torn off the shroud among the Malays and used afterwards for tying it up.

If a man is caught by the first-mentioned teeth he may yet escape by "exhausting all Mr. Croc.'s" resources." If caught by the middle teeth, his escape is "debateable," but if caught by the "tearers of the shroud," he is to all intents and purposes a dead man. When caught by the latter, the crocodile carries him at once below the surface and either tries to smother him in the soft thick mud or pushes him under a snag or projecting root with the object of drowning him, the crocodile meanwhile watching him from a short distance. After what it considers a sufficient interval the crocodile seizes the body of the now

drowned man and rises to the surface, to "call the sun, moon and stars to witness" that it is not guilty of the homicide:—

Bukan aku membunuh angkau,
Ayer yang membunuh angkau;

which, of course, means—

It is not I who kill you,
It is Water which kills you.*

After thrice repeating this strange performance, the crocodile again dives, and prepares for its prospective banquet. Embracing the corpse with its arms, and curving the tip of its powerful tail under its belly, until it is nearly bent double, it contrives to break the backbone of its victim, and then taking the body up once more in its jaws, dashes it with such violence against a trunk or root as to break the smaller bones of the limbs. When the bones are thus so broken as to offer no obstruction, it swallows the body whole; thus affording a remarkable parallel to the boa in its method of devouring its prey, and recalling Darwinian ideas of their cousinhood. Miraculous escapes have, however, occasionally occurred. Thus Lebai Ali was caught by a crocodile at Batu Burok (Kuala Selangor), one evening as the tide was ebbing, and the crocodile after burying him, as it thought, in the mud, retired to watch the *dénouement*. Insensibly, however, it floated further and further off with the falling tide, and Lebai Ali seeing his opportunity made a bold and successful dash for freedom.

A similar case was that of Si Ka', who was pushed under a bamboo root on the river bank by the crocodile which caught him, and who, after waiting till his formidable enemy had floated a little further off than usual, drew himself up by an overhanging bough and swarmed up the stem. At the same moment, the crocodile made a rush for him, and actually caught him by the great toe, which dainty morsel he willingly surrendered to the enemy as the price of his liberty.

A yet more marvellous escape, still fresh in the memory of most of the readers of the *Journal*, was that of the youth belonging to the launch at Klang, who escaped, it is related, by the time-honoured expedient of putting his thumbs into the crocodile's eyes. In connection with this latter exploit, by the way, authorities declare that the crocodile's eyes (like those of a crab) protrude from their sockets on stalks so long as he stays under water, the stalks being as long as the forefinger (say three inches), so that it is quite an easy matter to catch hold of these living "pegs."

For the rest, crocodiles are said to have their stomach divided into several pouches or sacs, the Malays claiming that they have one sac for the stones which they swallow, and another for the clothes, etc., of their human victims, in addition to a real stomach (in which the remains of monkeys, wild pig, mousedeer and other small animals which appear to be the staple food of crocodiles are often found), and, in the case of female specimens, the ovary. The under pair of eyes which, Mr. Wray says, they are supposed to use below the surface,

* The question of the mental attributes of the crocodile is one of interest, as he is credited by some Malays with a human origin. It is not mentioned by his Malay biographers that he sheds tears over his victim; on the other hand, he is credited with strong common sense, inasmuch that he is known to "laugh" at those misguided mortals "who pole a boat down stream."

are here supposed to be used at night, and in fact are here called *mala malam* or night-eyes, as opposed to their real eyes which they are supposed to use only by day.

As regards the stones which they swallow, some crocodiles are supposed thus to keep an account of the number of rivers which they have entered, and others, especially the crocodiles inhabiting the bights of rivers, are said to thus keep count of the number of bights they have lived in. The noise they make when fighting, etc., resembles a loud roar or bellow, and the Malays apply the same word *menguak* to the bellow both of the crocodile and the buffalo.

The question has been raised whether in the event of a crocodile's losing its tail, it would grow again from the stump, as in the case of the house-lizard, who defiantly sheds his tail at the slightest provocation, so that it would almost appear as if he enjoyed doing so. The opinion of the Malays would seem to be that it is not impossible in the case of very young crocodiles, before their bones have hardened, but that it would kill a full-grown crocodile to deprive it of its tail at the stump. The subject is one, however, which needs further investigation, especially as it is possible that some difference may exist in this respect between the crocodile and the gavial. Crocodiles which have lost a portion of their tails, however, are not unknown, and are called "buaia kudong."

The wrath of the crocodile-folk may be provoked in various ways, the commonest being to splash a sarong, or, as it is sometimes said, a woman's mosquito-curtain (is "Mr. Croc." also among the "womanthropes"?) in the river where they live, or to keep two sets of weights and measures, one for buying and another for selling, as is sometimes alleged (surely without foundation!) to be done by our friend Ah Sin (in spite of "the smile that is childlike and bland").

The crocodile "pawang" is sometimes credited with the power of calling the crocodile-folk together to discover a man-eater among them, and an eye-witness lately described to me the scene on one such occasion. A Malay had been carried off and devoured by a crocodile at Larut, and a Batu Bara man who went by the soubriquet of Nakhoda Hassan undertook to discover the culprit. Sprinkling some of the usual sacrificial flour and saffron rice upon the surface of the water, he called out in loud tones to the various tribes of crocodiles in the river, summoning them to appear on the surface, and my informant declares that not less than eight or ten crocodiles actually appeared, whereupon the pawang commanded them all to return to the bottom with the exception of the one which was guilty. In a few moments, we are told, one crocodile only remained on the surface, and, on his being forthwith killed and ripped open, the garments of the unfortunate man were found in his stomach.

Similar stories of the prowess of crocodile charmers are told by the Javanese.

It only remains for me to allude to a tale told in days of yore by that keen sportsman and *raconteur*, Capt. Syers (who, it is hoped, will be able to corroborate some of the stranger facts here stated) of the crocodile who was seen swimming about with the horns of a buffalo, the remainder of which it had swallowed whole, projecting on each side of its jaws.

But that (I hear it whispered) is *another story*.—W. S.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Acting Resident will to-morrow evening dine with Captain Fawkes on board the *Mercury*, and remain there till the following day, when Captain Fawkes and others will visit Kuala Lumpur as guests of Mr. Rodger. A cricket match will be arranged for Monday and Tuesday afternoons, and possibly a football match and rifle shooting match. An endeavour will be made to give a cigarette smoker at the Selanger Club on Tuesday night. The visitors will leave Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday, the 19th.

THE following paragraph appears in a Straits paper: "Among the presentations made to Her Majesty at the Drawing Room held on the 8th of May was Mrs. Hood Treacher, by the Marchioness of Ripon."

AT 9.15 this evening, at Freemasons' Hall, Singapore, R. W. Bro. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G., will be installed as Right Worshipful District Grand Master of the Eastern Archipelago. We notice that R. W. Bro. Read, the Patron of our local Lodge, has presented the R. W. District Grand Master, designate, with the complete regalia of his office.

THE death of H.H. Abubakar, Sultan of Johore, was announced in a *S. S. Government Gazette Extraordinary*, in which it said: "His Highness's kindness of heart, benevolence and hospitality endeared him to the whole community, and His Excellency is confident that this public expression of sorrow for the loss sustained by the people and the Government of this Colony, and of sympathy with His Highness the Tunku Mahkota and all his subjects in Johore, will be shared by every inhabitant of the Straits Settlements." H.H. the late Sultan was born in 1835, and succeeded to the Johore territory on the death of his father in 1861.

MR. ALDWORTH went to Singapore on Tuesday, the 11th, on his way home, on long leave; he joined the service in March, 1889. Mr. Lawder, provided he does not obtain an extension, is due back in Selangor next month, while Mr. Kemp may be expected in Kuala Lumpur any day, his leave having expired on the 8th instant. Mr. Ridges, according to latest advices, is spending a very pleasant holiday in the Austrian Tyrol. Mr. Watkins had only reached London

a couple of days when by accident he met Dr. and Mrs. Welch: the Doctor was in excellent health. Mr. Alfred Harper is searching after health in Cornwall and Mr. Norman is renewing his acquaintance with London during the season.

MANY of our local readers will have read with regret the news of the death of Mr. J. P. Stuart, which occurred, in the Taiping Hospital, on the 23rd ult. Mr. Stuart was not only well known, but well liked, in Kuala Lumpur, which was his destination when first coming out to the East, in 1884, he having entered into an engagement with Messrs. Hill and Rathborne to superintend the building of the New Gaol (now the old Gaol) on the Hospital Road. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Stuart, who resided in Kuala Lumpur for some time.

DR. SCOTT, it will be noticed, during the match in Perak, gave one of those awful "swipes" with which, *vide* the *Free Press*, he once startled some people in Singapore. On first arriving there he had a little practice at the nets, and hit a ball over the canvas screen on to the grass space on the other side of the road, thence into the sea. In Perak he lifted one for six right out of the ground. We hear, by-the-way, that Dr. Scott has had an excellent offer from home, and, consequently, that there is some probability of our losing him.

IN view of the expected visit to Singapore at Christmas time of cricket teams from Colombo and Hongkong to meet a Straits team, the Secretary of the S.C.C. writes to Kuala Lumpur regarding the ways and means of entertaining the guests and the willingness of the Native States to co-operate with Singapore in doing so. We understand that the Captain of our local cricketers will endeavour to come to an arrangement with the Perak Captain in order that the Native States may in some slight degree have the honour of participating as hosts on the occasion.

A MEETING of the Provisional Committee of the Recreation Club (Dr. Travers in the chair) was held on 29th May, at which letters were read from the Government relating to the question of site. Satisfactory progress was reported with the subscription list, which it is hoped will ere long be completed as well as the arrangements necessary for starting the building. Messrs. H. F. Bellamy and L. P. Ebdon have kindly consented to co-operate with the Committee. Messrs. Tambusamy Pillai and Dorasamy were absent. The Government has offered to contribute the sum of \$300 to the fund.

THE Rules of the Selangor Club, with the additions and amendments made since they were last published, have been reprinted, and may be obtained on application to Mr. Bligh, the Secretary.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on the 12th inst., Mr. A. Berrington (Chairman), Mr. Bligh (Secretary), Dr. F. G. Scott, Mr. Paxon and Mr. Russell being present. Messers. J. A. Chichester and C. P. Jackson were elected members of the Club. An application from the S.F.B. for the use of the Club on the occasion of the Competition Drills on the 28th inst., as well as on the following evening for a dance, was read and granted. The suggestions of the Reading Room sub-Committee, for the sale by auction in advance of magazines and certain illustrated papers and for utilising the unused portion of the billiard room as a reading room, were adopted. The sub-Committee also drew attention to the way in which magazines and papers disappear from the Club soon after arrival. The sub-Committee for Entertainments proposes a dance at the Club on the 19th July.

THE Committee of the Rifle Association have fixed the 29th and 30th inst. for the second Quarterly Competition for the Quay Guan Hin Cup. The shooting in the Monthly Competition for the Malay States Tin Mining Co.'s Cup will take place on the 22nd instead of the 29th. Practice can be had at the Range on Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock as usual, and on Thursday mornings at 7 o'clock. The Association have received from England three Morris Tubes, with targets and ammunition. One of the tubes is presented by Dr. E. A. O. Travers (Vice President), and another by Mr. H. G. Carpmael. They will be brought into use as soon as a suitable range can be found (25 yards being all that is required) near the Selangor Club, if possible, so that members can get rifle practice any evening without having to go far away. As the ammunition is about one-fourth the price of the Martini-Henry cartridges, it is anticipated that these tubes will afford an opportunity for some popular and inexpensive sport.

THE Trustees of St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, have pleasure in stating that they have been able to insure the building against accident by fire, inclusive of lightning, for the sum of \$2,000. The insurance has been effected through the Agency of Mr. G. H. D. Bourne, of the Straits Trading Company, Serendah.

A new catalogue of the Selangor Library is now being printed, and will shortly be issued. New rules have also been drawn up, and

are as follows:—I.—The Library shall be managed by a committee of five members, appointed annually by the Resident. II.—Subject to the withdrawal of the privilege for breach of these rules, the persons who are entitled to borrow books free are Government servants drawing \$100 a month and upwards. Government officials drawing less than \$100 a month may be allowed the use of the Library on production of a letter of recommendation from the Heads of their Departments. The privilege of borrowing books may also be allowed to persons not in Government service at the discretion of the Government Secretary. III.—A subscription of \$1 per mensem in advance shall be obligatory on persons who are not in Government service and who have the privilege of using the Library. This subscription shall be optional in the case of Government servants. IV.—Subscribing members alone shall have the privilege of borrowing new books for the first three months after receipt. V.—No book shall be lent by the borrower to any other person, but must be returned direct to the Library by the borrower. VI.—Not more than three volumes may be taken out at one time. VII.—No volume shall be retained for more than ten days. VIII.—A fine of ten cents a day shall be levied for each day a book is kept, after notice requiring its return has been given. IX.—No book shall be sent or taken out of the State. X.—Any person who shall lose or deface or seriously injure any book shall pay the full cost of replacing it. XI.—The committee may, for improper conduct or breach of these rules, in their discretion refuse the use of the Library to any person. XII.—The committee may temporarily close the Library for collection and arrangement of books whenever it may be necessary.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th inst., which will be observed as a public holiday in honour of the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen, the Selangor Fire Brigade will hold their Annual Competition Drills on the Parade Ground. The following night the S. F. B. will give a dance at the Selangor Club, at which the Acting British Resident has promised to be present; and on the Sunday the members of the Brigade will attend a Church parade. We give below the programme of the competitions, commencing at 8 a.m., with an interval for lunch after the third event:—

No. 1.—SQUAD OF ANY THREE MEN.—To get the Engine to work with two branches, one (100 feet) length of delivery hose to be coupled to Engine, dividing breeching (valve) fixed, and one (100 feet) length of delivery hose to each arm of breeching, and branches.

No. 2.—TWO MEN ENGINE DRILL.—To get the Engine to work with one length of suction hose, with basket strainer attached,

one (100 feet) length of delivery hose on each outlet, and two branches.

No. 3.—**ROPE THROWING.**—To throw one end of a 60-foot flax rope over a bar not less than 25 feet from the ground.

No. 4.—**ONE MAN DRILL.**—To get the Engine into working order with one length of suction hose, with basket strainer attached, and one (50 feet) length of delivery hose from bunker, and branch.

No. 4a.—*Ditto.*—For Recruits of under one year's service.

No. 5.—**TURN-OUT DRILL.**

No. 6.—**FOUR MEN DRILL.**—To get the Engine into working order with four (100 feet) lengths of delivery hose, two on each outlet, two branches, and two lengths of suction hose with basket strainer attached. *1st Prize.*—Brass helmet for each man, presented by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, Limited.

No. 7.—**THREE FIREMEN.**—To run Escape Ladder 50 yards, pitch, raise ladder to platform, carry up hose, and branch, and make joint at foot.

No. 8.—**LIFE-SAVING DRILL.**—Three firemen to raise scaling ladders to platform, and carry down dummy.

No. 9.—**COMPANY COMPETITION FOR SILVER CUP** presented by the Government of Selangor. Squad of four men in charge of Lieutenant to get the Engine into working order with four branches, six (100 feet) lengths of delivery hose, and breechings (valve) and two lengths of suction hose with basket strainer attached. *Prize.*—Silver cup, to be held for one year by Lieutenant of winning Company. A cup will also be presented to each member of the winning Company.

No. 10.—**TRANSPORT COOLIES' RACE.**—Quarter mile.

Exhibition of Ambulance, Life Saving, and Fire-fighting.

The following paragraph appears in the Report on the Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur, for 1894:—"The erection of a refuse destructor, similar to one giving excellent results in Bombay, has been sanctioned for next year, and a capital site has been selected for it, which combines proximity to the town with seclusion from other buildings, and with ample space for extension should it be hereafter required. It will be a matter for future consideration whether the great heat, which will be produced by these furnaces, should not be utilised for generating steam to provide power for lighting the town by electricity, if difficulty is experienced in utilising the water power in the river for that purpose."

ELECTRIC lighting! It looks as though we were going ahead rapidly in this direction. One evening last week the workshops of

Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co. were lit up by electricity, and a number of Chinese Towkays were invited to witness the effect. This firm is agent for Mather and Platt's dynamos, and the system on which they hope to work is that of lighting by accumulators. By this means, shopkeepers and others will be put to a minimum of expense and trouble: the fully-charged accumulators being taken to the house of a customer each afternoon and removed to the works each morning to be re-charged.

It would be a difficult matter to give the exact date of the passing away of the Selangor Scientific Society, but there is little doubt that it has ceased to exist. It was hoped, at one time, that the Society would be the means by which papers on various subjects would be written, read and discussed; but, unfortunately, it did not get beyond half-a-dozen meetings. Some said the name of the Society was rather terrifying, and apt to make the beginner fight shy of attempting to produce a paper worthy of the Society's alliterative and ambitious title. At the meeting called together in September, 1892, to discuss the formation of the Society, Mr. A. S. Baxendale gave a very interesting address; and in the following December Dr. Welch, who had been elected President, gave his inaugural address. At following meetings there were read papers on "Javanese Folklore," by Mr. Skeat; "Exploring in New Guinea," by Mr. Hemmy; "Kuala Lumpur Water Supply," by Mr. Paxon; and "How to Produce the Mesmeric Sleep," by Mr. Martin. The title of the last paper, and the lethargic state into the Society afterwards fell, is only a coincidence. Our reason, however, for bringing up the name of the Society after an interval of nearly two years, is to draw attention to the fact that the Society had funds—a sum of some \$70 odd—and that the difficulty arises of what is to be done with them. We would suggest for the consideration of the Committee, if that body can be called together, that the sum in hand should be given over to the Trustees of the Victoria Institution to be placed to the credit of the Treacher Scholarship Fund, which, we hear, is in want of further subscriptions.

WE learn from the report of the State Engineer that the total amount spent by the P.W.D. in 1894 was \$1,021,571.20, this sum embracing all heads of expenditure; that 544 buildings in the State are Government property; that 388 miles of road were upkept during the year; and that the improvement in building material and construction referred to in the previous report continued during the year under review, and was most marked in the out-stations.

THE swollen state of the river in the town shews that there has been plenty of rain up-country as well as in Kuala Lumpur. We hear that a large portion of the road at Serendah is under water, and that a bridge at Ulu Yam has been washed away. The railway, too, has suffered, there being no less than nine slips on the line between Kuala Lumpur and Kuala Kubu. The worst one is at the 37th mile, and will block the traffic with Kuala Kubu for a few days.

THE cart-road towards Pahang, which is looked forward to as the means of salvation, financially, for that State, is going along merrily. The portion striking out of the Kalumpang Road to the Selangor River, a distance of five miles, is about completed, and the bridge across the river at this point, a most substantial-looking structure, is well in hand. After crossing the river the road runs closely to the old bridle-track, and the first two miles or so of this portion forms the closing part of the second section, for which Messrs. Tait and Tate are the contractors, who also did the first section, and have now secured the contract for the first five miles out from the terminus, Kuala Lipis, towards Selangor. The third section, that is, roughly speaking, from the 7th to the 14th mile on the old track, has been taken up by Howarth, Erskine, Ltd., who are busy organising their labour force preparatory to starting work. From what we recently saw of the first five miles of the road, there are many parts where those who are nervous would certainly prefer walking to driving, where the most venturesome would certainly think twice before taking a restive horse, and where anyone might be excused for objecting to journey in the dark. No doubt half a loaf is better than none, but it seems a great pity that the road was not made much wider—especially when we remember that the heavy rains of that district are for ever paring off the outside edge of sidelong roads.

DRIVING along the Sungei Besi Road the other day, between the 10th and 11th miles, we came upon a Chinese hawker of vegetables. The morning was hot, and his wares had evidently gone off a bit in transit, in an open basket, from Sungei Besi Market. At the point of the road where we met the Chinaman some bangsals were erected on a bank some few feet above the level, and the drainage from them ran into a shallow ditch, the contents and appearance of which were indescribably filthy; yet John, squatting by its brink, was dipping a handful of greenstuff into the water (?) and then sprinkling it over the rest of his stock, just to freshen it up! We had to catch a train at Sungei Besi, so couldn't stop to expostulate with the wretch; the only missile at hand was a half-consumed cigar, and that, unfortu-

nately, did not hit him. The points that struck us were these: would a Health Officer or a policeman have been justified in "running in" the man for what he was doing?—we know we were very wrong in trying to throw a lighted cigar into his eye, and no doubt would have been very sorry had the attempt been successful—also, whether Sanitary Inspectors are instructed to take action in cases endangering the health of the community in this manner?

A GENTLEMAN very kindly sends us a cutting from a home paper describing at length a new game, called "Bridge." We feel, speaking locally, that it would be a work of supererogation to print the rules and mode of play of any game while dominoes hold the field.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I have suffered frequently, when driving a by no means frisky horse, from the proximity of the locomotives to the road from the corner of Market Street right away to the Passenger Station. It is the nature of a locomotive to eject a lot of smoke or steam and make a startling noise and the effect on a horse removed but a few yards is not pleasant. To build a wall, say seven feet high, along this portion of the Damansara Road would obviate a great deal of this; and I hope that when the fencing just put up gets out of repair it will be replaced by a wall. It may be urged that a blank wall is hideous; just so, but not so hideous as the accidents that may happen from the want of it."



SOME PEOPLE I MEET EVERY DAY IN KUALA LUMPUR.

I.—MEN.

MEN who have no conscience about breaking engagements. This sort rarely sends to tell you that he is prevented, and as likely as not does not apologise on meeting you again. If he does, it is with an airy "Hope you didn't wait for me, old man; was a bit chippy after last night, and thought you wouldn't go either." But you had gone, and given up something to do so, and had wasted an hour in waiting for him, which he seems to think was foolish of you.

Men who whistle. There are various sorts of these. There is the man who whistles in his tub or out of doors where nobody is likely to be annoyed by it; whom I like. He whistles, perhaps, "for want of thought," but not for want of thought for others. But there is also the man who whistles in the room where you are reading or trying to write; and the awful yet well-known enormity who whistles whilst you are trying to play whist a few yards away.

Men who borrow horses from Chinamen.

Men who take away newspapers from Clubs, because "nobody thinks anything of it," though it does deeply annoy half-a-dozen others searching for the missing paper until they give it up with "That damned newspaper thief again." Which is rude. Why shouldn't he save his pockets the cost of buying his own papers for home consumption, by paying for a $\frac{1}{50}$ th share and appropriating the $\frac{49}{50}$ ths which belong to his fellow-members? He is ready to bring it back, the whole $\frac{49}{50}$ ths (unobserved), when he has done with it—and they have no further use for it—if he remembers. What more do you want? Thief, indeed!

Men who have to be written to two or three times before you can get an answer to your first letter, or recover a borrowed book.

Men who, like myself, have little indulgence for the bad manners of the people they meet, and who perhaps do not always realise their own.

Men who are very pleasant to meet: many and various.—Q.

ANGLING IN THE LAKE.

TO the disciple of Old Isaac Walton the State of Selangor offers but few chances of obtaining that noble sport which, in the opinion of all true anglers, yields to none. The inhabitant of Kuala Lumpur, however, may obtain at the Lake a certain quality of angling, which has not as yet been very largely exploited. The considerable area of water in the Public Gardens has now become stocked with a large and varied number of fish, which, although rising freely at live insects and feeding on smaller fish, appear, in many cases, to be exceedingly fickle and hard to please when tempted by artificial or natural lures. Of the numerous varieties of fish to be found in the Lake, the following are the most important. Ikan limbat, ikan haruan, ikan sebarau, ikan kopak, ikan terbul. The ikan limbat, of the genus lamprey, is a fish with a tremendous head and mouth, the latter feature being adorned with numerous whisker-like appendages. It is also possessed of a very sharp and rather poisonous spike, situated on its back, which is apt to demonstrate itself when its owner is incautiously rubbed the wrong way.

This fish is found pretty generally throughout North America and is there known as the "cat-fish." It often attains to 50 or 60 lbs. weight in the deep reaches of the Missouri and Mississippi. It is by no means a sporting character, and is not to be tempted by a moving

bait; when hooked it bores down into the mud like a barbel and behaves generally in a sullen and obstinate manner. The ikan haruan is of the nature of a pike, and resembles him in the determined way in which it seizes its prey. When hooked it is apt to shew considerable sport, rushing out into the centre of the lake and jumping from the water like a salmon. The ikan sebarau is a very handsome fellow—somewhat resembling a chub. He has large silvery scales, and looks the game and sporting fish he is. In common with the haruan, or 'ruan, he cannot resist a moving bait, such as a Devon minnow, spoon-bait or frog, if presented to him in a tempting and natural manner.

There are seasons, nevertheless, when the most careful and persevering angling will result in absolute failure. The only possible procedure on these occasions is to go away, and, like the rain in the old nursery rhyme, "come again another day." Several different varieties of bait have been tried with these two fish, but with none has any great or continuous success been obtained. The Malay fashion is to capture a fair-sized frog and fix it on a large hook. A bamboo pole, about 18 feet in length, and 12 feet of coarse line complete the outfit. The procedure is then to cast the frog into all the likely places along the margin of the pool—deep holes beside a rotting tree-stump, or in some still depth overhung by bank or branches of trees. When the fish seizes the bait, which it occasionally will almost as soon as it touches the water, it has to be as it were caught on the hop, and swung clear out of the water, sometimes far back over the angler's head. This method has to be resorted to because there is no running tackle used, but very many times a heavy fish is lost by the hook breaking, or losing its hold.

The spectacle of a large fish sailing through the air into the jungle, especially where the angler is not visible, is somewhat startling. An artificial frog is an excellent substitute, and can be thrown to a considerable distance by a good salmon rod. A fish of over 5 katis was recently caught with this bait and gave excellent sport.

The artificial fly is occasionally successfully used, but here again a really standard pattern has yet to be discovered. Certain it is that on some evenings, when the surface of the water is broken by rising fish, or here and there eddied into a tiny whirlpool, in a way that speaks to the old trout-fisher of some steady-feeding lordly fish of high degree, yet, when presented deftly with an honest trout-fly, not a finny one of them will rise to the occasion. If one could only chance upon the right combination of fur and feather what a day of reckoning there might be!

The most primitive method of capturing fish—*i.e.*, worm-fishing—seems here to be a distinct failure. No matter how large and luscious the worm is or how great the multiplicity of his wriggings, seldom indeed will any fish of decent size consent to make a meal of him. The most probable capture of the tyro in angling with this bait would be the ikan kopak or Malay perch, or else the ikan terbul or roach. Either of these will take a grub, worm, or paste.

I rather fancy these two varieties of fish are gregarious and could be caught in large numbers by baiting a pitch for a day or so previous to commencing operations. To those who like to sit and speculate upon the bobbing of a float great amusement could be derived from this method.

A piece of raw meat in lieu of a worm is occasionally successful, but, unfortunately, the Lake is inhabited by voracious turtles, who shew a decided preference for this class of bait. An ugly monster of some ten or twelve pounds weight on a fine trout-line is, like the advent of twins, a not too pleasant surprise.—E. J. R.

SELANGOR v. PERAK.

THE great event in Straits cricketing circles—viz., the meeting of Selangor v. Perak—is again over, with, unfortunately for us, the usual result, we being defeated by five wickets after a very good game in which some excellent cricket was shewn. Even the most sanguine of our team did not expect we should make such a good fight, and to run so closely such a strong team as Perak have, is a matter of congratulation to us all.

We were favoured with beautiful weather on Monday, and having won the toss elected to bat, sending in Glassford and Neubronner to the bowling of McKenzie and Hughes. The play was very slow, both bowlers being well on the spot, and the batsmen refused to take liberties. After two runs had been scored in seven overs Neubronner was beaten by a good ball from Hughes and with but a few runs added Glassford was caught at short leg. To lose two such good and careful batsmen for six was a very bad start indeed for us, but their successors, Dunman and Bellamy, batted with great confidence, and although it took 35 minutes to make 10 runs, things gradually became livelier, Dunman opening his shoulders. At 31 Bellamy was bowled by McKenzie, after playing a very fine innings for nine. Rarely have we seen this batsman bat so well, and we hope his display forebodes a return to his old form. Perera, who succeeded, was never at home with the bowling, and was caught at slip by Stephens for a duck. Thomasz shaped much better and paid particular attention to Marks, who was bowling in place of Hughes. At 84, however, he was caught at slip off Hughes after having played a very useful innings for 17. Hight, who in practice had been shewing excellent form, did not give much trouble, and made room for our worthy Captain, Paxon, who soon lost Dunman, caught at mid-on by Marks. The outgoing batsman had batted in excellent form for 58, in which were eleven fours. He gave a very difficult chance to McKenzie, but bar this his display was faultless, and ought to secure for him a place in the Straits team at Christmas. O. F. Stonor filled the vacancy and immediately set to work, but Paxon, beaten by a good ball from Scott, soon made way for Dr. Scott. The doctor, after making 10, was caught off a weak stroke by Kelly, and Dougal, after hitting hard for

13, failed to stop a slow leg break of McKenzie's, leaving Stonor with a score of 16 not out, got in excellent form. Our total was 136, not a very big one for a batting team like Perak to overtake.

Hughes came out with the best analysis, 5 for 34; McKenzie only securing two wickets for 36. The fielding was superb, and it would be difficult to see anywhere a better display. Voules, at wicket, was in excellent form.

Perak started with Stephens and Voules, to the bowling of Dougal and Perera. From the beginning these batsmen forced the game and stole a number of short runs. At 34 Perera found the way to Stephens' wicket and Hughes succeeded. Neubronner relieved Dougal, who had bowled six overs for 12 runs, and soon clean bowled Hughes. Ingall came next, but was never happy, he being apparently quite out of practice, and got bowled by Neubronner after having given Dr. Scott a difficult chance in the slips. McKenzie now came in, but immediately lost the company of Voules, who was got rid off by a splendid catch by Hight off Bellamy, who was bowling in place of Perera. The retiring batsman played a good innings for 32, at 25 he gave Dougal a difficult chance in the slips, but his display otherwise was a good and patient one. He has improved much in batting since we last saw him, and although his style is not pretty, his wicket is always a difficult one to get. Marks filled the vacancy and immediately made two boundaries off Bellamy. McKenzie, next over, jumped back from a fast one of Neubronner's, and got his leg stump removed. Weld, who succeeded, gave little trouble, and Marks was well caught by Dunman at long leg, making seven wickets down for 71. Scott and Kelly were now together, and we knew what to expect if the former got set, remembering his display against us in Penang in 1891; but he was badly run out by the Resident, who had succeeded Kelly, bowled by Neubronner for a duck. Colonel Walker (Captain of the team) was last man, and he and the Resident added above 20 runs to the score ere they were separated, the Colonel being caught at wicket for a hard hit 18, leaving the Resident with eight not out, got in a careful fashion. The Perak total was 107, leaving us with a lead of 29.

Our fielding was very good, although in this department Perak were much our superiors. Neubronner, with six wickets for 22, was easily our best bowler, and after his recent poor displays it was refreshing to see him do so well.

Selangor started their second innings with Glassford and Bellamy, to the bowling of McKenzie and Scott. Glassford scored quicker than usual, but at 18 Bellamy was caught at point off a bumping ball. Dunman was next in, and as the light was not at this time very good, it was a pity such a good batsman's wicket was risked. After getting six he was bowled off his pads, and Thomasz, who succeeded, played with such little confidence that he also fell a victim to McKenzie's deliveries, this finishing the first day's cricket. The score stood at 38 for three wickets, Glassford having 24 not out.

Tuesday was another beautiful day, and Glassford and Neubronner went to the wickets, being opposed again by McKenzie and Scott.

Both played admirably, and it was a bit of very bad luck to lose Glassford at 52 by a magnificent one-handed catch by Marks at short leg. Glassford had played splendidly for 34. He just looked as if he were going to give the bowlers some trouble when he was caught. Perera at once began to hit out, but it won't do with such a fielding team, and he was caught on the boundary. It is to be hoped that this young man will soon introduce a little more patience into his batting. Highet was next man in, and after getting over that much-dreaded first ball it was thought he would shew us a bit of his hitting powers; but, unfortunately, he was soon caught at the wicket. Stonor did not bat up to his previous day's form, and was out in playing all round one of McKenzie's slows.

The Medico played well on going in and had the hit of the match, hitting his namesake right out of the ground. After Stonor's departure Paxon joined the Doctor, but after making two was brilliantly caught by Colonel Walker—another misfortune to our side. Dougal was whipper-in, but only got one ball, Dr. Scott being caught at slip off McKenzie. We were all out for 80, a very poor score indeed, the bad light on the previous night and the very excellent fielding of the Perak team being to blame. Catches like those that dismissed Glassford and Paxon are not seen every day. McKenzie bowled in great form, his fast yorkers being the cause of great dread to at least one member of our team. His analysis of seven wickets for 30 runs reads very well indeed.

To secure 110 to win did not seem a formidable task, and Perak started very confidently with Voules and Stephens, to the bowling of Dunman and Perera. With the last ball of his first over Dunman dismissed Stephens without scoring, and Ingall, who filled the vacancy, played much better than in the first innings, hitting out very freely. At 23 Voules put his leg in front of one of Perera's straight deliveries, and was out for eight. Hughes joined Ingall and, as both were playing well and runs were coming freely, excitement ran high. Hughes' cutting was much admired, but when his score was 20 he was caught at wicket off Dougal, who was bowling in place of Perera. Colonel Walker filled the vacancy, and immediately began to hit out, bringing on a double change in the bowling, Bellamy and Neubronner replacing Dunman and Dougal. With the score at 73 Bellamy bowled Ingall with a ball he tried to hit. Marks followed and at first played in most uncertain style, Bellamy narrowly escaping bowling him on more than one occasion. At 76 the Colonel was caught at the wicket and Scott joined Marks. These two, particularly the latter, hit hard, and soon the match was all over. Perak winning as before said by five wickets.

Our fielding was very good, Highet and Stonor particularly distinguishing themselves. Our bowling was not so good as in the previous innings, Neubronner being quite out of it.

The match was, I think, the best that has ever been played between the two States, and was witnessed by a great crowd. It was something quite new to see ladies, after a hard night's dancing, turn out at 10.30 to watch cricket; but such was the case in Perak. No wonder their men played up. I cannot close without referring to the grand

ground our Perak neighbours have got and the very excellent condition in which it is kept. It is quite a contrast to our Plain, and when one considers the disadvantages under which we labour, it is surprising that we play cricket so well.

1st Innings.		SELANGOR.		2nd Innings.	
C. G. Glassford c Ingall b Hughes	5	c Marks b Scott	34		
E. W. Neubronner b Hughes	0	c Hughes b McKenzie	8		
H. F. Bellamy b McKenzie	9	c Scott b McKenzie	3		
W. Dunman c Marks b Hughes	58	b McKenzie	6		
B. J. Perera c Stephens b Marks	0	c Stephens b Scott	3		
F. Thomasz c Walker b Hughes	17	b McKenzie	0		
D. J. Hight b Hughes	0	c Voules b Scott	3		
H. C. Paxon b Scott	3	c Walker b McKenzie	2		
O. F. Stonor not out	16	b McKenzie	1		
Dr. F. G. Scott c Kelly b Swettenham	10	c Hughes b McKenzie	11		
L. Dougal b McKenzie	13	not out	0		
Extras	5		Extras	9	
Total	136		Total	80	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	balls	runs	mds.	wkts.		balls	runs	mds.	wkts.
McKenzie	102	36	8	2	McKenzie	118	30	6	7
Hughes	120	34	10	5	Scott	101	41	6	3
Marks	15	14	1	1					
Scott	50	31	1	1					
Swettenham	15	—	—	1					

1st Innings.		PERAK.		2nd Innings.	
A. B Stephens b Perera	16	b Dunman	0		
A. B. Voules c Hight b Bellamy	32	lbw b Perera	8		
J. Hughes b Neubronner	1	c Thomasz b Dougal	20		
A. L. Ingall b do.	1	c Bellamy	25		
R. M. McKenzie do.	5	not out	29		
O. Marks c Dunman b Neubronner	9	not out	8		
F. J. Weld c Glassford b Bellamy	3				
A. L. M. Scott run out	9				
F. W. Kelly b Neubronner	0				
F. A. Swettenham not out	8				
Col. Walker c Thomasz b Neubronner	18	c Thomasz b Bellamy	20		
Extras	5	Extras	3		
Total	107	Total for 5 wickets	112		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	balls	runs	mds.	wkts.		balls	runs	mds.	wkts.
Dougal	58	21	2	—	Dunman	35	23	2	1
Perera	70	32	3	1	Perera	45	32	1	1
Neubronner	90	22	7	6	Dougal	23	11	1	1
Bellamy	30	14	2	2	Neubronner	25	30	1	—
Paxon	5	5	—	—	Bellamy	30	15	—	2
Glassford	10	8	—	—					

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(FROM AN OUTSIDER'S POINT OF VIEW.)

I AM not much of a cricketer, but there is nothing I enjoy more than looking on at a good match, so I jumped at the opportunity of a trip to Perak with the Selangor Eleven, there being a prospect of a good game—though the Selangor Captain appeared to fancy his Eleven rather more than they deserved. This was possibly only his little way to make them, to use his own expression, “buck up.” A trip to Perak in the *Esmeralda* is by no means to be sneered at—even without any

ulterior excitement, and off we started, cheerily, sixteen in number—not to count two gentlemen who were unshipped along the coast.

They only butcher on certain days in Klang, apparently, and we must have left rather too soon to judge by some very ferocious mutton to which the steward treated us. We had no kindly Club Secretary on this occasion to cater for our wants, and by bad luck we had no ice, there being no sufficiently respectable coaster at Klang to help us out.

However, we went to enjoy ourselves, and this we did in spite of heavy rain at night, which drove all below except one of us, who was found the following morning curled up under a sail cloth.

We reached Port Weld about 11 a.m. on the 2nd. By the way, no one who reaches Port Weld can say " 'e dunno where 'e are," the name being writ large on the Railway Station roof. Our advent being signalled, we were courteously treated to a special train—S. G. R., please note—and soon found ourselves billeted off in Taiping. This town, on first acquaintance, strikes one very favourably, being snugly built round a not too extensive cricket ground, under the high mountains of the main range, which attract, but seem to absorb, the rain. Coming from Kuala Lumpur, one is relieved to find it is not a long drive from one bungalow to another, and many differences between these two chief towns become apparent on further acquaintance. The hills, perhaps, above Taiping are somewhat overwhelming, but one longs to get up to the readily accessible mountain bungalows, where roses richly bloom and English fruits grow fresh. But this cannot be—we are due at ten the next morning to see the struggle for the premier place in Straits cricket. Our Captain beat the Colonel's lucky coin, and Perak went out to field, which they did most brilliantly, reminding one of St. John's Wood. I was glad to see our oldest stager, Bellamy, doing so well with the bat, in fact, his innings of nine, it seemed to me, did a great deal towards enabling Selangor to make 136 against such bowling and fielding. But Dunman's brilliant 58, including eleven fours, was the feature of the innings and the match, while Stonor fully justified his selection. The Perak little "demon" did not come off. When Perak went in our Captain confided to me his opinion that 136 was not good enough, and he, with us, must have been agreeably surprised to see Neubronner take six Perak wickets for 22 runs, more especially as that gentleman has been bowling persistently at his own feet for months past. Apropos of this, what is most apparent to an outsider, is the great deficiency in "length" of our bowlers. Want of practice, of course, must be the main cause; but until our men lay themselves out to learn to bowl a proper length, they will never be worth much against a team like Perak. Our Captain no doubt did his best; but as there is, it seems, some new blood in the State, I should like to urge on him and all who can manage it, the necessity of making bowling a study. In McKenzie Perak are fortunate in having the best bowler in the Straits—as, by the way, they have the best wicket-keeper in Voules. In Perak they teach cricket, and the result shewn the other day afforded the greatest delight to me as an onlooker, staunch supporter though I am of my own State.

But I must not run wide. Perak were all out and 29 runs behind, on the 1st innings. But their luck was in the ascendant in their own Taiping, as of yore, for the light after five o'clock, though not bad, was perplexing after the brightness of the day. Of course when Selangor lost three wickets in the second innings before stumps were drawn, there were plenty of inuendoes in the air as to the mistake of sending in good men in a bad light. But, as far as I could see, Thomasz was lamentably deficient on this occasion, and Bellamy and Dunman withstood the deadly bowling of McKenzie in wonderfully good form, and no two men could have batted better on the following day than Glassford and Neubronner, who were both out, unluckily, when well set, Glassford being splendidly caught by Marks at short leg. But even with Selangor out for 80 in the second innings, the match was not over; and as a result of good fielding and bowling, five Perak wickets were down for 80, when Marks and Locky Scott knocked off the runs—these two men being, in my opinion, largely instrumental in winning the match for Perak. It was a grand game from start to finish, Selangor continuing a losing game with untiring endeavours.

The two Elevens afterwards enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Swettenham at tiffin at the Residency. I hear the Selangor Captain was rather severe on the public in Selangor for their indifference to cricket, and that that staunch upholder of Selangor cricket, Mr. Dougal, shewed that if he was perhaps not so quick in the field as of old, he could take everyone by storm with his vocal powers.

In the afternoon, the teams were photographed, the Selangor team shewing no colours or uniformity. However, I believe we are to change all that.

The young blood of Perak has been working off its abundant steam by football lately, chiefly playing against unbooted Sikhs. They seem to have imitated the methods of the latter in their charges across the ground at full speed. Only one of our first Football Eleven, Dr. Scott, was available—as Highet is only an occasional player—but a game was arranged, which resulted in a win for the Perak men by five goals to none, the game being chiefly noticeable for loose play and the unimportance of the referee. But they have a heavy lot in Taiping, and may some day give our Eleven a good game.

We were all entertained on the Monday night at a Ball given at the Masonic Hall, which was luxuriously decorated, those in charge of the arrangements deserving great praise for their efforts, a new floor being laid for the occasion and temporary sheds built. The supper was very well arranged and we all thoroughly enjoyed ourselves, including even the cricketers, in spite of the exciting state of the cricket match. The proceedings on the Tuesday evening consisted of a prolonged farewell. A special train went down to Port Weld at 11.30, several Perak people leaving that night for Telok Anson in the *Mena*, and after pathetic partings, we steamed off about 1 a.m. A most enjoyable holiday was finished up by a good blow down the coast, which freshened us all up for the arduous duties awaiting us on our return.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE present issue of the *Journal* may almost be called a "*Mercury* Number," a detailed account of most of the features of the three days' gaiety being given in our pages. The novelty and pleasure of the, to many, unexpected invasion, is sufficient justification for devoting so much space to the event.

MR. W. C. KEMP's leave of absence has been extended for three months from the 7th instant, on the ground of ill-health. Mr. Alexander, of the Straits Trading Co., is expected back in Kuala Lumpur this week.

MR. C. E. SPOONER is away on duty inspecting the trace of the "road into Pabang." He left on the 17th instant, thus missing all the *Mercury* festivities; he expects to be back in Kuala Lumpur about the 1st of next month.

THE Bachelors of Kuala Lumpur gave a dance last Friday night, at the Masonic Hall; the room was crowded, and dancing kept up with unflagging zeal until after 2 a.m. Every one present voted the dance a great success, reflecting much credit on the Committee of organisation. The invitation cards were signed by Messrs. G. Neubronner and W. T. Cooke.

WE should very much like to reprint in our pages, for imperishable record, the account given to the Singapore papers by Mr. Clifford of his recent journeyings. But we have in remembrance the way we were brought to book when quoting a short interesting article from *Perak Museum Notes*; and are afraid we should again incur the charge of putting it in simply for the purpose of "filling up." Perhaps Mr. Clifford will take pity on us, and give his many friends in Selangor an account all for themselves and all for their own *Journal*. We shall not object to any one reprinting it.

BEYOND the circle of those attending the class, very few knew that Dr. Scott, during the past three months, has been conducting an ambulance class, in the course of which he delivered ten lectures.

Started originally at the request of members of the S.G.R., it eventually embraced many outsiders, and at the close of the series it was decided to meet together to thank Dr. Scott for his kindness. A correspondent forwards the following account:—"A social meeting in connection with the Railway Ambulance Class was held at the quarters of Mr. D. Prentice, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., when about 80 members and friends were present. Mr. H. St. Leger Parsons officiated as chairman and a capital programme of songs, glees, etc., was rendered. During an interval the chairman, in thanking Dr. Scott for his trouble and kindness in giving a series of lectures, all of which were most instructive and interesting, expressed the regret of the members that he was about to leave the State and begged his acceptance of a pocket case of surgical instruments with an address, as a small mark of their esteem and appreciation of his efforts in promoting so desirable an object. Dr. Scott in reply thanked the members for their kindness and said it was no trouble but a great pleasure to him and he never had so attentive a class to teach before. Mr. Prentice was also thanked for so kindly lending his house for the classes. The evening wound up with dancing, which was heartily enjoyed."

THE members of the Selangor Hunt have been having some rare sport of late. On the 19th two deer and a pig; on the 23rd, just skirting the Hawthornden Estate, two pig were killed and a deer knocked over, but the latter managed to get away; while on the same day, two prominent members of the Hunt, Mr. W. D. Scott and Dr. Scott, out after elephant at Batu Tiga, came across a herd of four, after nearly four hours' tracking. "W. D." fired and wounded a tusker, to which the Doctor gave the *coup-de-mort*, bringing him down with one in the temple. We hear that W. D., drawing first blood, takes the ivory, while the Doctor has the feet and tail as trophies.

A CHALLENGE has just been received from the British North Borneo Rifle Association, to shoot at 100, 200 and 400 yards, seven men a side, shooting seven rounds at each range. The match will take place about the end of July or beginning of August, and there is very little doubt but that Selangor will be able to make a better show than in 1892, when they were beaten by 44 points.

A SEREMBAN correspondent sends us a full account of the Races there; the description of each race in detail, however, is unfortunately crowded out.

THE fire fighters are going very strong in the matter of practice for the Competition Drills on the 28th (to-morrow), and the

portion of the Parade Ground near the Gombak Bridge is alive each evening with the members of the Brigade and the onlookers. One or two mishaps have occurred, first one of the horses had to be shot, owing to an injury, and then the two-storied "building," from which life-like dummies were to be rescued, before it was ignited, collapsed in the gale of last Sunday morning. The "C. O.," however, rises superior to these minor drawbacks, and has borrowed horses for the occasion and almost re-erected the pyre. It is expected that the dance given by the Officers and men at the Selangor Club on Saturday night will be the function of the year, quite the crush of the season. The number of invitations issued is fabulous. Then the supper is not going to be a supper at all, but a Banquet. In fact, it is going to be a time to be remembered; and if enthusiastic energy can command success Chief Officer Bellamy will secure it.

THE following paragraph appears in the *Pinang Gazette*:—"The Selangor Plantations Syndicate, Limited, has been registered at home by Linklater and Co., 2, Bond-Court, Walbrook, with a capital of £25,000 in £100 shares. The object is to acquire from H. Huttenbach certain estates, plantations, etc., in the State of Selangor, in the Malay Peninsula, and to develop and turn to account the same in such manner as the Company shall see fit. The directors are J. Somerville, A. Kent and L. Huttenbach. Qualification, one share: remuneration, five per cent. of the net profits, divisible."

THE regular monthly meeting of the Museum Committee was held on the 20th instant, Mr. A. S. Baxendale (Chairman), Mr. L. B. Von Donop (Hon. Secretary), Captain Syers, Dr. Travers, Mr. Ebden, Mr. C. Sanderson and Mr. J. Russell being present. The receipt of the following additions were acknowledged with thanks:—

Captain Syers	...	...	A tiger cat
"	...	...	A snake
Mr. J. Leembruggen	...	...	A flying squirrel
Visitors during May	...	...	1,370
Previously	...	...	5,221
			Total ... 6,591

Two outward mails, the P and O. and M. M., reached Kuala Lumpur on the 25th instant. Fortunately, for our P.O. officials, they were not large ones, as it happened to be a busy day: ten mails being received and fourteen despatched: the number of articles received amounted to 1,626; despatched, 583.

REGULATION III. of 1895, Registration of Dogs, passed in Council on the 1st inst., and coming into force on 1st January, 1896, provides that every dog within the town limits of Kuala Lumpur shall be registered for an annual fee not to exceed one dollar, that each dog shall wear a collar bearing a registered number, and that any dog not so registered shall be destroyed. The owner of a dog must provide a leather or metal collar, and the label or badge bearing the registered number will be provided by the Sanitary Board.

CASES of rabies are notified in Kuala Lumpur and in Kuala Kubu, all dogs in the former district, and within a radius of two miles of the latter town, are to be confined for a period of six weeks: any dogs found at large will be destroyed.

THE Proclamation regarding the prohibition of Chinese immigration by vessels leaving or touching at the ports of Macao, Swatow and Hainan, has been cancelled in respect of Swatow.

THE preliminary announcement in the *Gazette* of a sale of agricultural land in Klang, states that the sale will take place on a date in August next, to be hereafter notified. Some ten blocks, probably, will be put up for auction; each of about 320 acres of virgin forest. The conditions of sale will be similar to those of the auction which took place in Klang in February.

THE following bodies have been exempted from registration under the Societies Regulation, 1894:

Selangor Planters' Association	Recreation Club, Kuala Lumpur
Selangor Club, Kuala Lumpur	" " Klang
Lake Club " "	" " Kajang
Church Work Association, Kuala Lumpur	" " Kuala Kubu
Sung Lan Seng Club (the Selangor Chinese Club), Kuala Lumpur	" " Kuala Selangor
Shan Lan Sia " "	" " Kuala Langat
" Sasanabhi-Wurdhi-Wurdhana " (Society for promotion of Buddhism), Kuala Lumpur	Selangor Rifle Association, Kuala Lumpur
" Amaddya-Pana-Samagama," or Temperance Society, Kuala Lumpur	Selangor Golf Club, K. Lumpur
	Turf Club, Kuala Lumpur
	Tai Wah Institution, K. Lumpur
	Thung Shin Yi Yeun "
	Chek Sin Thong "
	Hunt Club, Kuala Lumpur

Most people must have noticed the very casual manner in which the native contractor for small repairs or additions to buildings clears up the evidence of his labour. If he has had to make mortar, he has

probably selected the path for the operation, and, his work being finished, has retired leaving an unsightly mess near the door. In addition there is always a heap of surplus sand, usually on the grass, where it shows up nice and white. Then there are the broken brickbats scattered around; and if he has been doing any colour washing, he is usually kind enough to leave some in an old kerosine tin, as a parting gift, not to mention a brush or two which has fallen out of repair. If his work entails anything of the nature of excavation he simply revels in the opportunity of depositing mounds of earth in places where one is sure to fall over them—and, he goes his way rejoicing. If he is at work in the bungalow, and one possesses a "boy" of strong character and forbidding aspect, he may be induced to "tidy up" just a bit; still it is doubtful, but if he doesn't do it the "boy" has to. In the same way, one may speak to him kindly and to the point if he has wrecked the compound—that is, if he is caught just as he is preparing to leave for good. It is no use speaking to him before the finish of the work, because he is prodigal of promises. As a rule, it devolves on one's kabun to restore to order the "flowery sweets the trim parterre." However, in private house or grounds order soon reigns again, and time smoothes down one's ruffled feelings. In the highways and byways, however, the case is very different, and the frequent eyesores that are met with caused by heaps of earth, sand, mortar, brickbats, broken plaster, etc., dumped down by the "repair contractor," are distressing and spoil the appearance of many a road. These gentlemen might be warned: one or two of them fined. But who's to do it?

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following:—"No one can fail to have noticed the enormous increase of serious crime among the Chinese miners in Selangor. Murders are now of constant occurrence, and, as a rule, for the sake of a few dollars only, shewing what a bloodthirsty set of men have to be dealt with. On Friday night last a Sikh was murdered at Sungei Besi, and on the same night a large gang entered a house at Sungei Puteh, and after cutting five of the occupants about in a horrible manner proceeded to ransack the place. No trace of the perpetrators of these crimes is to be found, and this is usually the case. The Police receive absolutely no assistance from the Chinese public, and as it is incredible that these extensive gang robberies can be committed without anyone knowing anything about it, the only conclusion is that those that do know keep their information to themselves and shield the offenders against the law because they happen to be their own countrymen. This will most certainly continue until it is made clear to the Chinese that it is not to their interest to encourage crime in

their midst. The method followed out in Ireland and in parts of India seems peculiarly applicable to Selangor, it is as follows: When a murder, murderous assault, or gang robbery is committed in a certain district, a large fine is levied upon the inhabitants, unless the perpetrator of the outrage is forthcoming. A few \$1,000 fines in some of our worst districts would soon shew the mine-owners and shop-keepers that it is not to their interest to harbour habitual criminals in their midst, and steps would most certainly be taken either to hand over the offenders to justice, or to move them on to some other place. Unless some assistance of this sort is given to the Police it will be almost impossible for them to cope with the present state of things."

Overheard after a very wet drill.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Volunteer Incendiary Brigade addresses his men:—Lieut.-Colonel: Now, men, remember everyone wears the new asbestos mess uniform to-night, and see this time that the gold buttons, bearing a bust of your Commander, as he appeared before the Continental Potentate, are right way up. I want you all to look smart and be a credit to the service to which you have the honour to belong. I am proud to tell you that a subscription has been most generously raised by the inhabitants of this large and prosperous town, in order to provide a fire once a month to exercise the officers and men of this Regi—that is, Brigade. The only difficulty now before us is that such fire shall be certain to keep alight until the arrival of the Brigade. I take this opportunity of offering an extra gold button on the shoulder strap, with the title Honorary Brigade Major to anyone of you who will make a suitable suggestion in order to help us out of this difficulty. I need not remind you that no fireworks of any kind for the amusement of children are allowed.—*Cheers from the assembly for the Queen and the Commander.*

H.M.S. "MERCURY" AT THE KUALA.

THE advent of H.M.S. *Mercury* in Klang Straits, and the interchange of visits that occurred, will long be remembered in Kuala Lumpur, and also be associated with pleasant recollections to both those who had the opportunity of going on board, and those of the ship's company who came to Kuala Lumpur. Our town—we were almost writing our famous town—especially in the neighbourhood of the Parade Ground, was made quite lively with "Jack ashore." And we take this opportunity of giving expression to the golden opinion which Jack earned all round for his orderly, smiling behaviour; his appreciation of the efforts that were made for his comfort and entertainment; and his very successful endeavours to amuse his hosts.

The *Mercury* is a twin screw cruiser, 2nd class, of 3,730 tons burden, and her engines are 6,000 H. P.; she carries 13 guns besides machine guns, the full complement of her crew amounts to almost 300 souls. She was, when new, the fastest warship afloat. Her economical speed is about 10 knots an hour, but on her full speed trials she can still steam 17 knots. This is rather remarkable as she is already becoming an old ship, having run her first trials in 1877. Her present commission is dated 20th January, 1893.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Rodger visited the *Mercury*, dined, and remained on board till the following day. On Sunday morning a party of ten went on board on Captain Fawkes' invitation to luncheon, travelling down to Klang by special train and thence by the *Esmeralda*. The whole party, with the Acting Resident, Captain Fawkes and two officers, returned to Kuala Lumpur by the evening train. A large company sat down to dinner at the Residency on Sunday night in honour of the visitors. In addition to some of the officers, the same train brought up a few of the men who were to compete in the shooting match early the following morning—this resulting in a tie, 398 all. While the competition was going on at the butts, Mr. Rodger drove Captain Fawkes out to the Batu Caves. Later in the morning another batch of 28 men came up from the ship. The cricket match took place in the afternoon, and was followed by a pick-up game at football. On the Monday evening, while the officers were attending the dance given at the Residency, the men were having a Smoking Concert at the Selangor Club, which, owing to the indefatigable endeavours of Dr. Scott, and one or two others, proved a great success. The First Lieutenant (Lieut. Pearson) and the Chief Engineer were unfortunately unable to leave the ship to come up.

On Tuesday morning the first batch of men returned on board, and some forty odd came up to take their place. In the afternoon there was another scratch game at football, and at night a Cigaretts Smoker at the Selangor Club, and a Smoking Concert at the quarters of Mr. Tearle, who came forward to entertain the men in a most public-spirited manner.

Early on Wednesday morning some of the officers went out with a few members of the Hunt Club, and had very good sport, Mr. W. D. Scott bringing down a couple of deer with a right and left, Mr. Youel, R. N., killing a pig; while some of the men went to Sungei Besi, and others were "strolling round the town." A game of rounders occupied the early afternoon, and later on came the game at "Socker." At a dinner at the Residency the same evening, the Acting Resident proposed the health of Captain Fawkes and the officers of H.M.S. *Mercury*. Captain Fawkes, in replying, expressed the pleasure that he and his officers and men had experienced in their visit and thanked his host and the inhabitants of Kuala Lumpur for the very hospitable manner in which both men and officers had been entertained.

In the meantime the men were preparing for departure by assembling at the Selangor Club, whiling away the time by singing. The appearance of Lieutenant Bird on the scene just before 11 o'clock,

gave the signal for a move towards the railway station. Before leaving the Club, however, cheers were given for the officers and men of the *Mercury*, and, at the call of Lieutenant Bird, heartily returned for Selangor. The train left soon after 11 p.m. amid more cheers and counter cheers.

As we said above, the Parade Ground on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday presented a very gay appearance. The band played each afternoon, and a large number of ladies graced the games by their presence. It was evident that Jack was thoroughly enjoying himself, and it was just as amusing and interesting for us in Kuala Lumpur to watch him taking his pleasure, as it was for Jack to come here and see how his fellow-countrymen live in this out-of-the-way part of the world. Much as we boast about our town, we have not yet arrived at the stage when, with but little time for preparation, between 40 and 50 Europeans can be "taken in and done for," and no hitch felt. In the present case, however, Mr. Bligh, the Secretary of the Selangor Club, worked like a Trojan in looking after the comfort of the men, and made arrangements for the support of the inner man both at the Club and Rest House, Dr. Travers did all he could to house the majority at the European Ward, and several other Kuala Lumpur inhabitants also assisted in this direction. We give below short accounts of one or two of the features of the visit.

On Monday, the 17th, at 7 a.m., a team from the ship and one from the Selangor Rifle Association met at the Petaling Butts for a match. The ranges fired at were 200, 500 and 600 yards, with N.R.A. targets and positions, six men a side, with seven shots at each range, two optional sighting shots being allowed. The morning turned out to be a very pleasant and fairly favourable one for shooting, although frequent cloud shadows passing over the target at the 600 yards range made the scoring rather irregular. All being ready, and the bullock cart with drinks on board having arrived, a start was made soon after the appointed time. Mr. Marshall (gunner) fired the first shot for the *Mercury*, being opposed by Mr. Carpmael for Selangor; after some very close shooting Selangor led by 11 points at the first range, Mr. Marshall having done best for the *Mercury* with 25 and Messrs. McGregor and Brown for Selangor with 29 and 28, respectively.

At the 500 yards range Mr. Carpmael encouraged the hopes of Selangor by twice failing to find the target, finishing up with the poor score of 16 against a very steady 28 put up by Mr. Marshall. This put the *Mercury* one point ahead, which was quickly wiped off by Mr. McGregor, who made 30 against Mr. Constable's 22, again giving Selangor the lead by seven points. Messrs. Charter and Travers did well at this range, each putting on 31, with four bulls two inners and a magpie, against 28 and 25 by their respective opponents, Messrs. Gausdin and Smith. The totals at this range being *Mercury*, 148; Selangor, 155. The lead of the Association was thus increased to 18.

This looked very rosy, and although some of the Selangor team felt by no means certain of themselves at 600 yards, it seemed a lot

for the *Mercury* to pull up. No one, however, was prepared for the marvellously consistent shooting of Mr. Carpmael, who missed the target seven times running, against which Mr. Marshall, shooting in a very variable and trying light, with a chopping wind, put on 15, reducing Selangor's lead to three. Mr. Bristow and Lieut. Bird then put on 25 and 22 for the *Mercury*, the best for Selangor being two 20's by Messrs. McGregor and Charter.

The last round was shot between Messrs. Smith and Travers, the *Mercury* holding a lead of seven points, Smith put on an outer and an inner as sighting shots while Travers missed the target twice. Smith then started his score with an inner, Travers replying with an outer. *Mercury* leading by 9, Selangor feeling a bit low. A miss by Smith and an outer by Travers made the difference seven again: then each put on an inner and an outer, leaving the position the same, seven points for Selangor to pull up in three shots. A miss from Smith and an inner from Travers made things more level, however. Then, amid considerable excitement, Smith put on an outer while Travers made the score level with a bull's-eye. All now depended on the last shot and Smith promptly placed 5 points to the credit of the *Mercury* with a bull's-eye. Travers was, however, not to be shaken off, and the last shot of the match found its way to the bull's-eye also; a very pleasant and well-fought-out match ending in a draw, 398 all. Of individual scores Travers made 81, McGregor 79, Charter 77 and Brown 71 for Selangor, while Bristow made 74 and Marshall 68 for the *Mercury*.

Nothing extraordinary in the way of scores was accomplished; still, the very great improvement in shooting shewn by several members of the Association is very encouraging.

The full scores at all three ranges are given below.

H.M.S. "MERCURY."				
	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Bristow	... 3 3 3 4 3 4 4—24	... 4 3 5 4 2 5 2—25	... 3 3 4 4 4 3 4—25	... 74
Marshall	... 4 4 3 3 4 3 4—25	... 4 5 3 5 4 2 5—28	... 5 4 2 2 0 0 2—15	... 68
Gausdin	... 3 2 3 5 3 4 4—24	... 5 5 4 2 2 5 5—28	... 2 2 2 3 2 2 2—15	... 67
Lieut. Bird	... 5 3 0 3 4 3 4—22	... 3 4 3 3 2 3 2—20	... 3 5 2 2 0 5 5—22	... 64
Smith	... 3 2 4 5 4 0 4—22	... 5 2 4 2 5 4 3—25	... 4 0 4 2 0 2 5—17	... 64
Constable	... 3 3 3 3 4 3 4—23	... 5 2 2 2 3 3 5—22	... 0 3 2 2 4 5—16	... 61
	140	148	110	398

SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.				
	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Dr. Travers	... 4 3 4 4 4 3 4—26	... 5 5 5 3 5 4 4—31	... 2 2 4 2 4 5 5—24	... 81
McGregor	... 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—29	... 4 5 3 3 5 5 5—30	... 4 4 2 2 4 2 2—20	... 79
Charter	... 5 3 4 2 4 4 4—26	... 5 5 3 4 5 5 4—31	... 2 0 4 5 2 2 5—20	... 77
Brown	... 5 4 4 4 4 3 4—28	... 4 5 2 4 4 4 3—26	... 2 5 3 2 3 4 0—17	... 71
Cormac	... 3 2 2 3 4 3 2—19	... 3 2 4 2 4 3 3—21	... 2 2 2 0 2 3 0—11	... 51
Carpmael	... 2 4 4 5 3 3 2—23	... 0 0 2 2 5 5 2—16	... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—00	... 39
	151	155	92	398

ON Monday, by the Acting Resident's instructions, the s. v. *Esmeralda* proceeded to Kuala Langat to fetch H.H. the Raja Muda and any other Rajas who might like to visit the *Mercury*. H.H. the Raja Muda was, unfortunately, at Bandar and sent word that, much as he should have enjoyed the visit, he regretted that there was not time for him to make his preparations. Rajas Kahar, Yusuf and several others, however, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity, and the *Esmeralda* returned with them to Kuala Klang, where the Rajas were most hospitably received by Lieut. Pearson on board the *Mercury*, and spent a great part of the afternoon in going completely round the vessel, in whose appointments they shewed the keenest interest. The torpedoes, the engine room, quick-firing guns, the tanks for condensing water and the luxury of the Captain's cabin alike attracted their attention, and, at length, Raja Kahar paused, and turning round remarked in Malay, "This vessel was never built by human agency!" a remark which was duly translated for the benefit of the hosts. The *Esmeralda* got back to Langat late in the evening, and returned to Klang on the following morning.

THE cricket match was arranged for the afternoons of the 17th and 18th, to begin at 1 o'clock on each day. One afternoon, however, saw the finish of the game, the *Mercury* men being beaten by an innings and 74 runs. The game was, however, very enjoyable, and the weather such as one would not call hot in England. The *Mercury* made only 48 in the first innings, of which number Lieut. Bird, the Captain of the Eleven, made 36 not out, hitting in plucky fashion. The Selangor men went in "upside down"—that is, with regard to the usual order; but in spite of this the three cracks made not less than 110 between them, Bellamy having a very merry time, getting one drive over the ropes for 5. Glassford and Neubronner were both recalled to the pavilion when they had made enough. Mr. Hughes, the Chaplain, kept wicket well. There was just time to get the *Mercury* men out for 55 in their second venture. It was said we put too good a team in the field, but it would be difficult to think of three other Europeans in Kuala Lumpur who have been known to play cricket within the last five years.

Appended is the score:—

H.M.S. MERCURY.

Rev. Hughes b Bellamy	2	c Neubronner b Bellamy	6
Carter A. B. b Dougal	2	c Stonor b Bellamy	12
Woodward A. B. b Dougal	0	b Paxon	3
Lieut. Bird not out	35	c Hight b Bellamy	0
Capt. Fawkes b Bellamy	0	b Dougal	2
Private Bradshaw b Dougal	1	c W. D. Scott b Bellamy	15
Sub-Lieut. Yonel b Dougal	2	not out	0
Lieut. Lambert c Neubronner b Bellamy	1	c & b Paxon	4
Mr. Marshall b Dr. Scott	1	run out	3
Currie A. B. c Hight b Dr. Scott	3	c Dougal b Paxon	0
Constable A. B. c Neubronner b Dr. Scott	0	b Paxon	5
Extras	0	Extras	5
Total	48	Total	53

SELANGOR.

Hight c Bradshaw b Woodward	...	8	Bellamy c Bradshaw b Bird	...	28
Stonor b Woodward	...	7	Neubronner retired	...	40
Dr. Scott c Bird b Woodward	...	1	Glassford retired	...	42
Dougal b Bradshaw	...	6	Trotter lbw b Bradshaw	...	18
W. D. Scott lbw b Bradshaw	...	11	Day not out	...	8
Paxon c Hughes b Woodward	...	6	Extras	...	2
			Total	...	177

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	over	mds.	runs	wkts.	over	mds.	runs	wkts.
Dougal	...	6	...	0	...	16	...	4
Bellamy	...	8	...	1	...	17	...	3
Dr. Scott	...	4	...	0	...	12	...	3
Stonor	...	1	...	0	...	3	...	—
Paxon	...	1	...	0	...	3	...	—
					...	6	...	1
					...	10	...	4
					over	mds.	runs	wkts.
Bradshaw	...	14	...	0	...	67	...	3
Woodward	...	8	...	1	...	36	...	4
Bird	...	11	...	1	...	33	...	1
Currie	...	3	...	0	...	11	...	—
Constable	...	3	...	0	...	7	...	—
Fawkes	...	3	...	0	...	22	...	—

A GAME of rounders was played on Wednesday afternoon, which was rather a novel sight for the Parade Ground, but afforded much amusement to everyone but those playing, the heat being intense. The game was not quite representative, some of the *Mercury* men playing on each side.

THE Cigarette Smoking Concert on the night of the 18th, organised by Mr. A. S. Baxendale, gave a very enjoyable evening to a large audience. Had it not been for the kindness of Mr. Tearle, who gave a general invitation to the men to attend a Smoking Concert at his quarters, the room would have been inconveniently crowded. A number of the sailors, however, attended both. Towards the close of the printed programme, which we give below, some songs and step-dancing by members of the ship's company were introduced. Unfortunately, there was no one present who could accompany the dances—a great drawback. The absence of Mr. E. M. Alexander, who is such a tower of strength in the matter of musical evenings, was much felt. Mrs. Travers, very kindly, bore the brunt of rehearsals and accompanying, but did not contribute the item set down against her name on the programme. Mrs. Syers and Mrs. Stafford also played accompaniments during the evening. Mr. Bourne, too, unfortunately was absent, owing to a bad cold: a real misfortune for our visitors, who lost the chance of hearing him sing. Mr. W. Lott played a pianoforte solo as a "curtain raiser": always a rather trying, but not always appreciated, item. Dr. Hertz, who is now a feature of our local concerts, gave two songs in his well-known style. Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Travers gave a very charming rendering of the duet "Greetings." Mr. Dougal is as great a favourite as ever with a Kuala Lumpur audience, he sang "Sweet Marie" with great expression and taste, and was awarded an encore. Mrs. Haines is always a strong line on a concert programme and her singing of "Whisper and I shall hear" was much appreciated.

by her audience, and "My Dearest Heart" was given by her in answer to repeated applause. Dr. Scott, Mr. Baxendale and Dr. Travers also sang. The feature of the concert was the "new talent" present. We don't remember to have heard Mrs. Syers at one of the Club concerts before; her singing of "The Song of Love" was well received, and we hope that at the next concert Mrs. Syers will let her voice go a little more. The success of the evening was scored by Mrs. Parsons, who possesses a well-trained soprano voice, and sang "When the Heart is Young" in a manner that "brought down the house," and caused a general shout of "Encore!" when she sang "Love's Proving." Mrs. Parsons is indeed an acquisition to our musical circle in Kuala Lumpur. What that circle has gained from the Straits Trading Co. having a branch in Kuala Lumpur would be hard to overrate. Mr. F. G. West, in times gone by, was always to the front when a concert was going; Mr. Alexander has contributed as much as anybody, if not more, to the success of many a musical party; Mr. Geo. Cumming used to, and will again we hope, play to us on the mandoline; Mr. Bourne's worth at a concert is of the first order; and now we have Mr. Harris, whose performances on the violin at Tuesday's concert was the cause of delighted astonishment to those who had no idea of Mr. Harris's skill as a musician. The programme, given below, was subject to some slight alterations.

1. Pianoforte Solo	... ..	MR. W. LOTT
2. Violin	{ <i>Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana</i> (Pietro Mascagni)	MR. HARRIS
3. Song	... <i>Si vous n'avez, rien a me dire</i>	DR. HERTZ
4. Duet	... <i>Greetings</i> (Mendelssohn)	{ MESDAMES HAINES AND TRAVERS
5. Song	... <i>Sweet Marie</i> ...	MR. DOUGAL
6. Song	... <i>The Song of Love</i> ... (Lord Henry Somerset)	MRS. SYERS
7. Song	... <i>The Czechic Love Song</i> (Lange-Müller)	DR. HERTZ
8. Song	... <i>Whisper and I shall hear</i> (Piccolomini)	MRS. HAINES
9. Violin	{ <i>The Shepherds' Dance from Henry VIII.</i> (E. German)	MR. HARRIS
10. Song	... <i>When the Heart is Young</i> (Buck)	MRS. PARSONS
11. Song	... <i>The Solveig Song</i> ... (Greig)	MRS. TRAVERS
12. Song	... ..	DR. SCOTT
13. Song	... <i>Across the Blue Sea</i> (Lord H. Somerset)	DR. TRAVERS
14. Song	... <i>Tell her I love her so</i> (De Faye)	MR. BAXENDALE

ON Wednesday morning the members of the Selangor Hunt Club arranged a meet for the entertainment of their friends from the *Mercury*, the notice said "Corner of Maxwell Road, 6 a. m." sharp at that hour a strong party mustered with guns and were soon posted by the Master, who proceeded to draw the jungle near Mr. Paxon's garden for pig—unfortunately, they were not at home. A move was then made towards the Selangor Coffee Estate, where Mr. Hampshire is living, and here the dogs put out two *kijang* which were bowled over in grand style, right and left, by Mr. W. D. Scott, the shootist being pardonably proud of his excellent marksmanship. No time was lost in getting the dogs to work again, and very soon they were in full cry after pig, one attempted to cross the Railway but was brought down by a clinking shot from Mr. Youel, R.N., another was fired at and missed. There were any quantity of pig on foot, but owing to the very dry weather the dogs had great difficulty in following up their game. An unfortunate accident happened to one of the best dogs, his foot being terribly bitten by an enormous iguana; this brute was shot by the dog-boy and measured over five feet. By 11 a.m. our visitors were about tired of the sun, and a move was made to the "Spotted Dog" for refreshments; the result of the morning's sport was sent on board the *Mercury* by midday train.

ON Wednesday, the 19th, our visitors from the *Mercury* tried conclusions with us at football. On the Monday and Tuesday previous scratch games had been played, both of which were easily won by Kuala Lumpur. On Wednesday, however, the advent of Mr. Hughes and one or two others put a very different complexion on matters, the match turning out to be a fairly even and well-contested one. The best play of the afternoon was undoubtedly shewn by the Rev. O. Hughes, centre forward of the *Mercury*, whose dashing play and well-timed passes elicited frequent applause from the spectators. Indeed this gentleman may be said to have individually upheld the balance of the play for his side, and made the game the pleasant one it was. Next to this player, Lieut Bird, in goal, was of immense service to his side and got the ball triumphantly away from the posts on numberless occasions when a point seemed certain to be scored. He adopted no stay-at-home tactics but rushed boldly forth from his position, not waiting to be fired at but carrying the war into the enemy's country. For a man who acknowledges to have played but little "socket" his goal-keeping was most effective and should make him a most valuable member of his team. The Selangor forwards who have been accustomed to a more quiescent style of play, found his method somewhat of a puzzler. The back division of the *Mercury* was the weakest part of their array, but their efforts nevertheless shewed no lack of vigour. The Selangor forward division played with a great deal of combination, time after time the ball was taken down the field and the final kick found them in perfect line in front of the enemy's goal. It was in the reluctance of the wings to centre the ball, in their attempting at cornering shot at goal instead of the regulation middle, that they failed to accomplish more. For the visitors, Clark, Dalgetty and

Bristow worked hard, the really magnificent shot of the latter player, which scored the only goal for the *Mercury*, has seldom been seen bettered on this ground. W. D. Scott, Jackson, F. G. Scott, Bellamy, Roe and Skinner played well for Selangor, the two first named obtaining a goal each. Dr. Scott played forward during the second half.

The game terminated in favour of Selangor by two to one, a result which was a great surprise to the Selangor team, who expected to have matters very much more their own way. The following were the teams:

H. M. S. *Mercury*:—Goal, Lieut. Bird; Full Backs, Clark and Kelly; Half-backs, Marsh, Skilling and Smith; Forwards, Dalgetty, Youel, Rev. Hughes, Bradshaw and Bristow.

Selangor:—Goal, F. G. Scott; Full Backs, Cook and Bellamy; Half-backs, Skinner, Ebden and Charter; Forwards, Day, Jackson, Roe, W. D. Scott and Lott.

Referee:—Mr. Dougal; Linesmen, Messrs. Brown and Hatchell.



SEREMBAN RACES.

TAKING into consideration the disadvantage of holding a Race Meeting at a time when a public holiday does not exist, not to speak of the difficulties of finding accommodation for many visitors in a small place like Seremban, the Meeting may be considered a success, and afforded both good racing and a pleasant outing.

It might almost be said that a Race Meeting can be successful without having any local owners; still, I consider it a pity that we cannot have a run for some of our own money.

The unfortunate non-arrival of the Penang contingent of horses was much to be deplored, as *Hercules* and *Bushrat* would have made the Seremban Cup an interesting event, while *Donovan*, the *Tyke* and *Snowflake* were absent in the Merchants' Plate.

Redcap seems to have frightened away a good many possible competitors. Surely a \$500 prize is worth running for, and should have proved a sufficient attraction.

The general arrangements were excellently carried out from beginning to end and shew that the clever Hon. Secretary has not only thought out all the details connected with a race meeting, but has trained the stewards up "in the way they should go." By-the-way, the magnificent badges of the committee and stewards were much admired.

Mr. G. Cumming is now quite a veteran starter, and did his work well; the starting being distinctly good.

Mr. Geo. Tait as handicapper was absent, and the task was entrusted to Mr. W. Dunman. This is, I believe, the first time he has acted in this capacity, and as everyone seemed satisfied—a wonder, as a rule—the result must have been a pleasure to him.

It was quite impossible to bring *Locky* down to a level with the rest. Had *Rona* got even 9 st. *Caloota* would have been at an impossible weight, 7 st. 7 lb., and I doubt if even this would have brought them together.

The same applies to *Mascotte* and *Camilla*, the latter is pretty smart for a 13-hand pony. I suppose her certificate was forthcoming as she has the appearance of being nearer 13.1 than 13 hands.

The lotteries were well supported, especially on the second day when the bidding was particularly brisk, one lottery amounting to over \$1,000.

After the sixth race a match was run off between. Mr. Keyser's *Money* and Mr. T. H. Hill's *Bruno*, the former winning by many lengths.

FIRST DAY.

THE KINTA GOLD PURSE, OF 20 SOVS.

Mr. Alma Baker's Verdure 9.13 Mr. Raymond 1
Mr. Keyser's Lady Eva 10.11 Mr. Paton Ker 2
Mr. Swettenham's Snowdrop 10.11
Mr. Garland 3
Mr. Wee Hum Soon's Canary 10.13 Burke 0
Mr. Braddon's Macgregor 11.2 ... Dallan 0

THE MERCHANTS' PLATE.

Mr. Swettenham's Locky 10.4 Mr. Raymond 1
Mr. Addfra's Rona 10.2 ... Dallan 2
Mr. Stronach's Caloola 9.4 ... Mr. Paton Ker 3

THE SEREMBAN CUP.

H. H. Kongsee's Cabin Boy 9.11 Mr. P. Ker 1
Mr. Raymond's Lassie 10.12 Mr. Raymond 2
Er. Alma Baker's Banjo 11.0 Mr. Garland 3
Mr. T. Kindt's Trump 11.2 ... Burke 0

THE JELEBU CUP.

Mr. R. S. Meikle's Atalanta 10.1 Mr. P. Ker 1
Mr. Johnson's Hard Times 10.1
Mr. Raymond 0
Mr. Keyser's Money 11.2 Mr. Dunman 2
Capt. Warren's Grisette 10.0 Mr. Sarel 3

THE SUNGEI UJONG STAKES.

Mr. W. Kinsey's Mainstay 10.7 Mr. Raymond 1
Mr. Stronach's The Swell 11.0 Mr. Paton Ker 2

THE RESIDENT'S CUP.

Mr. W. Smith's Camilla 11.0 Mr. Raymond 1
Mr. Caldicott's Mascotte 10.8 Mr. Paton Ker 2
Mr. Petherbridge's Akal 8.9 Mr. Garland 3
Mr. Keyser's Macassar 8.12 ... Abdul 0

SECOND DAY.

THE KINTA GOLD PURSE HANDICAP.

Mr. Swettenham's Snowdrop 10.8
Mr. Raymond 1
Mr. Wee Hum Soon's Canary 10.0 Burke 2
Mr. Alma Baker's Verdure 11.2 Mr. Garland 3
Mr. Keyser's Lady Eva 10.10 Mr. Paton Ker 0

THE MERCHANTS' PLATE HANDICAP.

Mr. Swettenham's Locky 11.7 Mr. Raymond 1
Mr. G. Addfra's Rona 10.0 Mr. Paton Ker 2
Mr. Stronach's Caloola 8.7 Mr. Garland 3

THE SEREMBAN CUP HANDICAP.

Mr. W. Raymond's Lassie 10.5 Mr. Raymond 1
The H. H. Kongsee's Cabin Boy 10.12
Mr. Paton Ker 2
Mr. Alma Baker's Banjo 10.0 Mr. Garland 3
Mr. T. Kindt's Trump 9.7 ... Burke 0

THE JELEBU CUP HANDICAP.

Mr. R. S. Meikle's Atalanta 10.13 Mr. P. Ker 1
Capt. Warren's Grisette 11.4 Mr. Raymond 2
Mr. Keyser's Money 8.0 ... Abdul 3

THE SUNGEI UJONG STAKES HANDICAP.

Mr. Stronach's The Swell 9.7 Mr. Paton Ker 1
Mr. W. Kinsey's Mainstay 9.11 Mr. Raymond 2

THE RESIDENT'S CUP HANDICAP.

Mr. W. Smith's Camilla 11.4 Mr. Raymond 1
Mr. Caldicott's Mascotte 9.7 Mr. Paton Ker 2

PONY CONSOLATION.

Mr. Keyser's Lady Eva 10.0 Mr. Paton Ker 1
Mr. Wee Hum Soon's Canary 10.0 Dallan 2
Mr. T. Kindt's Trump 9.3 ... Burke 3
Mr. Braddon's Macgregor 8.0 Mr. Garland 0

CONSOLATION HANDICAP FOR HORSES.

Mr. G. Addfra's Rona ... W. O.

After the last race on the first day, Mr. Raymond received the Kinta Purse of Sovereigns from the hands of Mrs. Douglas, while the same rider again appeared to receive the Resident's Cup, which was presented by Mrs. Caldicott.

Mr. Braddon received quite an ovation as an acknowledgment of the excellent manner in which the meeting was conducted under his care.

The Residency was the scene of a delightful dance during the evening, given by the popular Resident, and thanks are due to Mr. Rodger for the Selangor Band, the excellent music of which was a treat to one and all.

For the first time a number of native Datohs were present.

H.M.S. *Mercury* arrived at Port Dickson on Tuesday, enabling some of the officers to be present for the last day's races.

A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

AN amusing story is told of two gentlemen travelling between Sungei Ujong and Selangor after the late race meeting. It appears that these gentlemen left Seremban in a sulky during the small hours of the morning, after dancing vigorously at the Resident's Ball, and being fatigued with their exertions it is presumed they were dozing peacefully on the homeward journey. All went well until they arrived near the Beranang Police Station when, to their horror, they saw a strange beast approaching, looking as if it meant mischief, and having no weapon at hand, they sought safety in flight, followed by the beast, which stuck to them persistently for a couple of miles, though they are said to have done a record. During their run speculation was rife as to the nature of the animal in pursuit, one declared it must be an elephant, the other thought it a tapir, but both were quite of one mind as to the advisability of getting away from it as quickly as possible. The party reached Semenyih Police Station greatly excited and sought the corporal's assistance to destroy or capture the daring creature who had chased them so persistently. The corporal marshalled his forces and was about to take the field when the pursuer turned up, and, instead of the dangerous animal represented, he proved to be a donkey belonging to one of Kajang's most prominent citizens.

It is said that the party looked surprised when they discovered how harmless their pursuer appeared, quietly grazing in the Police compound. What a pity we are unable to get the donkey's view of the situation! Unfortunately, neither can I give you a correct account of the remarks made by that donkey's owner, I am told they were weird and uncanny.

I believe, among other things, he said, "One must have been to a race meeting in order to mistake the ears of a donkey for the horns of a tapir." This fact is worthy the attention of naturalists, being decidedly quaint and refreshing.

I am glad to hear the parties concerned in this adventure are none the worse for it, and the only sufferer is the donkey, whose master declines to keep an animal that goes fooling around at night trying to frighten people; he is to be sent to Seremban, and placed under supervision.—BATIN.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Hon. Martin Lister, British Resident for the States of Sungei Ujong, Jelebu and Negri Sembilan, arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the 28th ultimo. In the afternoon he went out to Batu Caves Estate, returning to Kuala Lumpur the following day. He was present, together with Mr. T. H. Hill, at the S.F.B. Dance, and returned to Sungei Ujong on the 1st instant.

MR. E. V. CAREY, with his family, has returned to Kuala Lumpur after his trip to India. Unfortunately, Mr. Carey was unwell during the greater portion of the time he was away.

WITH regret we record the death of Mrs. Lammers, who died, in Batavia, on the 18th ult. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Lammers, who had been married but for a few years, and is left with two young children. He was sometime manager of the Glenmarie Estate, Batu Tiga, later on he worked for the S.G.R., and left Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of the year to take up a post under the Singapore Municipality.

"EDINBURGH" is the name of the latest addition to European-owned estates in Selangor; it is situated at Kepong, and will be opened up with Liberian coffee by Mr. Dougal. The sale of the land was held on Saturday morning last, and the same night a large party were entertained at dinner in Kuala Lumpur to celebrate the purchase. Speeches, songs and bagpipes, especially the first, were in great force after dinner, and a very enjoyable evening formed what may be called the start off of the "Edinburgh Estate." A point that was made in one of the many speeches must be recorded. In proposing the health of the new "landholder," congratulations were given to Mr. Dougal on the purchase of the land and on remaining a planter in Selangor; a later speaker, however, objected to this, saying that it was quite the other way, inasmuch as it was the Government that was to be congratulated. Everyone present seemed to concur.

ANOTHER case of rabies has occurred in Serendah. In Kuala Lumpur, at present, dogs at large are supposed to be shot.

ASSESSMENT rates and taxes for Kuala Lumpur, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1895, are now due, and should be paid in at the Sanitary Board Office, Batu Road, before the 31st instant.

THE Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board are still of opinion that no portion of the Parade should be used as a site for the proposed Recreation Club. Looking to the shutting-in effect which the new Government Offices will have, the S.B. cannot be blamed for jealously guarding from encroachment this very necessary open space.

ACCORDING to reports neither the Bungalow at Bukit Kutu nor the road leading to it are making the progress to be wished. There appears to be a general opinion that Ginting Bidai, which is becoming a popular Saturday to Monday resort, would have been a better place for the outlay than Bukit Kutu, notwithstanding the difficulties of transport to the former place. However this may be, given a good bungalow at each place, there will always be plenty of occupants for both.

WE reprint as a supplement an interesting table of Coffee Estates owned by Europeans in Selangor, drawn up to the end of 1894, which appears in the Acting Resident's Annual Report for the past year.

THE second of the four quarterly handicap competitions for the Quay Guan Hin cup was brought off at the Petaling Range on the 29th and 30th ultimo, and was won by J. H. Allen, with a score of 72, and handicap 18, or a total of 90. T. J. McGregor, the scratch man, scoring 86. The cup goes to the winner the most times out of the four competitions; the first was won by J. Brown. The full score is given below:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Handicap	Total
J. H. Allen	23	25	24	18	90
R. Charter	26	25	24	12	87
T. J. McGregor	31	28	27	scratch	86
Capt. F. W. Lyons	27	25	14	16	82
J. Brown	26	18	15	18	77
Dr. E. A. O. Travers	24	14	17	14	69
C. R. Cormac	19	20	18	5	62

THERE was a football match on the Parade Ground on Saturday last between the Selangor Fire Brigade and "The World," the latter team being victorious by four goals to two; a result which rather surprised the S.F.B., as "The World" had not a particularly strong team in the field.

THERE has been a large tusker elephant near Klang for some weeks, and news of his whereabouts having been brought in by some Malays, Mr. Skeat, the Acting D.O., lost no time in sending the news to Kuala

Lumpur. On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, Dr. Travers and Mr. Skeat, assisted by a very good tracker named Abdul Rasah, had a try for him, and after some four hours' walking through the most difficult jungle imaginable managed to get near; but, getting the wind when his followers were 30 yards away, he was off like a steam engine before a shot could be fired. He went right away for the time, but came out again into the Malay gardens the same night. Another elephant, also a tusker, was seen in the neighbourhood. On Sunday the same party tried to track him up, but failed to find fresh traces. We believe that Captain Syers is going to try his hand at bagging this animal, which is a very large one indeed, with fair tusks, one of which has been broken off about eight inches from the gum.

ELSEWHERE we print a list of subscribers to the fund raised on behalf of two Chinese children, who were injured for life by the explosion of a rocket on 20th January last. A sum of \$686 has been raised, and Mr. F. Fox, the Acting Chinese Secretary, will take the earliest opportunity of consulting with the Captain China as to the best means to be adopted in order to derive the greatest benefit from the money subscribed. The decision arrived at will be communicated to the *Journal* for the information of the subscribers to the fund.

SINCE our last note on the subject of crime among the Chinese, they have been very busy, and the same correspondent writes as follows:—"Among the worst of the cases of crime in the District of Sungei Besi during the last fortnight, two in which murder and gang-robbery occurred, equal for audacity anything that has been reported in Selangor. On one occasion a gang of several men broke into a kongsi containing about 40 coolies, and, as a preliminary to stealing some \$250, stabbed one man to the heart and cut three others about most unmercifully, one of them having the bones of his arm cut through and another sustaining a fracture of his skull that for sometime threatened his life. When cross-examined as to the occurrence and as to the identity of their assailants, all these injured men practically refused to give any information whatever, and contradicted each other in a most absurd way, pointing very clearly to the fact that they, although severely injured, dare not give any information that would lead to the arrest of the murderers. In another case about 13 men put up three kongsis, and when a Chinaman living about 50 yards away looked out of his house to see what was going on he was fired at and shot dead, the bullet passing through his heart. Acting on information received subsequently, Chief Inspector Harper with a party of Malay Police, surrounded a house in which some men connected with this robbery were supposed to be living, and succeeded in capturing two very suspicious characters, against whom, I believe, very strong evidence may be forthcoming." Apropos of the above, we hear that on Wednesday night 17 men, supposed to be connected with the crimes recently committed, were arrested in a kongsi in the neighbourhood of Sungei Besi.

WE have received two copies of a "Descriptive Price List of Tropical Seeds and Plants of Commercial Products," issued by William Brothers, of Ceylon. Enclosed is a "New Product Circular: Celebrated Mahwah Tree," which is described as a highly profitable commercial plant. We quote the following:—"Bassia Latifolia is a handsome tree attaining a height of from 40 to 60 feet and girth of 6 to 7 feet. It is a native of Bengal and is largely protected and cultivated, possessing the advantage of thriving in dry stony ground or in any manner of soil from the sea level up to 3,000 feet altitude, and no outlay in cultivation. The flowers, which are produced in enormous quantities in March and April and contain 50 per cent. of sugar, are used largely as very nutritious and wholesome food by men, cattle, pigs, wild animals, birds, poultry, etc. The flowers are dried and stored as a staple article of food in different parts of India, which keeps a great length of time and a single tree yields from 200 to 400 lbs. of flowers. A most wholesome spirit is distilled from the flowers very similiar to that of Irish Whisky. This spirit is manufactured to a great extent in India, the extent of the industry may perhaps be judged from the fact that the Government revenue from this source in one small Island off Bombay reached over £80,000 a year some years ago. The seeds yield by expression a large quantity of concrete oil (same value as coconut oil) which is used in lamps, to adulterate ghee, manufacture of candles, soap, for frying cakes and for culinary purposes. The oil cake is used for stupefying fish, and the smoke from its combustion is said to kill insects and rats. The timber of this tree is hard and strong, close and even-grained, and is used for the wheels of carriages, railway sleepers, etc. A gum exudes from the bark. The tree may be planted along with tea, coffee cocoa, cinnamon, pepper, arcanuts, etc., about 24 feet apart and in coconut estates between four coconut trees." The price of the seed is £2 per pound, post-free. For the convenience of local readers who may wish to see the catalogues, they have been given to the Secretary of the Selangor Club.

S.F.B. COMPETITIONS.

THE third annual meeting for the above was held on the 28th ultimo, Coronation Day, with the same success that has marked the two previous gatherings. With a Chief Officer like Mr. Bellamy at the head of the Brigade it is only natural that each year should give evidence of progress, both in the manner in which the drills, etc., are arranged and in the way they are carried out by the men. The additions this year were drills for two men, for a company and for life-saving. They each afford excellent practice and were interesting features of the exhibition; the company drill is in place of the burning house competition of previous years. This latter drill used to be won by the company whose branchman first struck with a jet of water a target fixed on the building that was set light to; it has proved in the past a rather difficult matter for the Judges, and

caused some difference of opinion among the competitors. The burn this year was, therefore, given simply as an exhibition at the close of the drills.

The arrangement of the ground was on the same lines as before: looking from the front of the Club the fire-engine, escape, hose-carts, ladders, etc., with the coolies, resplendent in spotless white turbans, singlets and cloths, were drawn up on the right, and an attap shed, festooned with white and red cloth, immediately behind for the use of the competitors, providing in the morning a shade from the sun and in the afternoon a shelter from the rain. A clear space was left in front of the Club for the competitions, while to the left were the poles with cross-bar for rope-throwing—an unfortunate position, the sun being in the eyes of the competitors—and the staging for the escape and life-saving drills, decorated on this occasion with greenery; while over against the Gombak Bridge was the double-storied building which served for the exhibition of fire-fighting. A telegraph-board was also added on this occasion, giving the numbers of competition, squad competing, and squad performing best time, as well as the times. Another year this board should be raised above the level of the heads of spectators on the ground, because although the absence of onlookers in the morning kept the view of the board unobstructed, yet in the afternoon, notwithstanding the railings, a large crowd of people were frequently in front of it.

The weather in the morning was bright, and towards the close of the first part extremely hot. In the afternoon, some clouds rolled up, and between three and five a smart shower or two fell, but eventually cleared up for a fine evening. At 7 a.m. the men fell in at the station and thence marched to the ground, accompanied by the Brigade coolies hauling the engine and other appliances. The Acting Resident arrived on the Parade Ground directly afterwards; he inspected the men and gear, and after the Chief Officer had put the Brigade through a short form of drill, addressed the members complimenting them on their efficiency, their smart appearance, the state of the appliances, and congratulating them more especially on possessing in Mr. Bellamy a Captain who worked for them and with them in so energetic a manner. Mr. Rodger also referred to former times when he had attended fires which had to be coped with without the aid of a fire-engine or organisation like that which we now have. Captain Bellamy in reply thanked the Acting Resident for his kind remarks on the efficiency of the Brigade, and said that if any incentive were needed by himself and men, it was supplied by the words they had just listened to and by the support which the Brigade met with from everyone; he also took the opportunity of thanking those who had so liberally subscribed to the fund for the competitions, and wound up by calling upon the members of the Brigade for three cheers for Mr. Rodger.

The first competition was down for 8 a.m., and as it still wanted a quarter of an hour to that time, and Mr. Rodger was unable, owing to having to be at the Railway Station, to wait for the first event, a short exhibition of the four-men drill was given by Lieut. Scott,

Secretary Lott, and Firemen Brown and Rae. The squad that, later on, won this competition.

Some ladies were looking on during the first part from the upstairs verandah of the Club, and Mr. Rodger, accompanied by the Hon. Martin Lister, returned to the ground, but the native onlooker in the morning was conspicuous only by his absence. In the afternoon, however, especially towards the close of the competitions, the Club and ground were thronged, and the flames from the atap-thatched house, set on fire at dusk, lit up a scene that would take pages to properly describe: the different nationalities, with their respective colours and attire, the Club crowded from top to bottom, the fringe of carriages round the green with their European occupants, the members of the Brigade working at the fire—all formed a picture not readily forgotten.

The programme was in two parts, from 8 to 10.30 a.m., and from 3.30 to 5.45 p.m. The times in the morning were fairly kept, but the rain in the afternoon caused a delay in starting the second part. During the day Captain Syers, Mr. C. E. F. Sanderson and Mr. A. R. Venning acted as Judges, Mr. G. Cumming and Dr. Travers as Timekeepers, Mr. C. C. Trotter and Dr. Scott as Registrars and Captain Lyons as Clerk of the Course.

The following were the results of the competitions:—

No. 1.—Three Firemen to get the Steam Fire Engine into working order with three lengths of delivery hose, each of 100 feet, dividing-breeching and two branches, with reel. 1st prize value \$10, 2nd \$5, to each man. Engineer Wilson, Rae and Poundall, 1, time, 50½ sec.; Lieut. Scott, Sec. Lott and Phillips, 2, time, 51½ sec. An improvement on last year's times, which were 52 sec. and 57½ sec.

No. 2.—Two-men Engine Drill.—Two men to get the Steam Fire Engine into working order with one length of suction hose with basket strainer attached, one 100 ft. length of delivery hose to each outlet and two branches. 1st prize value \$10, 2nd \$5, to each man. Inspector Wood and Allen, 1, time, 39½ sec.; Charter and Brown, 2, time, 40½ sec. This was a new drill, so times cannot be compared. Engineer Wilson and Rae did the drill in 38 sec., but the former had the misfortune to drop his lifeline and incurred a penalty of 3 sec.

No. 3.—Rope-throwing.—To throw one end of a 60-ft. flax rope over a bar at a height of not less than 25 ft. from the ground. 1st prize, value \$10 and 2nd \$5. Poundall, 1, 32 ft.; Rae, 2. The competitors having to throw right in the eye of the sun, made this a very trying competition.

No. 4.—One Fireman to get the Steam Fire Engine into working order with one length of suction hose with basket strainer attached and one 100 ft. length of delivery hose from bunker, and branch. 1st prize value \$20 and 2nd \$10. Inspector Wood, 1, time, 34 sec.; Yzelman, 2, 34½ sec. Both men did this drill in a very clean way, Wood just securing first place by ½ of a sec., the next best time was Engineer Wilson, 36 sec. Last year's times, 34½ sec., and 39 sec.

No. 4 (a).—The same for recruits of under one year's service. 1st prize value \$10, and 2nd \$5. Phillips, 1, 57 sec.; Parsons, 2, 64½ sec.

Poundall, a recruit, elected to compete in the previous competition, his time being 37½.

No. 5.—Four-men Drill.—To get the Steam Fire Engine into working order with four 100 ft. lengths of delivery hose, two on each outlet, two branches and two lengths of suction hose with basket strainer attached. 1st prize.—Brass Helmet, presented by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, Limited, London, to each man. 2nd, \$5 to each man. Lieut. Scott, Sec. Lott, Rae and Brown, 1, time 55½ sec.; Inspector Wood, Allen, Charter and Yzelman, 2, time 74 sec. The rain that had fallen made the grass very bad for speed, yet last year's time for the same drill was beaten by 3 sec.

No. 6.—Escape-ladder Drill.—Three Firemen to run escape-ladder 50 yards, pitch, raise ladder to platform, carry up hose and make joint at foot. 1st prize value \$10, and 2nd \$5, to each man. Brown, Rae and Poundall, 1, time, 47½ sec.; Engineer Wilson, Secretary Lott and Buchanan, 2, time, 50½. This was one of the smartest bits of work seen, the winning squad beating last year's time, 48½ sec.

No. 7.—Company Competition for Silver Cup presented by the Government of Selangor.—Squad of any four men of a Company in charge of a Lieutenant to get the Steam Fire Engine into working order with four branches, six 100 ft. lengths of delivery hose, and breachings and two lengths of suction hose with basket strainer attached. Prize, Silver Cup, to be held for one year by Lieutenant of winning Company. A cup was presented to each member of the winning Company. "A" Company, represented by Lieut. Cormac, Maartensz, Yzelman, Charter and Buchanan, won this, time 94 sec., the times for "B" and "C" Companies being in each case 94½ sec. Very close, so far as time goes, but each company suffered from slight mishaps, and, as this is a new drill, we expect that next year's time will shew an improvement.

No. 8.—Turn-out Drill.—All hands, 1st prize value \$5, 2nd prize \$3. Each man was drawn up in line, his helmet, belt and tunic lying on the ground in front of him; at the word "Go" he had to dress and run 50 yards, to where the Judges were waiting, arriving there fully buttoned up and belted. Some of the competitors understood that they had to make all trim and shipshape before starting on the run. The Judges, too, did not seem to be quite clear. So the performance was repeated, when Poundall and Buchanan were declared 1st and 2nd, respectively. We don't think the competition can be described as a satisfactory one.

No. 9.—Life-Saving Drill. Three Firemen to raise five lengths of scaling ladders to platform and carry a dummy down. 1st prize value \$10, 2nd prize \$5, to each man. A new departure this year, and the means of introducing some "life-like figures" into the proceedings. Lieut. Scott, Rae and Phillips, 1, time 72½ sec., Brown, Allen and Charter, 2, time 73 sec. A close thing between these two squads, who both appeared to be a long way ahead of the others. Five squads competed.

A race for the S.F.B. Transport Coolies, distance three-quarters of a mile, brought the competitions proper to a close.

The wind-up of the "show" and the great object of interest, to the natives, at least—the house on fire—had an advantage this year in taking place at dusk. The rain in the afternoon had caused a fear that the fire might hang a bit, and kerosine, even at its present ruinous price, had been freely poured over the structure. Owing to the want of horses—a want that every well-wisher of the Brigade must hope to see speedily supplied—that dashing of the engine round the Parade Ground at full tilt to the scene of the conflagration did not come off. The first intimation was given by setting light to some Bengal fire, which shewed a red glare inside the building, plainly seen through its bamboo walls, while Fireman Poundall ascended the escape and gallantly rescued a dummy, from an outside flat of the house, but two other dummies, who were leaning from a window, were, sad to relate, consumed in the flames that broke out immediately after the firemen had descended. There was no mistake about the flames, the rate at which the house was gutted was shockingly rapid; in fact altogether too quick, and did not permit of that exhibition of fire-fighting on the part of the Brigade which it was intended to supply. Still, the time taken shewed that from the Captain's whistle of alarm to the first jet of water on the fire, just three minutes elapsed; so that if the building had not been so inflammable, the Brigade would have stood a good chance of getting the fire under.

On Saturday, the whole efforts of the Brigade, as well as those of a large number of ladies who kindly assisted, were devoted during the day to decorating the Club upstairs and down completely out of knowledge, for the dance at night. There was scarcely a scrap of the walls of the Reading Room that was not covered with shields bearing S.F.B. emblems, pictures, floral decorations or greenery. A board, bearing the legend "To the Picture Gallery," pointed to the platform at the end of the room, where, in addition to a large series of comical pictures illustrating the doings of the "Darktown Brigade," were many photographs of groups of officers of various Brigades, more especially those which met at the Brussels Conference last year, in some of which Chief Officer Bellamy figured; as well as photographs of the S.F.B. Above all was lettered "God Save the Queen." We must not omit to mention one interesting item, in a frame, the original Circular, dated 28th May, 1884, sent out to call a meeting for the formation of the Brigade, bearing the signatures of many who have since left the State, but also those of several who were present that night. The landing, the staircase, the verandahs, and every possible coign on which decorations could be fixed were taken advantage of. The building from the outside presented one mass of lanterns, and in addition two large Weld's lights were burning on the green in front of the Club. The Billiard Room was devoted to supper tables, and these were tastefully decorated. It was, of course, impossible to provide simultaneous accommodation at supper for the large number of guests invited, but every bit of space was utilised as far as possible. The Acting Resident, accompanied by the Hon. Martin Lister, Mr. T. H. Hill, and Mr. G. Browne, arrived at 9.30 p.m., and was

received by a Guard of Honour. Dancing commenced soon afterwards and was kept up unremittingly until midnight, when a move was made to the supper-table. After supper Mrs. Bellamy presented the prizes to the winners, and was herself the recipient of a piece of plate presented by the members of the Brigade. The Acting Resident then rose and proposed the health of the members of the Brigade, coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Bellamy. The Chief Officer responded, and called upon the company for cheers for Mr. Rodger and for Mrs. and Miss Rodger, which were very heartily given.

There is not much doubt that everyone will endorse what Mr. Rodger said in his speech about the great success that had attended the competitions the previous day and the gathering at the Club that night, and join with him in wishing a long, successful, and useful career to the Brigade. Dancing was resumed after supper, and wound up with a spirited rendering of Sir Roger de Coverley—that is, if we omit to mention a final waltz. The general opinion seemed to be unanimous that it was the largest affair of the kind yet held in Selangor, and certainly not the least successful.

In the same way that the officers and men of the Brigade have asked us to publicly thank the local community for subscriptions and assistance given, so, no doubt, the local public will permit us on their behalf to thank Mr. Bellamy and the members of the Brigade for a very pleasant time.

The following is the list of prize-winners:—1st prizes: Rae (4), Poundall (4), Wood (2), Phillips (2), W. D. Scott (2), J. Brown (2), Wilson, Allen, Lott, Maartensz, Yzelman, Charter, Buchanan and Cormac; 2nd prizes: Charter (3), J. Brown (2), Lott (2), Yzelman (2), Allen (2), Buchanan (2), W. D. Scott, Phillips, Rae, Parsons, Wood and Wilson.

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GOLF.

GOLF in Selangor appears to run no risk of dying out, but its votaries are a very select band just at present, and consist mainly of half a dozen enthusiasts who play their round evening after evening in the hour before dark. The course has been steadily improving, and the pavilion adds greatly to the convenience of players, and considering how well the game suits the climate, and its other advantages, not to mention the breezes and views on the Hill, it is surprising that one has not to wait oftener for one's turn to play than one has.

It is true that the state of the course is still occasionally an excuse for forcible remarks, but the cases in which a good stroke is punished are getting rarer and rarer, and one has generally only oneself to thank for a bad lie. Moreover, there are certain advantages to be got out of a good bout of bad language which are, perhaps, hardly generally appreciated. A real good explosion appears to act upon the overcharged mind (or is it liver?) in much the same way as blood-

letting or purgatives act upon the humours of a congested body, and what circumstances could be conceived more favourable to the exhibition of the remedy than finding oneself drive after drive landed in the long grass at the sides of the course, which a beneficent nature has provided, and intelligent *kabuns* spared, to receive your long, may-be, but erratic drives? One gets back to the Pavilion—after apologies to one's partner—feeling tons better, and ready for a drink.

Then, as an alternative, there is Bogey, a most pestilent fellow, whom no one believes to have the least right to call himself Colonel, and whose address, or even that of his proposer or seconder, has been asked for in vain. But for bringing out—and doubtless getting rid of—one's deepest feelings of envy, malice and all the rest of it, commend me to a match with Bogey!

Or again, if a course of placid enjoyment is indicated, what more soothing than to rest awhile on the brink of "Hades"—your own ball lying nicely on the short turf beyond—and to watch your friend and whilom companion enacting the part of the damned in the depths below, to listen to the expression of his sentiments on the situation, and to know how much good it must be doing *his* liver? One feels that time is of no account whatever, and that one could rest there for ever if he would only continue to add items to his score, and to load the circumambient breezes with his winged words. You may even add to the interest by counting his strokes in a voice loud enough to reach him, in case their multiplicity should be too much for his arithmetic; but in this case, unless armed with one of the heavier clubs, it is well to retire sympathetically in the direction of your own ball as your friend "emerges into upper airs," and to preserve a distance respectful to his woes between you until the hole is played out and a fresh tee invites fresh hopes and oblivion of the past.

Besides these amusements, warranted to reduce the most obstinate spleen, there is now a regular monthly handicap competition on the basis of a gold challenge medal, presented by the President. The winners of each monthly competition receive a silver memento, given by the Club, and compete amongst themselves at the end of the year for the challenge medal, a gold memento being provided for the winner. The last two Saturdays, wet or fine, of each month, are the days for the competition, which is one of two rounds of nine holes. The handicap for all members is permanently posted in the Pavilion, and is in charge of a handicap sub-Committee, whose duty it is to keep it up to date. An optional sweepstakes is played for under handicap at the same time, and other competitions take place throughout the month when anyone offers a prize—which isn't often.

Then there is, or is shortly to be, the destructor, about which perhaps the less said the better. The powers that be (be what? one wonders!), rejecting various apparently eligible localities, are said to have decided that there is no place for a refuse destructor like the site of a golf pavilion and the immediate vicinity of the most densely populated part of the town, so some re-arrangement of the holes will shortly be necessary; but the Sanitary Board has kindly undertaken to re-erect the pavilion on another site and to carry out the alterations

necessary, so that, probably, no great inconvenience will be felt by the Club. But one is sorry for the neighbouring inhabitants and owners of house property.

The 20th and the 27th are the two days for the handicap competition this month. No entry fees, but an optional sweepstakes of \$1.

CRIME IN SELANGOR.

A CORRESPONDENT in the last issue of the *Journal* drew attention to the enormous increase of crime amongst the Chinese miners in Selangor. Since that was written another atrocious murder has been committed, to say nothing of several murderous assaults. Is nothing going to be done? Is a Malay's life to be assessed at the value of a few ducks or a Chinaman's at a dollar or two? Is the Government aware that an absolute terrorism prevails in some of the biggest mining centres? "The police receive absolutely no assistance from the Chinese Public," says your correspondent. No, of course they don't, for many reasons. First and foremost every Chinaman knows that the gentry wanted by the police belong to the Ghee Hin, or one of the other secret societies which exist in Selangor. Secondly, the people who could give information probably belong to one of the societies themselves, in which case it is their duty apparently to shield the criminals, or, if they do not happen to be members themselves, they *dare not* inform for fear of life. From what one sees and hears it is safer to be an "Irish informer" than an "informer" against a member of a secret society amongst the Chinese. Thirdly, the great majority of the Chinese in the places where crime is so prevalent are of the very lowest class, a class who will take years to learn, and believe in, the fact that it is not to their interest to shield criminals. Fourthly, this class of Chinese—who, of course, form the great bulk of our Chinese population—have the utmost contempt and dislike for the white man and all his ways. They know that they can get justice if they want it, and that they will be allowed to make money without fear of the white man taking it away from them as their own mandarins would do in China—beyond this the white man is inferior to a Chinaman! Walk about Sungei Besi or Serendah, go about amongst the miners in these places, and the same insolent almost insulting demeanour is met with on all sides. The Straits-born Chinese are loyal. The towkay class give a ready and willing adherence to State laws and regulations, but they are strongly adverse to openly or even secretly assisting the Government to tackle these secret societies, to which thousands of their coolies belong. Naturally, they are not going to quarrel with the men whose muscles are building up their own fortunes.

These societies are simply a terror—thousands of the members have joined only to protect themselves. In one mining centre I saw a cooly passing quietly along the road in front of a police-station, when suddenly half a dozen other Chinamen sprang from goodness only knows where and commenced a violent assault on him. This in

full view and within twenty yards or so of a sentry. "Secret society," whispered an unknown Chinaman in my ear. A newcomer to the State told me that as his coolies had not yet joined the principal society at the place he was about to start mining in, they dared not leave their kongsi after dark even to walk down the main street. Anybody who has had dealings with an informer can guess at the terrorism which prevails, even if it were not shewn up daily to the police. The societies are not responsible for the criminals exactly, but the criminals are emboldened and tempted to crime by the great immoral backing that the societies afford.

The chief haunts of the Chinese criminal are certain low-class opium-shops, which answer to the thieves' public houses at home; and charcoal-burners' huts in the jungle, where they can lie off or keep weapons, property, etc., without fear of being visited.

The Government is much too kind.

Highway robbery with violence is punished with imprisonment, but our law says a cooly who leaves a mine without notice and before he has worked off his debt to his employer may be flogged! What do they flog for now in England? Breach of contract, or violence? Are we to consider the Chinese cooly to be more enlightened than the Board School Englishman. No, certainly not, and the sooner some attempt is made to impress this fact on the criminal classes in this country, the better. Here are some remedies for the existing evil.

(a) Alter our law. Make highway robbery with violence punishable with flogging, make the flogging a real flogging and make it *public*. Towkays have told me, time after time, there is nothing a cooly dreads more. Imprisonment is a flea-bite to it. Flog every Chinaman found carrying a revolver or dagger without a license.

(b) In notoriously bad districts establish the Hongkong (?) order specifying the hours of night during which people must not be about.

(c) Discontinue the present system of sending Malay police tramping along roads with a heavy rifle in full uniform; a system which is called "rounds," I believe. Instead of this, put the picked men of the force into the worst districts, send them "rounds" dressed quite as ordinary Malays, but let them have revolvers under their bajus. Let them pay surprise midnight visits to lonely charcoal-burners' huts. Let them swoop down in bodies on kongsi houses and search for secret society tickets. Make the police a terror to the societies, let them live in fear of the law: they hardly do now. Fear is the great weapon when dealing with the Chinese.

(d) *Start opposition societies.*—This is one way at least of dealing with societies whose ramifications extend all over the immense Empire of China, wherefore our local Government are likely to have an exceedingly hard nut to crack for years to come in spite of legislation on the subject. The Straits-born Chinaman is the man. Enlist his support to organise and spread a new society *amongst the coolies*, let them have their badges and their signs, their festivals and their feasts. The advantages and inducements to join must be made greater than existing societies can offer—but without ostentation the Government might know the workings of this society and influence its headmen.

Now, we don't know what unprincipled wretches are "bossing" the cooly population. If we could get respectable men to start a new society and *assist* them with money, they might be allowed a latitude in settling petty matters in which the members were involved, in order to impress the usefulness of the society amongst its ignorant cooly members. But it would have to be under the unseen ægis of the Government

(e) The last remedy I will mention is Captain Syers, if there is one man who knows the State and people it is he; and it is to Captain Syers that we now look, confident that he will not allow the grass to grow under his feet.—X.

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SUGGESTIONS.

THE following paragraphs are taken from Mr. Rodger's Report on the State of Selangor for 1894, which is published in a *Government Gazette* of to-day's date:—

"The development of planting, mainly in connection with the cultivation of Liberian coffee, both by Europeans and natives, has made very rapid strides during the last few years, and is one of the most reassuring features connected with the progressive development of the State. There is still, of course, a large area of metalliferous land, unworked or only partially worked, for mining purposes, but, sooner or later, the deposits of alluvial tin (and no true lodes have yet been discovered) will be worked out, and the continued prosperity of the State will then depend upon whether or not tin mining has been replaced by some more permanent industry. Fortunately, the planting of Liberian coffee in Selangor has now passed beyond the experimental stage, and may fairly be considered an assured success, not merely at Klang, although planters have recently shewn a special predilection for that district, but in every district of the State. It may now also be asserted, without much fear of contradiction, that, contrary to the opinion formerly prevailing, Liberian coffee grows as well as, or even better, in rich, low-lying ground than on the hills. As far as Selangor is concerned, this has been conclusively proved by the present condition of the coffee estate planted in the neighbourhood of Klang, some ten years ago, by the Datoh Dagang, as the coffee on this estate, notwithstanding the somewhat negligent cultivation of native landholders, compares favourably with the most highly-cultivated hill-grown coffee in any part of the State. The importance of this discovery can scarcely be overestimated, as it renders immediately available for profitable cultivation vast tracts of land in the coast districts, where metalliferous deposits are practically unknown, whilst it leaves the inland districts fully available for purposes of mining. Again, although the high price of coffee has recently attracted the special attention of planters to this particular form of cultivation, the soil and climate of Selangor are well adapted for other tropical products—such, for example, as pepper, gambier, indigo and sugar: possibly also cacao and tobacco—and the fluctuation of prices may at any time cause a rapid change in the relative areas of land under cultivation for one product rather than for another. So much has been written, in the local press and elsewhere, on the alleged difficulties and restrictions connected with European

planting enterprise in Selangor, that it would not be fair to the State to leave the subject entirely unnoticed in this Report, although I do not propose to deal with it in detail. I am not prepared to assert that difficulties and restrictions do not exist, although their extent has been somewhat exaggerated, but such of them as are not necessarily incidental to the conditions of the State (*e.g.*, the keen competition for labour between contractors, miners and planters, and the occasional clashing of planting and mining interests in the inland districts) will, I hope, gradually be removed, and planters may rest assured that the Government is as anxious as they are themselves that their enterprise should be rewarded with every success. Experience, however, has shewn that granting concessions of large areas of land for planting purposes, without any provision for actual cultivation, conduces rather to the promotion of companies than the encouragement of agriculture, and I am glad to be able to state, from personal observation, that *bonâ fide* planters do not object to a fair cultivation clause, and also to call attention to the fact that every coffee estate in Selangor is now being cultivated with success. The formation of a Planters' Association, of which Mr. E. V. Carey is the energetic Chairman, is a matter for general congratulation, as European planters can now express their views on any subject with the weight attaching to conclusions arrived at by a representative body, and the Government can deal with them collectively, instead of individually. I hope that the time is not far distant when a representative of the planting interest will be invited to become a Member of the State Council."

"The cultivation of rice is still, unfortunately, in an unsatisfactory condition, as it is only carried on on a small scale, and without the careful ploughing, embankments, etc., so universal in the rice districts of Penang and Malacca. It has never been taken up by Europeans, and the native planters grow little more than is sufficient for their own requirements, although an excellent market lies at their doors, more than 715,600 pikuls (42,480 tons) of rice having been imported into the State during the year under review, mainly for the consumption of the miners. . . . In connection with this scheme [irrigation and cultivation of swamp padi in Kuala Selangor] an attempt should also be made to establish a rice mill, to which padi could be brought from all the surrounding districts, as is now done with coffee, in the case of the coffee mill recently established by Mr. H. Hüttenbach at Klang."

"The number of statute Indian immigrants now in the State only amounts to 123, of whom 25 were brought in during the year under review. The Assistant Indian Immigrant Agent reports that their health has been generally good, and that he has had comparatively few complaints either from them or their employers, all of whom are European coffee planters; but 'indentured' labour is hampered by too many legislative restrictions to have become, or to be likely to become, a general success. The demand for free Indian labourers is still far in excess of the supply, although the Tamil population in Selangor has considerably increased, and, having regard to the profitable employ-

ment offered to such labourers by the Government and by private contractors, as well as by the planters, it would appear that no better means could be devised, for relieving the congested districts of Southern India, than allowing unrestricted labour emigration to the Protected Malay States."

"I think that special provision should be made for the appointment of a practical geologist, who would carry out systematic boring operations, on behalf of the Government, and furnish information of the utmost value in determining the direction of roads, and the general development of new districts. It is worthy of remark that, although mining is by far the most important industry in all the Native States, there is no properly organised Department of Mines in any of them. Such a department is urgently needed in Selangor, and, in my opinion, the need could best be met by the creation of a central Land Office, under a Commissioner exercising general control over all matters relating to land or mines."

"I regret that no provision has yet been made for female education in Selangor, and hope that this may be remedied, during the ensuing year, by the establishment of an English School for Girls at Kuala Lumpur, under a certificated schoolmistress, and of two or more vernacular schools in the out-districts."

"Now that it has been decided to supply Martini-Henry rifles to the Sikhs, I think that Martini-Henry carbines (taking the same cartridge as the rifles) and lighter bayonets should be supplied to the Malays. . . . Among other things, I think that the present proportion of European Officers to native police should be increased, as it is only 1 to 100 in Selangor, as compared with about 1 to 50 in the Colony and 1 to 40 in Perak."

"In the Annual Pahang Report for 1892, I suggested that the objective of the railway in Pahang should be Kuala Lipis rather than Temerloh, as Kuala Lipis is the centre of all the richest mining districts in Pahang, and the river between Temerloh and Kuala Lipis (a distance of 100 miles) is practically impassable, even for launches of the lightest draught, during the dry season. On the other hand, river transport between Temerloh and the Coast is always available, and it is a matter of considerable doubt whether, except possibly during the north-east monsoon, when steamer communication between Singapore and Pahang is somewhat irregular, any line of railway between Temerloh and the west coast of the Peninsula could successfully compete for traffic with the river and sea communications, connecting Pahang with Singapore, whilst, owing to the difficulties of river transport above Temerloh, such a line would be practically useless to the inhabitants of any district in Ulu Pahang. Assuming, therefore, that Kuala Lipis is the proper objective for the first railway terminus in Pahang, the question of routes is narrowed to a selection between the passes lying to the north of Ginting Peras, of which Ginting Simpah has been ascertained to be

better than Ginting Bidai, and Ulu Kali and Ulu Semangko than Ulu Bernam. The advantages of Ginting Simpah, as compared with Ulu Kali and Ulu Semangko, are that the route is slightly more direct, and that, on the Pahang side, it passes through the stanniferous district of Bentong, but, from a Selangor point of view, these advantages are probably more than counterbalanced by the fact that 40 miles of railway extension towards Pahang, from Kuala Lumpur to Kuala Kubu, have already been constructed, and that, other things being nearly equal, the best route is that which enables this extension to be best utilised—in other words, the route *vi* Ulu Semangko, the pass immediately beyond Kuala Kubu.”

“I venture to think that all the Protected Malay States, on the west coast of the Peninsula, have now reached a stage in their development when more formal administration will further rather than hinder their progress, and that, their conditions being practically identical, one uniform legislative, administrative and judicial system should be adopted for them all. Hitherto, unfortunately, each State has been allowed to legislate for itself, with little or no reference to the others, and the result has been that the same subject has been differently treated in different States, and that many elaborate enactments, frequently of a highly technical character, adopted or adapted from Indian or Colonial Ordinances, have now to be interpreted and enforced by somewhat primitive Courts and an insufficient staff of officials. What is first required is the appointment of a legal adviser for the Native States, to assist the various Governments concerned in consolidating, revising, and, above all, assimilating the heterogeneous mass of Orders, Rules and Regulations already in force, and in drafting such new enactments as may be found to be necessary. A Judge, with full powers of revision and appeal, in all civil and criminal cases, should also be appointed, who would go on periodical circuits through all the States, and before whom alone capital cases should be tried. When the local enactments have been revised, and the States possess a Judge of Appeal and an officer occupying the position of an Attorney-General, lawyers might, with advantage, be allowed to practise in the State Courts, at all events in the Court of Appeal, and, in my opinion, the substitution of competent legal advisers for the present very mixed body of semi-legal petition writers, whose numbers are rapidly increasing, will be a distinct gain both to the public and to the magistrates. It is much to be regretted that the two most important States, with adjoining boundaries, similar conditions, and apparently identical requirements, should have passed legislative measures of so widely different a character, as has been the case in Perak and Selangor. To avoid the possibility of such divergency occurring in the future, and of the Native States drifting even further apart, it is to be hoped that some scheme of federation will soon be elaborated, which, whilst preserving the individuality of each State, will connect them all in such a manner as to ensure, not merely departmental efficiency and economy, but also that general continuity of policy and solidarity of interest so essential to their progressive development and permanent success.”

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. F. A. SWETTENHAM, British Resident, Perak, was a guest at the Residency for a few days last week. During his stay in Selangor he visited Serendah and Kuala Kubu and on Saturday went to Jugra by the *Esmeralda* to see the Sultan, and thence to Port Dickson.

MR. HUGH CLIFFORD, Acting British Resident, Pahang, is expected in Selangor about the 3rd proximo.

MR. AND MRS. E. W. BIRCH were to leave England for the East on the 19th inst. Mr. Birch went on leave on the 30th April, 1894.

MR. F. E. LAWDER's leave has been extended for three months from the 21st inst., on the ground of ill-health.

THE Captain China, Towkay Yap Kwan Seng, reached Kuala Lumpur on Sunday evening, the 14th inst., after an absence of four months in China. There was a large gathering of the Chinese community and others at the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station to welcome the Captain on his return, and the portion of High Street near his house and offices was decorated with bunting and lanterns.

MR. CARLE, lately the popular manager of the Kuala Lumpur Branch of the Chartered Bank, who was relieved in his post here by Mr. Ramsay, has made but a short stay in Singapore, having left there this week for Bangkok. Previous managers of this branch are pretty widely scattered now, Mr. Bruce Webster being at Manila, Mr. Sansom at Hongkong, Mr. Bennett at Bombay, Mr. Thomson at Batavia, Mr. Greig at Penang and Mr. Forbes at Deli.

DR. BRADDON, Residency Surgeon, Sungei Ujong, is of opinion that "there is no doubt that change of climate is the measure of principal utility in the treatment of beri-beri. There is equally no doubt that a seaside climate has a more beneficial influence than any other. At such a hospital I believe the period required for cure would be shortened by at least one-half."

A CORRESPONDENT, who is at home on leave, referring to the great number of friends from the East he had met, thinks that the time is not far distant when it will be possible to start a Straits Settlements and Native States Club in London.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Growler," writes:—"Why must one visit the Reading Rooms at Kajang, Kuala Kubu, Kuala Selangor, or Jugra in order to find Reuter's telegrams duly filed and up to date. Why is this not done at the Government Club, Kuala Lumpur? \$900 is paid by the Selangor Government as a subscription to "Reuter"—it would appear for the benefit chiefly of those who live in the out-stations. The man at head-quarters, though perhaps interested in the general elections, now looks in vain for a telegram at either club."

THE Sanitary Board are improving the appearance of the hill that runs up from the Plain to the Fort and Government Offices by laying out a wide footpath, and by levelling and turfing over the many zigzag paths and watercourses that hitherto defaced it. The new path, which is of great convenience to pedestrians, would be all the better at night time for a few lamps at different points where unavoidable sharp turns occur.

ON the 19th inst., a dance was given at the Selangor Club. Time and trouble were expended on the floor, the room was tastefully decorated, a gay display of lanterns shone from the verandahs, and light refreshments were provided. The dancers had plenty of room, the attendance not being nearly so large as was expected; and, compared with the dance held there on the 29th ultimo, had a rather meagre appearance. This is a pity, because, apart from the extra work entailed on the staff in preparing for a dance, the smaller the company the greater the expense to the Club.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Lake Club will be held on the 27th inst. (to-morrow), at 6 p.m., to deal with the following agenda:—1. To read the minutes of the last meeting; 2. To receive and, if approved, pass the accounts of year 1894-1895; 3. To consider proposed alterations to Rules; 4. To consider plans for the extension of the building; 5. To elect a President and seven members of Committee; 6. To consider any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Selangor Club was held on the 10th inst., Mr. Russell (Chairman), Mr. Bligh, (Secretary), Captain Syers, Dr. Scott, and Messrs. Cumming, Paxon and Sanderson being present. The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Club, Messrs. R. S. Bartholomeusz, Chow Kit, H. Inniss and E. Shepherd.

THE Committee of the Selangor Club have authorised the sale of the Club papers and periodicals for the ensuing six months; the sale

will take place at the Club on Saturday, 27th July, at 6 p.m. Bids or tenders will be per number of each paper or periodical and the highest bids or tenders will be accepted at the time of sale verbally or in writing. The weekly periodicals will be at the disposal of the respective purchasers one fortnight after arrival at the Club, and the monthly magazines on receipt of the succeeding numbers. A list of the papers for sale is given below.

Ally Sloper	Pick-me-up	Strand Magazine
Black and White	Punch	Puck
Graphic	The Queen	Sporting Times
Illustrated London	'Tit Bits	Pall Mall Magazine
News	Times Weekly	English Illustrated
Illustrated Sporting	Truth	Scribner's Magazine
and Dramatic News	Chambers' Journal	The Idler
St. James's Budget	Harper's Magazine	The Asian
Field	Review of Reviews	Ceylon Observer

The old papers will be offered in lots at the same time.

At a meeting of the Building Sub-Committee of the proposed Recreation Club on the 24th inst., an excellent plan of a very ornamental building was put before the members by Mr. Bellamy, who had also kindly made a detailed estimate of its cost. The committee were of opinion that the expenditure necessary would be greater than could be afforded, and Mr. Bellamy kindly promised to reduce the cost to as much under \$3,000 as possible, and lay the altered plan before a meeting of the Provisional Committee at the Selangor Club on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 6 p.m.

A GENERAL Meeting of Members of the Selangor Planters' Association will be held in the Reading Room of the Selangor Club, on Saturday, 27th July, 1895, at 10.30 a.m., to transact the general business of the Association and to consider any other points, of which notice may be given to the Committee not later than the 20th July.—
Agenda.—1. To read and, if approved, confirm the minutes of the last general meeting. 2. Proposed by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Gibson: "That the Hon. Secretary be requested to ascertain from the Government whether the following rules—

- (a) All recruiters arriving in India with a letter from the Indian Immigration Agent, and those appointed by the agents of the Planters there, shall take out licenses in India;
- (b) No agent or recruiter shall receive any commission on coolies not entered in the list of Indentured coolies (Form A)—

in Circular dated Penang, 8th November, 1887, and distributed amongst the Planters of the Straits Settlements and Native States, are still in force; and if so that the hardship of Planters not being able to recruit free coolies in India through paid commission agents, be brought to the notice of the Government; and that the Government be asked to make exception in the case of mercantile firms of standing and other recruiting agents of accepted respectability." 3. To consider any other points of which due notice has been given to the Committee.

IN view of road extension to Pudo, it has become necessary to look about for a new and, if possible, a better site for a Rifle Range than the present one. About a week ago the hills behind the range were roughly gone over by Capt. Lyons, Mr. Carpmael and Dr. Travers, and a very excellent site found, where, in perfect safety to the public, a range for 100 to 1,000 yards can be made at a very small cost. The vote of \$500 now available for improvements to the old range could be utilised to make the butts on the new site, and a small vote on the Estimates for 1896 would put the Police and the Rifle Association into possession of as good a range as can be found in any part of the world.

HIGH STREET, which from Market Street to the Bridge was for so long about the most dead-and-alive street in the town, is gradually improving. The Victoria Institution went a long way towards redeeming it, and now the new Police Office over against the High Street Police Station bids fair to be a handsome addition. There are still, however, some blank spaces to be built upon and some to be filled in.

DATO' RAJA, of Jelebu, if he has never heard of the old maxim "If at first you don't succeed; try, try, try again," at least acts up to it. Mr. Keyser, the Collector of Jelebu, in a recent report writes: "Dato' Raja was still away in pursuit of the alleged rogue elephant which, he says, he has hit fifty-four times. It is believed that this is the elephant from which Messrs. Mure, Davidson and Chevallier had such a narrow escape more than a year ago." And, later on, Mr. Keyser reports: "This is so. At the time of writing Dato Raja has succeeded in getting this elephant, which has a bullet mark in one of the tusks." So our local sportsmen must not be disheartened. They usually, it is true, meet with cows; and it has happened that, meeting with a tusker, the ubiquitous Chinaman has snatched glory from them; but let them think of Dato' Raja and his fifty-four hits, and cry *Nil desperandum!*

THERE are no seasons out here, not even a silly season, consequently the Editor of the *Journal* does not have letters about abnormally-sized gooseberries; but in place of that we can put on record, as a fact, that Selangor can produce gigantic pineapples, Mr. Carey, of New Amherst, having grown one weighing ten pounds!

Overheard at the Court, after a recent decision: "Well! of all the ——" *Smiling Friend, interrupting:* "Hallo, old man; what's up? You appear to be upset." "Not at all," *replied the Plaintiff, foaming at the mouth.*

REGISTERED letter envelopes, bearing a five-cent stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration fee, can now be obtained at the Kuala Lumpur Post Office at six cents each.

FOR the half-year ending June, 1895, the total weight of tin exported was pikuls 192,899.50, of an approximate value of \$5,264,026.22, on which \$709,380.01 was collected as duty. The figures for the corresponding half of 1894 were, pikuls 177,773.24, \$569,309.17 and \$671,125.62, respectively. So that, roughly speaking, while the export has increased by pikuls 15,126 and duty collected by \$38,255 during the present year, the value of the export has decreased by \$45,283 compare l with last year. The market price for refined tin in Singapore early in July, 1894, was about \$37.50, it is now about \$35.50.

IN his Report on the States of Sungei Ujong and Jelebu for the year 1894, the Hon. Martin Lister writes: "Three leases were issued to coffee planters in the Seremban District, the area leased being about 2,500 acres. In the Coast District there were seven applications by natives for small areas amounting to 69 acres. The Collector of Land Revenue, Seremban, reports that the proprietors of the various coffee estates have largely extended their operations; that a new field has been opened on the Linsum Estate and that the Ribu Estate has been greatly improved. The syndicate owning the Sinawang Estate has opened up about 300 acres of coffee, and Mr. Dunman has shewn great energy in the opening up of a considerable area at Terentang, adjoining Sinawang. A fair area of land also has been opened on the Gunong Angsi Estate. The prospects of Liberian coffee are excellent, and every encouragement should be given by the Government to European planters to acquire land in the State for the cultivation of coffee and other permanent products, and that at a minimum cost for land. It is not the land that the State requires heavy premia and rent upon, but it is by giving land liberally that the Government hopes to see large acreages developed in permanent

cultivation, employing a large population and yielding good profits. These results would in themselves create a sound and increasing revenue from numbers of indirect sources, and the permanent prosperity of the State might then be looked upon as decided."

WE give below the results of the recent Billiard and Tennis Handicaps at the Lake Club. We understand that Mr. Berrington offers a prize for another Tennis Tournament.

BILLIARD HANDICAP.

	Handicap.	Score on losing.		Handicap.	Score on losing.
Berrington	—	175	Spooner	+	20 229
A. R. Venning	—	60 239	Carpmael	+	20 207
Lyons	—	50 236	French	+	50 229
King	—	40 223	Day	+	50 249
O. Stonor	—	30 160	Von Donop	+	50 198
G. Cumming	Scratch	187	Maynard	+	50 244
M. Stonor	Scratch	225	Shaw	+	60 183
Highet	Scratch	172	Paxon	+	60 225
W. E. Venning	Scratch	249	Travers	+	100 203
Hampshire	+	20 192			

TENNIS: DOUBLES.

Mrs. Ebdon and Mr. Highet owe $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 beat Mrs. Syers and Mr. Trotter scratch.

TENNIS: SINGLES.

Mr. Trotter — 15 beat Mr. M. Stonor.

CRICKET re-blossomed on Saturday last, when the S.G.R. and Non-Officials again beat the "Officials," principally owing to the bowling of Dougal, who sent them down in his old form. We trust his retirement from active cricket, of which we have heard rumours, will be like that of "W. G." in 1878, only to give us the greater surprise on his reappearance. Talking of "W. G.," a subscription list has been sent round and is now posted at the Selangor Club, for a Selangor subscription to the National Shilling Testimonial. We are requested to ask outstation members to send in their names before the 9th August to be debited in the Selangor Club books with 50 cents, to which the subscription is limited. The sum collected will be then sent direct to the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*.

An invitation has been sent from Sungei Ujong to the Captain to take a Lake Club team to play at Seremban on Monday, August 5th, Bank Holiday.

The Resident has again courteously promised the use of the *Esmeralda*, and this, with the well-known hospitality of the neighbouring State, will ensure a trip to be looked forward to. The cricket match will be confined to one day.

The "Sungei Ujong Probables" are Paxon, Dougal, Highet, Bellamy, Glassford, Trotter, O. Stonor, Hubback, Dr. Scott, W. D. Scott, and M. Stonor, and they will play the rest of Selangor on Saturday, 27th.

Appended are the scores in last Saturday's match:—

OFFICIALS.				NON-OFFICIALS.			
Paxon b Dougal	...	...	18	Pereira b Neubronner	...	...	16
Neubronner b Dougal	...	...	1	Tisbury b Neubronner	...	...	4
Bellamy b Hendricus	...	...	29	Glassford c Neubronner b Bellamy	...	...	30
Hubback c C. LaBrooy b Dougal	...	...	5	Hendricus b Paxon	...	...	1
Trotter b Hendricus	...	...	0	Highet b Neubronner	...	...	3
Askey c Hendricus b Dougal	...	...	0	Dougal b Neubronner	...	...	12
Koch b Dougal	...	...	0	C. LaBrooy run out	...	...	12
Dalglish run out	...	...	1	Hawes c Bellamy b Paxon	...	...	12
Manchaneyika run out	...	...	0	H. Neubronner b Neubronner	...	...	0
Ebden not out	...	...	0	Finck b Paxon	...	...	5
Charter did not bat	...	...	—	O. LaBrooy not out	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	7	Extra	...	...	15
			61				112

BOWLING.

	over	mds.	runs	wkts.		over	mds.	runs	wkts.
Dougal	10.1	1	18	5	Paxon	15	—	35	3
Pereira	5	—	24	—	Hubback	3	—	12	—
Hendricus	4	—	12	2	Bellamy	6	1	13	1
E. Neubronner	18	3	37	5					

A PHOTOGRAPHER, Mr. H. Staphell, has opened a studio in Barrack Road, immediately behind the Selangor Club; hours for taking photographs, 7 to 10 a.m. Mr. Staphell intends to remain in Selangor for about a month.—Dr. Rabe, an American Dentist, who did some good work here early in 1893, passed through to Raub the other day. He returns to Kuala Lumpur at the begining of next month, to stay as long as business keeps him.—Mr. R. C. Cook, Piano Tuner, is now in Kuala Lumpur, anxious to oblige as many patrons as possible.—Mr. Ketschker, of the Kuala Lumpur Rest House, has opened, solely for the convenience of the public, a hair-dressing saloon at that establishment.—Messrs. Chow Kit & Co. have moved in to their new premises opposite the Railway Offices, and hope by a continuance of that, etc., etc.—Mr. Allagappa Chetty, of the Selangor Bakery, Java Street, will now supply bread at the reduced rate of 6 cents per pound loaf, and bake pastry for regular customers free of charge.—Mr. D. Macreath, of the Dispensary, not only guarantees that prescriptions are accurately dispensed by the principal, but wishes it to be known that he has in stock some of the fine old Johnny Dewar brand of Perth Whisky.—Messrs. Riley Hargreaves and Co., General Engineers, Bridge, Lighthouse, and Shipbuilders, have a large stock of golf balls.—Howarth, Erskine, Ltd., Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron Bridge Builders, and Iron and Brass Founders, are prepared to make old buggies look like new.—Our Mr. Fox will arrive in Kuala Lumpur on such and such a date with a new assortment of etc., etc. All bills can stand over till payment is quite convenient.—Our Mr. Lees will visit you on the — with some of the very latest styles in, etc. Outstanding accounts may be increased.—The very handsome block of buildings erected by Chow Kit opposite the Railway Offices are now nearly all in occupation,

there are to be found the offices of Mr. W. Nicholas, Architect and Contractor; of Mr. F. F. King, Licensed Surveyor; of Mr. Hone, Manager of the Malay States Tin Mining Company; of Mr. George Cumming, Tin Miner; of Messrs. A. C. Harper and Co., Auctioneers, Rice and Opium Merchants, Sole Agents for the Langkat Oil Company. [These, of course, could be amplified by arrangement.]—We make no charge on this occasion for the advertisements contained in this paragraph; they are put in as some sort of specimen of what we shall be pressed to do to “raise the wind” in order to pay expenses if subscribers are so long in sending in their subscriptions.

RIFLE MATCH.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO v. SELANGOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE team chosen to represent Selangor assembled at the Range on Saturday last to shoot off the above match. The conditions were:—seven a side; seven rounds each at 100 yards standing, 200 yards kneeling or sitting, and 400 yards any position. All our men adopted the kneeling position at 200 yards, not being used to sitting. Firing commenced at the short range soon after 7 a.m. The morning seemed favourable and some good scores were made, Cormac narrowly escaping a possible. On moving to the 200 yards range the weather had changed somewhat, and a smart shower came on with a choppy wind, so that the good form shewn at the first range was not maintained. At 400 yards there was a dull, favourable light, but the wind had increased to such an extent that the scoring became very erratic, an allowance of quite two feet having to be made, and as we rarely have to make any allowance for wind this told considerably. On the whole the result was rather disappointing, only one member of the team shooting up to his practice form.

The full score is given below; our average is 81 out of a possible 105. In the first match with Borneo, fired on 10th October, 1892, at 100 and 200 yards ranges, the Selangor team averaged 64.5, and the Borneo team 70 out of a possible 100, so it will be seen our shooting has improved considerably.

	100 yards.	200 yards.	400 yards.	Total.
T. J. McGregor ...	32	28	30	90
C. R. Cormac ...	34	25	29	88
Dr. Travers ...	32	27	26	85
J. Brown ...	31	22	26	79
G. Shepherd ...	28	23	27	78
Mc Gowan ...	30	22	26	78
R. Charter ...	27	23	19	69

567

Borneo was shooting on the same day, but it will be some two or three weeks before we get a letter with the result. There is some doubt as to the dimensions of the target they are using at 100 and 200 yards, but precautions have been taken so as to correct any discrepancy that may arise in the scoring on that account.

OUT-STATION FOOTBALL.

THE first inter-district football match ever played in Selangor took place less than a year ago at Klang. An account of this match (between Kuala Lumpur and the Klang Recreation Club) which appeared in the *Journal*, finished up with a hope that this the first inter-district match would not be the last. A glance at the subjoined table of matches already played shews that that hope has been amply fulfilled.

Between.	Result.	Remarks.
Klang Recreation Club v. K. Lumpur. Played at Klang	K. Lumpur won by two goals to nil	Followed by a public dinner to the teams at Klang Rest House
Klang Recreation Club v. K. Kubu. Played at Klang	Drawn game	Followed by a public Malay Feast at the house of the Klang Penghulu
Klang Recreation Club v. K. Kubu. Played at K. Kubu	K. Kubu won by three goals to one	Followed by a public dinner to the teams at Kuala Kubu Rest House
Out-Stations v. K. Lumpur. Played at K. Lumpur	Drawn game, one goal each	Followed by a Smoking Concert at the Selangor Club
Kajang Recreation Club v. Selangor Fire Brigade. Played at K. Lumpur	Drawn game, no points scored	
Klang Recreation Club v. Selangor Fire Brigade	Drawn game, no points scored	
Kajang Recreation Club v. Selangor Fire Brigade. Played at Kajang	Drawn game, three goals all	Followed by private entertainments
Out-Stations v. K. Lumpur. Played at K. Lumpur	K. Lumpur won by four goals to two	
Kajang Recreation Club v. Klang Recreation Club. Played at Klang	Kajang won by two goals to nil	Followed by a public dinner at the District Officer's house
Kajang Recreation Club v. Selangor Fire Brigade. Played at Kuala Lumpur.	Fire Brigade won by two goals to nil	
Kajang Recreation Club v. Kuala Kubu Recreation Club. Played at Kajang	Drawn game, one goal each	Followed by a public dinner in the Kajang Court House

From which it will be seen that the three out-station teams have all attained to about the same proficiency.

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Kuala Kubu	1	0	2
Klang	0	3	2
Kajang	1	1	2

These teams are made up of Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese, Malays and Indians. The Kuala Kubu team should be the best but hardly gets enough practice. The Klang team have been well coached and deserve better luck. The Kajang team is a bit raw yet, its native members not having quite mastered the importance of concerted action.

KAJANG RECREATION CLUB v. KUALA KUBU RECREATION CLUB,

Saturday, 13th July, 1895.

It is a long journey from Kuala Kubu to Kajang, but with the assistance of the traps sent to Sungei Besi Station, to say nothing of light refreshment which Mr. Cook very thoughtfully had ready there, our visitors from Kuala Kubu were able to get rid of the heat and discomfort of a long railway journey by the time the cavalcade of traps, headed by the "Flying Bengali," had covered the eleven miles of road to Kajang in record time. The old shanty in Kajang which does service as the Club House had been nicely decorated by willing hands, and the first glimpse of the place evidently pleased our visitors.

Play was started about 5.15 p.m., Lindsay kicking off for the home team. It was soon seen that the Kuala Kubu men would have to look out and the spectators had already made up their minds that Kajang was going to win when the ball was sent rapidly down the field and Kuala Kubu scored a goal amidst cries of off-side. Unfortunately the game had started without a referee and for a moment play was brought to a standstill. Kajang gave in, however, in order that the game should not be spoilt, and play was resumed. On neither side was the play particularly brilliant, but with the aid of Clarke and Lindsay, Kajang managed to score a goal in the second half and the result was a drawn game. For Kuala Kubu, Ah Wah shewed good form as did also Dalrymple. For Kajang, W. Cook, who is a member of and always plays for the Kajang Club, Kindersley, Lindsay and Hay were most conspicuous.

The teams were as follows—

Kuala Kubu:—*Goal*, Krall; *Backs*, Bridges and Yap Swee; *Half-backs*, Maynard, Moosden and Ogle; *Forwards*, Ah Wah, Mat Sakim, Dalrymple, Abbas and Klass.

Kajang:—*Goal*, Robson; *Backs*, Davies and Clarke; *Half-backs*, Syed, Doraman and Wang T. Chang; *Forwards*, Cook, Kindersley, Heng Leong, Hay and Lindsay.

In honour of our visitors a public dinner had been organised and at about 8 p.m., between 30 and 40 people sat down to dinner in the Kajang, Court House. Mr. Robson was in the chair, supported by Raja Mahmud and the Captain of the Kuala Kubu team, Mr. Bridges. But Mr. Robson, having unfortunately to leave almost at the commencement of dinner, the chair was taken by Mr. Lindsay, who with all his usual vivacity and *bonhomie*, made a splendid chairman and greatly contributed to a very successful evening. "The Queen" and "The Sultan" were given and then followed numerous other toasts, speeches, songs, etc., Mr. Yap Swee, whose now portly form is so well known to most out-station men, was called upon for a speech, likewise "The Marine," but both pleaded want of oratorical powers. After dinner a couple of billiard matches were arranged when to our chagrin the Kajang colours, which we thought were quite safe in the hands of Messrs. Davies and Cook, had to be lowered to Messrs. Maynard and Yap Swee. A word about the dinner. To prepare a meal for 30 or 40 people requires some trouble; on this occasion Mrs. Lindsay, our local Queen, most kindly consented to help us, by taking entire charge and

superintendence both in preparing the dinner and in laying out the table, the result was evidently appreciated by the hearty reception which greeted Mr. Clarke's speech in which he echoed the thanks both of ourselves and of our visitors.—KAJANGITE.

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ELEPHANTS.

WE two, T. and S., met at L.'s house on the Wednesday evening. Our trackers had been out in the morning and had brought back word that elephants were in the neighbourhood of Reko; so, early on the following morning, while it was still dark, the three of us started in a large "dug-out" down the Langat River. We had been going down stream for some hour or so and daylight had just broken, when we suddenly came upon elephants' tracks on the right bank. The light was still bad, so much so that we had to strike matches to see how recent the tracks were. These, we found, were quite fresh, and judging that the game had not got much start of us we decided to wait a short time till the light was better. The ground for tracking was good, and we found ourselves on a hot scent. We went along at a good pace and all went well till L. and S. got into a bees' nest, causing a considerable amount of deep and reflectful thought. In about an hour we found ourselves quite close to the herd, and we caught glimpses of two of them. Here, however, bad luck met us: between us and the elephants there was a nasty muddy swamp, thigh deep, through which we had to cross. This could not be waded without making some noise, and in attempting it our wallowings were overheard. The elephants trumpeted and made off rapidly. As a matter of fact, we ought to have waited till we were out of earshot, but our eagerness overcame us. We again followed hard on the track and in half an hour once more came up with the herd. The jungle here was thick, and although we got within 30 yards we could only see an occasional trunk.

We moved round a bit, and the elephants turned and came across us at a distance of about 20 yards. S. was in the best position, with T. just behind. The tracker sees a large elephant and whispers, excitedly, "Jantan, Tuan," we had decided to let T. have the first shot, and three balls are put into the beast almost simultaneously by T. and S. We were now in a rather dangerous position, with three elephants running here, there and everywhere, and the smoke of 24 drams of powder forming a cloud in front of us. We could not tell for a certainty if elephant number one were dead, but L., at the instigation of the Malay tracker and regardless of all danger, rushed forward, and brought down a second elephant with his four-bore. All this happened in much less time than it takes to describe, and, as one may imagine, the excitement was intense. We had thus got two elephants by half-past seven.

On our way back we heard another elephant, quite close to us, trumpeting in the jungle, so our tracker went ahead and came back reporting, a female and a "baby."

On the following morning T. and S. started on a further expedition to Labu in search of "rhino," not really knowing how far off the place

lay. We had been going down stream some six hours when one of the Malays called out, "Babi, babi." We at once loaded our rifles and saw something floundering about at the edge of the river. What this something was we did not at first know, as our view was occluded by an overhanging bush. We were both waiting to get a fair shot when a small trunk appeared, and before you could say "knife" the four Malays were after it.

There was now a tremendous scuffle. Four Malays against an eight-months'-old elephant, and, to start with, the former had certainly the worst of it. On to the bank and into the water, and out of the water on to the bank. We two all the time were guarding them with loaded rifles in case the mother should return to the aid of the deafening screams of her child. The baby elephant now swam across stream, and precisely similar tactics took place on the other bank. After about three-quarters of an hour more we at last succeeded in tying a rotan round its body, and by means of this secured it to a tree. We emptied the sampan and now proceeded to hobble the animal. This was more easily said than done, and another half hour was spent in accomplishing it. We now dragged the bellowing animal into the boat and drifted down stream, four of us sitting on it. For the night, we tied it up in a Malay compound, and the amount of sleep we got may well be imagined. The following morning he was comparatively tame, and we tried to keep him in the boat without hobbling him. In the first half-mile he made three more or less successful attempts to get over the side, so we tied his four legs together and brought him up to Reko in safety. From Reko we walked into Kajang, and from there, in the evening, tried to send him to Kuala Lumpur in a bullock cart. What with frightened bullocks and broken rotans and ropes we gave up the attempt at 1 a.m.—*N.B.*—He still remains at Kajang.—*Doc.*

FROM A VERANDAH IN KUALA LUMPUR.

JS it true that nothing is fully appreciated until it is lost or passed out of one's possession? It may be so. The thought came across me the other day when sitting on a verandah that at one time was part of my home, but was my home no longer; yet I could not reproach myself with being formerly wanting in appreciation of the beauty of the view to be had at all hours from there. But the evening was so lovely, the outlook so calm and beautiful, that it seemed to me, who had been guilty of the very thing, that anyone would be an idiot to willingly desert so fair an abode. From there I have noted the break of day—not frequently, I'll admit—and watched the sun heralding its approach by suffusing the sky with glorious, indescribable colours—colours which, before leaving the dull atmosphere of London, I had imagined to belong but to the chromo-lithographs exhibited in Strand shop-windows—the mountains in the far distance towards Pahang would stand out clear-cut with startling distinctness in the early morning light; the lower lands lighting up as the sun rose above the screening hills; and the vapours and cloudiness. Before the

mist came, however, while the air was full of chilly freshness, the effect on one was magical. Yes, there was something wonderfully exhilarating in watching the dawn of a fine, clear, cool morning from this verandah; a kind of being lifted out of oneself. Cares of office work? bah! however great the stress might be, one could cope with double the amount. Family cares? fiddle-deedee! one was a man, and one must act a man's part. And yet, with shame I confess it, because it shews what a very earthy nature must be mine and how incapable of rising to great heights, I have quitted the verandah—after marching up and down, clad in singlet and sarong, inwardly declaiming on the beauties of early morn, rosy, healthy morn—to seek the warmth and comfort of bed and blanket: to rise again a little before eight o'clock, alas! in a totally different frame of mind.

Even amid the glare of midday the view from this verandah was a thing of joy and a marvel: one was always detecting something fresh in the aspect. But the hour with which the verandah will always be most closely associated in my mind is tea-time, when the other man and I used to foregather in the north-east corner and, while drinking tea and gazing on the scene stretched out before us, talk of all things imaginable under the sun. Many and many an evening have we sat there, talking not only of home and those who are there, but discussing "affairs of state;" how many times have we proved, conclusively, to ourselves, what was wrong and what was right in the Government of Selangor—in fact, we often went as far as legislating, theoretically, for the Straits Settlements: but always, be it remembered, with an eye and an occasional remark for the panorama before us. Not that the beauties of the west could be enjoyed from this verandah; no, it was essentially one for an eastern view, its splendours were those of the early morn. If you wanted to gaze on the gorgeousness of the setting sun from this high eminence you had to stroll round the house, from which the hill sloped away on every side. But if you were content to take your ease in a long chair, and watch the different shades of light thrown by the setting sun on the eastern mountains, you would have small cause for grumbling. At times they would be bathed in a flood of crimson light, at others in purple, with all the varying intermediate shades, reminding me, to follow my previous simile, of the mountains depicted in a German oleograph. There was just one drawback, especially noticeable perhaps on those occasions when the colouring had been more than usually vivid—there was no imperceptible fading of evening into night; not even the lingering rays that might be seen if you were looking westward: at one moment the mountains were bathed in the richest of colours, the next, from the contrast, they appeared dark, drear, forbidding. This sudden transition had a saddening effect, caused a melancholy musing, until one was roused to action by the pestiferous mosquito. Then was the time to light a fresh pipe, to have a drink, and lean back and ruminate, as the stars came crowding out in their myriads. To think that it was midday at home, and to wonder what the youngsters were doing at that particular moment, to imagine what it would feel like to be back there oneself; and, when that would be. To picture yourself in the "Zoo," with a

tail of boys, or at Madame Tussaud's, or a pantomime at Drury Lane, or, best of all, to think of lying on the sands at some English watering place watching the little beggars paddling about. My word! it was marvellous the pictures one could conjure up on that verandah.

Then there was another aspect, the verandah after dinner: sometimes with a full moon flooding the scene, sometimes only stars, and sometimes with an ocean of mist covering the whole valley right away from the bungalow over to Lincoln Estate, when, with the lights twinkling in the distance, it looked like a veritable sea, with vessels riding quietly on its surface.

It is wonderful to look back upon the many happy hours I have spent upon that verandah, sometimes alone, more frequently with others; but there have also been times when thoughts came which were not fraught with gladness, for in the same way that the out-look from the verandah was sometimes dull, misty and closed in, so care, perhaps owing to a liver, could not always be taken with both hands, as it were, thrown over the railing, out into space, and lost.

I have wandered away sadly from the purpose with which I set out. On the evening referred to above, I said, to the other man, "Someone should describe this magnificent view." He replied, "Try it." And this is the result, I have nearly arrived at the end of the space allotted me without describing anything. This article ought to be headed "On a Verandah."

I find it is beyond me to tell, with justice to its variety, all that could be seen; to describe how from our favourite corner we looked on the main range, towering above the Ulu Selangor hills on the one hand, and fading away in the direction of Jelebu on the other—high mountains of which, with but a very few exceptions, we could never learn the names, nor could our visitors enlighten us; midway was Ginting Bidai, the site of the Halting Bungalow there nearly always being clear, though clouds frequently gathered either above or below. Or to tell of the lower ranges of hills, extending from the neighbourhood of Rawang to that of Ulu Langat, on the slopes of which could be seen several coffee estates—"The Mount," "Wardieburn," "Hawthornden," "Lincoln," and "Aberscross," each to be distinguished with an ever-increasing difficulty as the coffee grew; the rocks at Batu reminded one of the "Batu Caves," "Kent" and "Uganda" Estates situated near them, and the limestone reef which looks down on "New Amherst" enabled one to picture that estate, in the same way that the rocks at Ulu Klang called to mind "Klang Gates"; these estates could not be seen, only their landmarks, but to make up for this a coffee estate was laid out in the immediate foreground of the bungalow, and the reserved portion of our pioneer coffee estate, "Weld's Hill," was in full view, blotting out from sight the tin-fields of Sungei Puteh. Then there would be the many native clearings on the Ampang hills to note, and the great scar of fresh-cut earth on one of them that told of the Waterworks, and the grass-covered slopes at their feet that in the distance looked like close-cropped meadows, and further up and on to the south the pass over Bukit Blachang that leads to Ulu Langat village. Then it would be neces-

sary to tell of all that could be seen on the lowland stretching out below this verandah: the houses, the mines and the hospitals on the Batu Road and beyond; the Grand Stand at what, I suppose, must now be called the old Racecourse, and the houses on the Ampang Road—all this on one side; and by just turning the head you would look on the Club, the Bank, the Offices and Station of the Railway, with the Petaling Hills as a background; the roofs of the houses in the town crowded together in a mass, with never a chimney among them, and the Court House on its eminence standing high and white above; further on, in the same line, the new Gaol beyond that again the Station and Goods-shed at Pudoh, and the hill at the $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then, coming back, the "mansion of the great" would have to be described—from a back view. It is more than I can do. I must be content to simply bear testimony to the beauty of it all, especially at eventime, when "all the air a solemn stillness holds."

But, after all, there are many, very many, in Kuala Lumpur, whom I have met on this verandah, whom I have heard extol the beauties of this panorama, and who could describe them far better than the writer. To one of these let my failure act as an incentive: and when we meet there again, as meet no doubt we shall, while "Charles" holds sway, that one shall receive my thanks, and possibly will earn those of many who would like to know what, after all, really can be seen "From a Verandah in Kuala Lumpur."

THE SULTANATES OF THE PENINSULA.

(A NATIVE ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN.)

NOW this is the origin of the descent of all the Rajas at Pagar Ruyong. To commence, there was a bamboo stem on the summit of Gunong Ijau (the Green Mountain), and it came to pass that Batin Salengkur Alam descended from the heavens upon the summit of Gunong Ijau, and that he stirred the bamboo with his foot. Now the first time he stirred it, a voice from within the bamboo cried out "Sakit" (You hurt me). The Batin, however, stirred it again, whereupon the voice cried "Pening" (You make me giddy), and on repeating the action for the third time, the voice cried out "Mati aku" (You are killing me). Yet nobody was visible. Therefore the Batin observed, "Assuredly this must be the Princess Lindong Awan" (the Invisible Princess), and forthwith as he spake the Princess issued from the bamboo. And it came to pass that as she issued there descended from the heavens one Matham, together with a Kathi whose name was Abdul Jalil (whence came the name on the seal of Sultan Abdul Jalil, father of Sultan Ali of Singapore). And moreover there came with him four witnesses for the marriage, who also descended from the heavens, so that Raja Matham was forthwith united to the Princess Lindong Awan, and afterwards ascended the throne, and assumed the crown beset with diamonds. First of all Raja Mathamsah ascended the throne, but he trembled all over his body and was unable to endure it; therefore the Princess Lindong

Awan and Batin Salengkur Alam ascended the throne together with him. And Batin Salengkur Alam disappeared and Raja Mathamsah and the Princess Lindong Awan reigned on the throne. Now Raja Mathamsah opened the country of Gunong Ijau (the centre of the earth = pusat negeri), and after the country of Gunong Ijau he opened up the country of Gunong Merapi (the Burning Mountain). And the following became the limits of his kingdom—

Sa'lilit Pulau Percha,
Sa'lembang Tanah Jawa,
Sa'alam Menangkabau,
Tanjong Siam kekas denak.

Which may be translated—

All round the island of Sumatra,
The whole extent of the country of Java,
The universal country of Menangkabau,
As far as the Cape of Siam where the jungle fowl scratch."

And when Gunong Merapi was settled, he proceeded to Gunong Mandi Angin (the Mountain Bathed with the Winds), in the land of Menangkabau.

And from Gunong Mandi Angin he fetched a strip of bark from the sago palm called Ruyong, and stuck it into the ground (di-hentekkan-nia), and named the place Pagar Ruyong. And the Princess Lindong Awan gave birth to four children; and the name of the first was Mentri Lela Maharaja (who founded the family of the Penghulu of Rembau and whose grandson, the Tunku Klang, resides at Langat): and when the second son was born, he was called Mentri Klana Putra, who founded the family of Toh Klana of Semujong;* and the third son was born and named Johan Pahlawan (of the "Tanah Alam" of Johor): and the fourth son was named Toh Maleikur Mentri Akhir Zaman Sultan of Jelebu. Now it was of these four Princes that it was said:—"Darah sa-berombong, niawa sa-buli" (or "Blood from the same vessel, life from the same flask)," inasmuch as they were all born of the same mother, successively, after an interval of 40 days each.

Now each of them was presented with a seal bearing the name of Mathamsah, and were made Penghulus by Raja Mathamsah. Lela Maharaja ruled the land of Rembau, Klana Putra in Semujong, Johan Pahlawan in Tanah Alam, Johor, and Toh Maleikur in Jelebu.

And it came to pass that these four Penghulus became Rajas as follows:—(1) Yam Tuan Sri Menanti is the most ancient; his title was Marhum Berdarah Puteh (the Sovereign with the white blood). (2) The Yam Tuan of Klang was called "Lela Maharaja" because he was independent. (3) Johan Pahlawan Raja of Johor. (4) The Yam Tuan of Jelebu.

Now on the great day of the Fast (Hari Raia Puasa) and the great day of the Hajis (Hari Raia Haji), the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Yam Tuan of Selangor are entitled to a salute of 32 guns, but the Yam Tuan of Jelebu to 16 only, because he is of later creation

* *Semujong*. I follow the ordinary Malay spelling of the name of this State, which there seems no doubt is correct. All Malays say *Semujong* without exception, and it looks remarkably like a specimen of Malay "as she is spoke," probably on the part of the first administrators of that State, which has been followed ever since. Is there any stream in the State bearing the name *Sungei Ujong*?

and because he succeeded to the inheritance of Jelebu through his mother.

Now the Yam Tuan of Selangor (Marhum Janggut) landed at Selangor and asked for land from the Lela Maharaja of Klang, and the Lela Maharaja of Klang presented him with land in Selangor. And at first it was the arrangement that all the revenue from the Ulu should be received by the Tunku of Klang, and the revenue from the seaboard by the Sultan of Selangor, who received his title from the Sultan of Perak. But in course of time Marhum Janggut established himself firmly in the country, and the Lela Maharaja, Tunku Klang, lost his influence; therefore at first an allowance of \$500 was offered to the Tunku Klang by the Sultan of Selangor, but the Tunku Klang refused to accept this, saying that it was his right to share the sovereignty of the Sultan of Selangor equally. Now the representative of the family of the Tunku Klang resides at Langat, and his allowance is \$10 per mensem.*

PAHANG.

Now this is the origin of Pahang. To begin with, about fifty generations ago the Princess Lindong Awan (Veiled in Cloud), at her residence in Pagar Ruyong, gave birth to four sons, each being born at an interval of only 40 days after the other. And the names given to the infants were firstly, Toh Bendahara, and secondly the Bendahara, and thirdly the Orang Kaya Mepah, and fourthly and lastly the Orang Kaya Mardhesa. Now these were the names of the children born to the Princess Lindong Awan, her husband's name being Sultan Mathamsah, and both of them having come down from heaven. Now twelve generations ago the Toh Bendahara Sakudai (a descendant of the Toh Bendahara already mentioned) founded two kampongs, one at Kuala Sungei Kladi and the other at Ulu Pulau Tawar, where was his house overlaid with ivory. Now the reason of his being called Toh Bendahara Pahang was that he was given the title by the Sultan of the Dyaks. For you must know this Toh Bendahara Sakudai went to the country of the Dyaks to beg for a title from the Sultan of the Dyaks, and the Sultan of the Dyaks gave him the title of Toh Bendahara Pahang. Now it is twelve generations since he was given the title of Toh Bendahara Pahang, for although there are some people who say that it was sixteen generations since and others who declare that it was only four, they are but telling lies in this respect!

But the Orang Kaya Mepah and the Orang Kaya Mardhesa and the Bendahara, proceeded to visit the Sultan of the Dyaks, and the Orang Kaya Mardhesa together with the Orang Kaya Mepah remained, but the Toh Bendahara and Bendahara returned to the country of Pahang. And the Bendahara became the representative of the Toh Bendahara in the State of Pahang.

Now this was the Toh Bendahara Pahang who (*i. e.*, whose descendant) was made Sultan by the English Company.

PERAK.

The country of Perak was first settled by Johan Pahlawan of Johor, otherwise known as Sah Johan, whose son was Johan Melegan.

* Even this pittance, I believe, ceased with his death.

KEDAH.

The first settlement in the country of Kedah was Gunong Langkauri, opposite Kuala Perlis; that is the origin of Kedah.

KELANTAN.

The first sovereign in the country of Kelantan was Che Siti Jong Pengilin, and her residence was at Kuala Kelantan, but she was invisible to all but those who were fortunate, inasmuch as she descended from the heavens.

Now the royal insignia of Kelantan consist of a single golden needle, and a cloth named "Chindei Jantan with the Yellow Fringe." And the reason that the Kelantan men wear the cloth called "Chongking" is because their sovereign was a female.

PATANI.

The first sovereign of Patani came from Kelantan, and his name was Tuan Lonik with the Red Mouth. That was the name of the Raja of Patani who came from Kelantan.

And the name of Patani was given to the country by Hang Tuah, who was chasing a white mouse-deer on the shore of Patani when it suddenly disappeared, so that Hang Tuah called the place where it was lost Patani, because that is the way the Patani men pronounce "Pantei ini" (Pantei 'ni).*

JELEBU.

The royal insignia of Jelebu consist firstly of an ivory pendent, and secondly of a pendent made of kayu arang (the tree used for making charcoal), and thirdly of the bone of the monkey called Chika, and fourthly of the bone of a flying fox, because their origin is from the wild tribes of the Hills.—W. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

◆

CRIME.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—In view of the large amount of crime now occurring at Sungei Besi, would not a European Inspector and a small body of Sikhs stationed there effect an improvement? It would seem an excellent opportunity for making a step towards the much-needed increase in the number of European Officers, to which attention was drawn in the Acting Resident's Report. The presence of a European Police Officer in the District would, at any rate, give confidence and backbone to the small staff of Malays now stationed there. The arrest of a gang of some 30 to 40 desperate men, whose hands are in most cases red with murderous assault, is not a light task to set before a handful of Malay police.—I am, etc., X.

* There are several other derivations given—*e.g.*, of S. Ujong (Ujong Temiang); Kelantan (a "Kantau" tree at Kuala Kelantan); Rembau (from Merbau Mengsambau), &c.—but they are without exception so exceedingly far-fetched and impossible that I do not think they are worth inserting. The derivation of Patani is solely of interest from its allusion to Hang Tuah.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. J. P. RODGER, on the 1st inst., visited Pahang, meeting Mr. H. Clifford at Raub, who returned with him to Kuala Lumpur on Sunday last. A visit was paid to Mr. Bibby's mines, where encouraging signs of advance and development are apparent; the tramway for connecting the outlying mines with the crushing battery being in rapid progress.

THE Acting Resident does not, we understand, expect Mrs. and Miss Rodger to arrive in Selangor quite so soon as the "passenger intelligence" would lead one to expect; the announcement of their passages being taken in the *Peshawar*, due in August, would appear to be a mistake. Mrs. and Miss Rodger, who have not been in Selangor since the end of 1891, will probably reach here in October.

MR. HUGH CLIFFORD leaves Kuala Lumpur to-morrow, after a week's stay here, for Pahang, *via* Singapore. He will go home on short leave of absence next month for a well-earned holiday and change.

MR. H. F. BELLAMY has been re-elected Chief Officer of the Selangor Fire Brigade; Messrs. Cormac, Von Donop and W. D. Scott re-appointed Lieutenants; Messrs. Wood, F. Lott, and C. Wilson re-appointed Inspector, Secretary and Treasurer and Engineer, respectively; Messrs. Yzelman, Charter, Brown and Parsons elected on the Committee of Management.

DR. F. G. SCOTT is resigning his appointment of District Surgeon, and leaves Kuala Lumpur on the 22nd inst., to return to England. The Doctor's stay in the East has been a short one, he having arrived here in July last year; during that time he has become very popular both as a medical man and as a sportsman, and will, in the matter of friends, go away much richer than he came.

MR. W. G. MAXWELL, of the Perak Service, is to act as Collector and Magistrate, Kuantan, Pahang, during Mr. Owen's absence on leave. He came through from Perak *via* Kuala Kubu, where he has several friends, who entertained him at a farewell dinner there. He left Kuala Lumpur for Pahang, *via* Singapore, on the 8th instant.

DURING the past week Mr. J. B. M. Leech, formerly of the Perak Service, now mining in Pahang, and Mr. C. E. St. G. Caulfeild, of Pulau Obin, have been staying in Kuala Lumpur.

To prevent the spread of cholera in the Northern Settlement, all vessels leaving Singapore with deck passengers for Penang exceeding 20 in number will be put in quarantine on arriving at Penang.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY IRVINE met with a nasty accident last week, their carriage turning over while rounding the corner near the site of the old Church. They were both badly cut and bruised, and confined to the house for some days; but are to be congratulated on the accident not having had a more serious ending.

MR. BERRINGTON did not promise a prize for a Tennis Tournament, as stated in our last issue: the prize that was offered by him was for another Billiard Handicap.

MATRIMONY is in the air: two of our Selangor officials are away at present to tie the nuptial knot—Mr. F. Fox, the Acting Chinese Secretary, in Penang, and Mr. C. R. Cormac, of the P. and T. Department, in Singapore. All happiness and best wishes.

"W. S." WRITES anent the article on the Sultanates of the Peninsula, two corrections should be made—(1) for "Tunku" (Klang) "Toh Unku" should be read; (2) "Daik" should be substituted for "Dyak" (*passim*).

WE understand that Part II., Letter "B," of Clifford and Swettenham's "Dictionary of the Malay Language (Malay-English)," will be published about the middle of next month. Part II. makes just double the amount that the first part did, that is, 200 pages.

A MEETING will be held, in the Government Secretary's Office, Kuala Lumpur, at 12.45 to-morrow (the 10th), in connection with the recent order regarding rates of pension. All Officers in the Selangor Public Service holding pensionable offices affected by the order in question are invited to attend.

THE following reference to the death of Mr. E. A. Wise, who was killed in the attack on the stockade at Jeram Ampai, on the 29th of June, 1894, occurs in the Pahang Annual Report: "By the sad and untimely death of this officer the Pahang Government sustained a loss the severity of which it is difficult to exaggerate. Mr. Wise possessed, to a degree by no means common among Europeans, a

natural and peculiar aptitude for native work. During the last five years of his life, years that were spent without once quitting Pahang, he had acquired an intimate knowledge of the country, the people, and the dialect of the State, which, when coupled with his undoubted ability and his unswerving devotion to duty, rendered him an ideal officer for the charge of a difficult Malay District, such as Ulu Pahang. His firmness, his tact, and his great personal charm inspired feelings of respect and attachment in men of all classes and races with whom he came into contact, and while the Government has been deprived by his death of the services of a most valuable officer, his many personal friends, both among the native and European communities, have suffered an even heavier loss."

THE regular monthly meeting of the Museum Committee was held on the 23rd ultimo, Mr. A. S. Baxendale (Chairman), Mr. L. B. Von Donop (Secretary), Captain Syers, Mr. A. R. Venning, Mr. C. E. F. Sanderson and Mr. J. Russell being present. The Chairman placed before the meeting the draft estimate of expenditure for 1896, which included provision for a qualified Curator. Resolved that the draft be forwarded to Government for approval. The Committee acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following: From Mr. Skeat—Samples of pepper, of fruit (buah kembang semangkok), of wood (kayu bulang-baling), skeleton of a short-tailed monkey (brok), and a specimen of a Malay offering (anchak); Mr. Robson—samples of tin ore; Mr. D. Macreath—snakes' eggs; Mrs. Charter—a very rare specimen of a flying squirrel; Mr. Hurth, Enterprise and Glenmarie Estates—samples of parchment coffee and black and white pepper; Mr. Stephenson, Beverlac Estate—samples of white pepper.

Visitors during June...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219
Previously	...	...	...	...	...	6,591
Total						7,880

An increase of 2,848 visitors over those during the same period of 1894.

THE Band played outside the Selangor Club on Wednesday last, after dinner; it was a fine moonlight night, but there was not a very large attendance. There was some dancing upstairs, and some singing downstairs; and those who were there apparently had fair amusement. The moonlight Band would be more of a success, possibly, if it were a settled thing for each month; at present two or three months often elapse between these performances, and when they do occur the notice given is usually short.

THE sale of periodicals at the Selangor Club, referred to in our last issue, and postponed till the 30th ultimo, resulted very successfully for the Club; the papers for the ensuing six months realising \$56.49, and the old papers (very incomplete and extending over a period of two or three years) bringing in \$67.56, total \$124.05. The billiard-table formerly standing near the porch end of the building having been sold, the vacant space has been utilised as a reading room; an arrangement that seems fairly satisfactory. It is now just a question whether it is worth while lighting up the topside room every night.

THE next sale of Forest Land at Klang will be held at the District Office there, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday the 26th instant. There are nine lots (one of which, however, is in the Kuala Langat District) of areas ranging from 317 to 321 acres each, excepting one lot, which is 393 acres. The notice of sale, with conditions and coloured plan, was issued in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, on the 31st ultimo. Further particulars may be obtained at the Government Secretary's Office, Kuala Lumpur, or at the District Office, Klang.

After the Government Sale, Mr. Harper, will put up to auction two blocks of land, each of 320 acres, numbered 32 and 33, respectively.

WITH reference to a letter headed "Crime," which appeared in our last issue, it has been brought to our notice that the suggestion contained in it—regarding the presence there of a European Officer of Police and some Sikhs—was one of the first things that occupied the attention of Captain Syers on his return from leave in February last, and that the necessary buildings are to be constructed. Apropos of Sungei Besi, we hear that the hospital building is now in use.

THE notice we gave in the *Journal* some time ago about the proposed Hotel Company, does not seem to have got beyond the prospectus stage, notwithstanding the reference to the mountains of Pahang and Jelebu. We are sorry for this, as a first-class hotel would certainly add to the attractions of the place. For this we must wait, however, we suppose, until some of those wonderful rumours about Kuala Lumpur being the future capital of the Native States, the seat of Government, etc., have become realities.

WE understand that, owing to the alteration of site for the proposed refuse destructor, it will not be necessary to move the Pavilion belonging to the Golf Club from its present position at the foot of the Petaling Hills. The destructor will be erected in the same locality, but further along in the direction of Sultan Street Station.

ACCORDING to some recently published minutes of the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board, the contractor for lighting town-streets is feeling the great rise in the price of kerosine oil to be a hardship. A contract is a contract, of course, and to allow an advance would be to establish a doubtful precedent. But, considering the most unlooked-for increase in the price of oil, couldn't some alleviation be granted to the contractor's pocket by giving him a few off-nights, just before and after full moon, until the end of the year. This suggestion is not at all original, it is, or used to be, done in some districts in England.

RODGER STREET, notwithstanding its present extinction as a vehicular thoroughfare owing to the railway running across it, is shewing, we are glad to see, some signs of life, inasmuch as some shop-houses have been erected near the back premises of the High Street Hindu Temple. Owners of property, both in this street and in Sultan Street, must have felt very sick when the Pudooh Extension of the S.G.R. turned what looked like promising sites for buildings into *culs-de-sac*. The only way for them to remedy this is by following the example of the enterprising owner of some land in Rodger Street, and erecting houses on all the vacant spaces: that being done, the streets will have to be opened again by means of level crossings.

THE advertisement of one of our local engineering firms as ship-builders is no idle boast, they having recently launched from their yard at Tanjong Rhu a steel steamer of 340 tons, and are now laying the keel of one of 1,000 tons, which is to be 195 ft. long, 29 ft. beam, and 16 ft. depth, with a speed of $11\frac{1}{2}$ knots. Should we want another *Esmeralda*, it will not be necessary to go so far as Hongkong to have it built. The *Enid* was also built by Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., and a launch to take the place of the old *Abdul Samad* is now being built by the same firm.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Eye Witness," sends us an account of how, seated in the train at Sultan Street bound for Sungei Besi, a Chinaman dashed on to the platform at the last moment, without waiting to get a ticket, and endeavoured to enter a carriage wherein were several of his acquaintances, who were yelling to him, presumably, to be quick. The officials very properly, however, would not have this, and a case of pull devil pull baker resulted in the would-be traveller being left behind; or, at any rate, not being allowed to enter the carriage. Now comes the amusing—or, we ought to say, astounding—part. When the train steamed into Pudooh Station who should be on the platform, waving aloft a ticket, but the identical Chinaman who had been too late to get his ticket at Sultan Street. The triumph of the man, the delight of his friends, and the amazement of the guard may be imagined. The Chinaman must be a second Deerfoot to be able in this way to outstrip a train belonging to the S.G.R.

ELEPHANTS have lately been doing a great deal of damage on the Sungei Lui Road, knocking down cooly lines, wrecking permanent

roadside stables, and goodness knows what else. The other day, Mr. Spooner being in the neighbourhood, the contractor for the road there came with a pitiful tale of how his formation work was utterly spoiled and his stacked metal scattered and wasted by these gentle creatures. Mr. Spooner tracked the herd up at once, and came upon literally a crowd of them—he counted a baker's dozen of all sizes—and brought down two. He says the din and excitement for a few moments were something too awful. This makes five elephants Mr. Spooner has bagged in Selangor.

OWING to the trouble and delay occasionally caused to in-coming steamers at the Kaula, by out-going steamers at Klang blowing their whistle and yet deferring departure until beyond the time allowed, it has been found necessary to issue the following amended Port Rule:—“Every vessel intending to leave any port shall fly the Blue Peter for at least six hours of daylight previous to moving from her moorings or weighing anchor, and every steamer preparing to leave her berth or anchorage shall blow a long blast on a steam whistle fifteen minutes previous to moving. If a steamer blows her whistle announcing that she wishes to leave in fifteen minutes, and fails to leave at the end of that time, or in the case of Klang, within fifteen minutes after the signal ball is lowered for her, she shall forfeit her turn and give way to another steamer.”

“WE give to the miner what is often fine land covered with magnificent forest, and when he has destroyed the timber he turns the soil upside down and after a few years abandons it, leaving huge stretches of country a sightless waste of water-holes. Whilst the operations last Government secures a large revenue, and, as I have already explained, that revenue has been very usefully employed. The case of the planter is the exact reverse. He converts the jungle into produce-yielding fields, he *settles* on the soil, it is to his interest to foster to the utmost a property which will only give him a fair return after the investment of capital and years of toil. His object is to keep the land in cultivation, and when one product fails (as coffee failed in Ceylon) he immediately turns his energies to the introduction of another. Here also there is a permanent revenue to be gained from the export duty on produce, and it wants no great effort of imagination to see a day when the duty on agricultural exports may exceed that on minerals. The returns in the latter case are much more rapid; but to make it easy to mine successfully and difficult to plant with profit may be good shop-keeping, but seems indifferent administration. I feel very strongly that the Government cannot pursue a wiser policy than the encouragement of the planter.”—*Mr. F. A. Swettenham, “Perak Annual Report, 1895.”*

MR. R. M. LITTLE, Resident, West Coast, B.N.B., in his Annual Report on Province Alcock, writes: “During a recent visit to Selangor I ascertained that the general feeling throughout the country was

that Liberian coffee should be planted on the flat ground in preference to hill slopes. Even lalang-covered flats have been utilised by clearing 4 ft. in diameter spaces in the grass for seedlings, planted 10 ft. apart. But in the flats in Taritipan and Byte Estates the coffee is weak and puny, and the authorities appear to disagree with the Selangor planters in this respect. As the flats are at the foot of ridges or, in some cases, hills, perhaps want of drainage tends to weaken the flat theory. I imagine, however, if the flats were greater in extent and somewhat remote from the heavy wash of hills, the roots would have better play."

THE Report on the Straits Settlements for the year 1894, published as a Supplement to the *S. S. Government Gazette* of the 26th ultimo, commences as follows: "For the first time for several years the revenue of the Colony exceeded the expenditure in the year under review. This result was due in part to increased rates of fees charged in various departments, but principally to the rigid economy which was exercised in all branches of expenditure. A Retrenchment Committee sat in the beginning of the year, and recommended a large number of economies, many of which were carried out during the year." The revenue for 1894 amounted to \$3,904,774; expenditure to \$3,714,620. Another reference to retrenchment appears in para. 16 of His Excellency's despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies *re* the Military Contribution (dated 29th December, 1894): "Your Lordship will, I think, admit that I have applied retrenchment with no sparing hand, and although I do not wish to anticipate the effect of the reductions I have made, I fear that, under some heads of the service, it will be necessary in order to maintain efficiency to increase the votes."

A CRICKET MATCH was commenced on Saturday, 27th July, and concluded on the following Saturday, between the Lake Club (the probable XI. for Sungei Ujong) and The Rest (12 a side). The former won the toss and kept possession of the wickets from 2 till 5.15. This result was mainly due to a fine stand by Glassford and Bellamy. The latter retired when he had made 54 in his best form, but Glassford completed his century, which he made in his usual masterly style; we congratulate this batsman on his success, the more so as it was made against good bowling, Neubronner especially keeping well on the wicket through the innings. The cricket while these two batsmen were in was the best that has been seen on the ground for a long time, the fielding being, on the whole, very good for so long an innings.

"The Rest" lost two wickets before stumps were drawn, and continuing the match on the following Saturday, the others made a poor show against the bowling of Paxon and Bellamy, Tisbury and O. Labrooy alone shewing any defence. They were all out for 93, and following on were disposed of a second time for even less, Hubback this time getting most of the wickets, during the day securing 6 wickets for 18 runs. "The Rest" retired, defeated by an innings and 80 runs. The match was, however, played with a refreshing enthusiasm which

number of rules were agreed to and referred to the second annual meeting, in September, for confirmation. There being no other business, the meeting adjourned."

"The annual general meeting of the Lake Club was held in the Reading Room of the Club at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 27th July, Mr. E. M. Alexander in the chair, the meeting was fairly attended, some 35 members being present, and the business to be transacted of some importance, the principal items on the agenda being:—1. The presentation of the accounts and balance sheet for the year. 2. Various alterations in rules. 3. The discussion of plans for the alteration and addition to the Club building. 4. The election of a President and Committee for the following year. The accounts, which owing to some difficulty had not been properly audited, were duly read and commented on by the President, who complimented the club on the very satisfactory position of its affairs; they were after little or no discussion passed unanimously. The alterations to rules, which had been set forth in the notice circulated among members before the meeting, had presumably been read by all present, but I fear were understood by few. It seems that beyond an alteration of the wording of one or two rules, the change proposed consisted only of a rearrangement of numbering; this was carefully and laboriously explained in detail by the President in his most persuasive and popular style, but in spite of his well-meant efforts it was difficult to understand what was aimed at by the Committee. On being assured that nothing of importance to the members of the Club was involved, however, the proposed alterations were carried unanimously. Mr. A. R. Venning then rose and in a few well-chosen words proposed that the Club building should be extended, and a certain sum voted for this work, he said that the Club was in an excellent position at present to carry out these much-needed improvements. This proposition was seconded by Captain Syers, but before it could be put to the vote the Committee were quite taken aback by one of the members actually asking to see the plan of the proposed alterations on which the calculation of the sum required was based. The plan having been circulated, Dr. Travers rose and proposed as an amendment that before being asked to vote for or against the proposed alterations and additions that the members should have an opportunity of seeing it, and, as is customary in any Club, that the plan of proposed additions should be posted in the Club for a week, with a notice calling attention to it. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Highet. On being put to the meeting the amendment was lost, 15 members voting for it and 16 against it, the majority including all the members of Committee. Before the original motion was put some discussion ensued, during which it transpired that the plan put on the table by the Committee was subject to some extensive alterations, and presumably improvements, concerning which members had been kept completely in the dark, and which were not quite understood by the Committee. A guarantee having been given that this lame duck of a plan was withdrawn, the original motion, consisting of the vote of \$2,300 for additions

to Club buildings was carried unanimously. Considering that the very necessary extension of the Club building has on several occasions during the last three years been on the point of being effected, but has invariably owing to some financial or other difficulty been postponed, the Committee exhibited something like carelessness and neglect in bringing the subject before a general meeting in such a slipshod manner. A question from Mr. Carey, as to who was responsible for the way in which the matter had been presented, met with no reply. The members, however, justified the reliance of the Committee on their want of intelligence and childlike faith, by re-electing man for man the same gentlemen who had served them so well during the past year; the last of their well-meant efforts having been the preparation of the agenda before them. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting, which was quite unique in its way, terminated."

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CRICKET.

SELANGOR LAKE CLUB *v.* SUNGEI UJONG.

WHEN our Captain, Paxon, received a challenge from Mr. Bathurst, Sungei Ujong, to take a team over there on Monday, 5th August, we were only too willing to accept, remembering as we do the very pleasant times we have spent there on former occasions.

We got six of the team that played against Perak in June to go, but there was some difficulty in getting men to fill up the last few places—another sign that Selangor cricket is confined to a very few. We managed, however, to play 12 men a side, and, as the score shews, our recruits did well. Sungei Ujong were strongly represented, Messrs. Grant and Koelle, Singapore, being included in their team.

During Sunday night rain fell heavily and at starting the wicket was very slow, but it improved as the day went on.

The Lake Club having won the toss elected to bat, and sent in Glassford and Hubback to face the attack of Petherbridge and Koelle. The bowling was very straight and the scoring was slow to start with, both men being content with keeping their wickets up. Hubback seemed well set when, in trying to place a ball to leg, he got in front and was given out lbw, the score being 11 and his share 5. From what we have seen of this gentleman's cricket we are certain he will prove a great acquisition to the Selangor Eleven, and we are to be congratulated that at last we have got a new man who knows the game. Bellamy, who all through the trip was feeling very seedy, did not bat in his late form and was out without scoring, caught by Caldicott off Petherbridge. Two wickets, and such good ones, for 13 runs was not at all cheering, and it was a relief to see our Captain partner Glassford so well. The slowness of the ground seemed to trouble Paxon to start with, but when he got over this he batted well. Numerous bowling changes were tried—Dunman, Caldicott, Duder and Grant having a turn—but all were of no avail until the score had reached 85, when Paxon was

unfortunately bowled off his pads for 18. During the partnership Glassford completed his 50 amidst cheering, and on being joined by Highet played as carefully as ever. The new comer got one or two of his favourites to start with, which he smacked prettily and looked like making a big score, when he hit a full pitch from Grant, who was bowling vice Koelle, on to his foot and the ball bounded on to the wicket. Our misfortunes at this stage of the game did not stop here, for Stonor, who succeeded, also was bowled off his pads and Dougal cut a wide ball on to his wicket, making five wickets down for 126. Dunman, who had substituted Petherbridge, was responsible for both these wickets. With W. D. Scott on another good stand was made, and C. Glassford got his century amidst great enthusiasm. Scott kept his wicket up well and the score stood at 178 when "W. D." walked out of the crease to beat down the turf and was promptly stumped by the wicket keeper. Trotter succeeded and commenced by hitting a ball to leg for 3, Glassford then had another 3 and in the next over he was given out lbw, for the fine score of 116. The decision, I think, was a doubtful one, and it is a pity he didn't carry his bat. His innings was a magnificent display, and following on the century he made for the Lake Club *v.* Selangor Club shews what fine form he is in at present. He gave a chance to cover-point when he had scored 57, but bar this blemish his innings was perfect. Day followed but soon lost Trotter, who was caught at wicket. G. Cumming filled the vacancy and at tiffin time he and Day were together, the score being 189 for nine wickets. On resuming play Day was caught at point, and with Maxwell in everyone was anxious to see the second century go up. G. Cumming hit about and Maxwell did what was required of him, and the 200 was hung up. With other 5 runs added Maxwell was caught, leaving G. Cumming not out with a well-played-for 12. It is to be hoped that these last two gentlemen will be seen on the field more frequently.

The Sungei Ujong fielding all through was excellent; Dunman and Koelle came out best in the bowling, and considering that the former was seedy and had had little practice lately, his performance is all the more to be commended.

Sungei Ujong started with Dunman and Petherbridge to the bowling of Dougal and Hubback. In the second over Dougal caught and bowled Petherbridge off a weak stroke, the score then being 3. Duder, who succeeded, began to hit out much too soon and paid the penalty, being very brilliantly held by Day at cover-point, 2 for 18. Grant, who came next, was bowled first ball and Caldicott, through anxiety to get runs, foolishly ran himself out without scoring. Koelle, Wickwar and Brett all fell to Dougal's bowling in rapid succession, and when Desborough joined Dunman the score stood at seven wickets for 32. Dunman had been shewing his side a good example in the way of patience, and with Desborough in the first stand of the innings was made. Bellamy relieved Hubback, and two overs later Dougal was replaced by Paxon with the score at 71. Desborough, who had hit hard for 22, was beaten by a good ball from Paxon, and with the total

unaltered Bathurst, who had filled the vacancy, was beautifully caught by G. Cumming. With Estrop in Dunman was well caught in the slips by Dougal off Hubback, who an over before had resumed bowling in place of Bellamy. Dunman's innings was a really excellent display. He did not give a chance, and saw nine men out during his stay at the wickets. Douglas was whipper-in, but ran himself out after making 1. The innings closed for 75; and, being 130 runs behind, Sungei Ujong had to follow on.

The fielding of Selangor was all that could be wished, and where all did so well it might be invidious to single out any member for special praise, but I cannot help referring again to the brilliant catches by Day and Cumming and to the very excellent wicket-keeping by Hight. I think this latter gentleman has kept too long out of this position, and I hope we shall see him there more frequently in the future. Dougal carried off the honours in bowling with 5 for 25.

The Sungei Ujong Captain apparently did not think his team would be put out again during the time left for play, and the order of going in was reversed to a great extent, Dunman and Petherbridge going in 9th and 10th. The side fared worse than in the first innings and were all got rid off for 60. Paxon with four wickets for 23 and Hubback with three for 3 runs were mainly responsible for the small score. They bowled in irresistible form. The fielding was faultless, but I think another catch made by Day in this innings is worthy of special mention. We have often heard how a well-known member of the Selangor community was caught out at Lord's after having made a huge score, but if he had seen Day catch Duder on the bank at Seremban he must have been forced to admit that the catch at the Pavilion rails at Lord's was nothing to it. The catch is the best, I am sure, that will be seen here for many a day.

The result reads as a win for The Lake Club by an innings and 70; a thing that was never anticipated and was brought about by the excellent bowling of Paxon, Dougal and Hubback backed up by A 1 fielding—and, of course, too, the splendid innings by C. Glassford did more almost than anything towards the victory. The match all through was a very enjoyable one, and I must offer my congratulations to the Selangor Captain for at last being able to discover such a well qualified umpire.—[Account of concert, etc., in next issue.]—

The following are the scores:—

LAKE CLUB.		
Glassford lbw b Koelle	...	116
Hubback lbw b Koelle	...	5
Bellamy c Caldicott b Petherbridge	...	0
Paxon b Koelle	...	18
Hight b Grant	...	10
Stonor b Dunman	...	0
Dougal b Dunman	...	6
W. D. Scott st Estrop b Koelle	...	12
Trotter c Estrop b Dunman	...	3
Day c Petherbridge b Koelle	...	2
Cumming not out	...	12
Maxwell c Koelle b Dunman	...	5
Extras	...	16

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	overs.	mds.	runs.	wkts.
Petherbridge	21	6	45	1
Koelle	28	6	32	5
Caldicott	3	—	12	—
Duder	7	—	33	—
Dunman	12	2	27	4
Grant	9	1	19	1

SUNGEI UJONG.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Petherbridge c & b Dougal	9	b Hubback	0
Dunman c Dougal b Hubback	41	c Hight b Hubback	11
Duder c Day b Hubback	7	c Day b Stonor	13
Grant b Dougal	9	b Paxon	11
Caldicott run out	9	run out	4
Koelle lbw b Dougal	2	c & b Paxon	2
Wickwar c & b Dougal	1	c Hubback b Paxon	1
Brett b Dougal	0	not out	8
Desborough b Paxon	22	run out	4
Bathurst c Cumming b Paxon	0	b Hubback	0
Estrop not out	0	c Stonor b Paxon	1
Douglas run out	1	st Glassford b Stonor	1
Extras	1	Extras	4
	75		60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	overs.	mds.	runs.	wkts.		overs.	mds.	runs.	wkts.
Dougal	12	2	25	5	Stonor	14	3	27	2
Hubback	14	4	23	2	Paxon	13	3	23	4
Bellamy	3	1	8	—	Dougal	6	4	3	—
Paxon	5	1	17	2	Hubback	6	2	3	3



SELANGOR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

MINUTES of a general meeting held at the Selangor Club on Saturday, 27th July, 1895. Present: Mr. E. V. Carey (Chairman), Mr. Tom Gibson (Hon. Sec.), Messrs. C. Meikle and E. B. Skinner (Committee Members), and Messrs. Hurth, C. G. Glassford, R. C. Meikle, B. Nissen and H. C. Rendle.

1. The notice calling the meeting having been taken as read, the minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed.
2. Messrs. H. C. Rendle, H. M. Darby and J. Tait were elected members of the Association.
3. Read letters from Government Secretary: *re*
 - (i.) Mr. Lake's resolution of 27th April, intimating that no arrangements for the construction of the proposed railway extension to Pahang have been made.
 - (ii.) Closing market prices of coffee, which would be obtained from Mr. Lyall, Broker, Singapore, as suggested by the Association.
4. Read letter from Chief Magistrate *re* Regulation IV., 1892. After some discussion it was decided to take no further steps in the matter of written contracts until the exact wording of the new Labour Code is known.
5. Read letter from Chairman, Labour Code Committee, asking the Association to send a representative to meet the Committee on 8th

Mr. C. Meikle attended said meeting as representative of the Association.

6. Read letter from Mr. G. L. Young asking for certain information *re* coolies' pay, etc., in Selangor.

Mr. Carey informed the meeting that he had given Mr. Young the required information when he met him in Madras, and after some discussion it was resolved:

"That the Hon. Secretary ascertain from Mr. Young what his commission would be for distributing advertisements through the labour districts and causing notices to be prominently placarded at Post Offices and other public places resorted to by natives."

7. Read letters from Hon. Secretary, Sungei Ujong Planters' Association and Mr. Bailey, of Johore, *re* proposed meeting at Kuala Lumpur of representatives from Johore, Sungei Ujong and Perak with regard to the proposed formation of a Central Association. As no further communication had been received from Perak it was resolved:

"That the Hon. Secretary again write to the Perak Association asking if any further steps have been taken in the matter."

8. Proposed by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Gibson:

"That the Hon. Secretary be requested to ascertain from the Government whether the following rules—

(a) All recruiters arriving in India with a letter from the Indian Immigration Agent, and those appointed by the agents of the Planters there, shall take out licenses in India;

(b) No agent or recruiter shall receive any commission on coolies not entered in the list of Indentured coolies (Form A)—
in Circular dated Penang, 8th November, 1887, and distributed amongst the Planters of the Straits Settlements and Native States, are still in force; and if so that the hardship of Planters not being able to recruit free coolies in India through paid commission agents, be brought to the notice of the Government; and that the Government be asked to make exception in the case of mercantile firms of standing and other recruiting agents of accepted respectability."

Mr. Carey read a report of his visit to Southern India, fully and clearly explaining the necessity of the above resolution, which on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

9. A vote of thanks to Mr. Carey for his report was proposed and carried unanimously.

10. Resolved that the Hon. Secretary take steps to have the report printed and distributed to members of the Association.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair at 12.30 p.m.

MALAY CUSTOMS IN SOUTHERN SELANGOR.

VI.—DEMON-WORSHIP: THE "LANCHANG."

MANY of us have read of the love test of the dark-eyed Indian maiden who sets afloat at nightfall on the wide waters of the "sacred" Ganges a tiny lamp, from whose precarious flame she draws varying omens as to the future of her own absorbing passion.

From such romantic origin, it would seem, must have sprung the lamp-bearing raft or boat upon which the Malay medicine-man invites the evil spirits who are troubling a sick person to be seated, in order that the frail craft may bear them to regions beyond. Whatever may have been its origin, however, the "Lanchang" was formerly one of the most popular and well-known items of the medicine-man's programme, and tradition has it that a Malay lady of high position in the State (the Tunku Chi'), had one of great size and perfection towed down the Klang River, by the s. r. *Abdul Samad*, in days of yore.

The Lanchang generally takes the form of a boat filled with offerings to the spirits. They are now, I am told, generally constructed without masts, but formerly two masts were used, and the little craft was furnished moreover with a *dandan*, both at bow and stern. They are now, however, made in accordance with no fixed pattern, and even models of steamers have been similarly used; Messrs. Clifford and Swettenham call them "rafts," but I have never seen or heard in Selangor of any made in that shape, although it is quite possible that they should be made so in Pahang. Money, again, no longer always forms part of the offerings with which the boat is loaded; although it should undoubtedly do so, according to the older usage. This money had a special name (*batu-batu lanchang*; i.e., "lanchang stones,")* and in Java, I believe, where the custom is still continued, it consists of two (or three?) cents of the current coinage. In Kedah, three "kendri" (or *keneri*; one *kendri* amounting to three cents), the equivalent of nine cents of our coinage, are said to have constituted the "stones" of the Lanchang; in Perak three "wang" were (it is said) similarly used, and in Selangor three "duits."

The ceremony takes place as follows:—

The Lanchang is loaded with offerings to the spirits, which are similar to those placed on the tray called "Anchak" and consist of—

- (1) the flesh of a white fowl (cooked and raw.)
- (2) the flesh of a black fowl (cooked and raw.)
- (3) cooked
- (4) half-cooked } portions of *pulut*.
- (5) A portion of *bertih* (parched rice.)

I may add that according to my informant, the above five† kinds of food are considered all that it is necessary to offer to the spirits, unless, as sometimes happens, the Lanchang is launched in payment of a vow, when the offerings are only limited by the conditions mentioned in the vow, and the Lanchang may then contain offerings of the highest value. In some places, however, the variety of food offerings is, I believe, much greater. When the Lanchang is loaded, three tapers are lighted, one at each end and one in the centre, and the medicine-

*A similar use of the word "batu" to signify a coin is found in the "batu buyong" of the Perak "bomo."

† These five offerings beyond doubt represent the five daily offerings which (we read) the head (*srihastha*) of every Indian family has to make.

man takes the craft in both hands, and gives it a rotatory movement several times towards the left, as in using a sieve. He then burns incense in the traditionary manner and raises his voice to a high pitch while he repeats the following spell:—

O Datoh yang di-Ulu Ayer,
 Datoh yang di-Hilir Ayer,
 Datoh yang di-Darat,
 Datoh yang di-Baru,
 Ber-kampung-lah orang yang mem-egang bukit bukau,
 Yang mem-egang gaung guntong,
 Yang mem-egang rimba raia,
 Yang mem-egang suak sungei,
 Mari-lah naik Lanchang ini ber-kampung ramei-ramei,
 Boleh di-bawa ayer hilir,
 Di-bawa angin lalu,
 Di-bawa tanah merkah,
 Pergi-lah angkau ka-laut ta' ber-ombak,
 Padang ta' ber-rumput,
 Jangan-lah angkau ber-balik-balik ka-mari ;
 [Tanah sa-kepal di-gunong-kan,
 Ambun sa-titek di-laut-kan,
 Kalau ka-laut jadi apong,
 Kalau ka-darat jadi soloh],
 Jikalau angkau berbalik kamari,
 Angkau di-makan sumpah,
 Ka-laut ta' dapat minum,
 Ka-darat ta' dapat makan,
 Menangkob melintang bumi,
 Dengan berkat la-illah d. s. b.

Which may be translated as follows:—

Ho, elders of the Upper Reaches,
 Elders of the Lower Reaches,
 Elders of the Dry Land,
 Elders of the Plain,
 Gather ye together, Lords of Hill and Dale,
 Lords of Cavern and Swampy Hollow,
 Lords of the deep Forest,
 Lords of River and Channel, Channel and River,
 Come hither and ascend this Lanchang in your multitudes,
 Depart with the ebbing stream,
 Depart with the passing breeze,
 Depart in the yawning earth,
 Depart to the ocean which has no waves,
 And the plain where no green thing grows,
 And never return hitherward.
 [The clod of earth becomes a mountain ;
 The drop of dew becomes a sea ;
 If ye go sea-ward, ye shall be Flotsam ;
 If ye be borne landward, ye shall be a Torch.]
 If ye return hitherward,
 Ye shall be smitten with the curse,
 At sea ye shall get no drink,
 Ashore ye shall get no food,
 But gape in vain about the Earth,
 By the grace of Allah, etc.

The ceremony ends with the launching of the frail craft, after which those who are present return to their homes.—W. S.

NOTES AND NEWS.

QUITE an exodus is taking place: Mr. French left on Tuesday, and Dr. and Mrs. Scott and Mr. A. S. Baxendale yesterday, for Singapore, whence they go by the N.D.L. *Preussen* to England. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay also are leaving for Bangkok, at the end of the month, Mr. Lindsay having taken up an appointment there. On the other hand, Mr. H. Hüttenbach will be with us again early in September.

WE have received an addition to the ranks of European coffee planters in Mr. Spencer St. George Carey and Mr. W. Greig, who have arrived from Ceylon to take up land in Selangor. Both gentlemen are at present staying with Mr. E. V. Carey, at New Amherst.

KUALA LUMPUR folk must be careful just now in a matter of identity: there are two Dromios about. A well-known Selangor official has his brother here on a visit. Already one or two amusing mistakes are said to have occurred, but here is one we can vouch for. Someone, who has been in the State almost as long as the official, and ought therefore to be sure of his man, met the visitor outside his office, entered into conversation, invited him (the visitor) inside to look at something, and it wasn't till a few days afterwards that he discovered he had been talking to the wrong man—it is a mercy no State secrets were given away.

“Methinks, you are my glass, and not my brother:
I see, by you, I am a sweet-faced youth.”

MR. J. S. H. FRENCH, the Assistant Treasurer, left Kuala Lumpur last Tuesday for Singapore, on his way home on long leave. A large number of friends met him at dinner at the Mess House on Monday night, and a crowd assembled at the Railway Station to see him off. Mr. French, who was one of the most prominent and popular figures in Kuala Lumpur society, first came to Selangor in 1885. He was for some time connected with the Rawang Mines Company, of which Mr. John Muir was Manager; upon the failure of that Company he acted as Secretary to the British Resident, Selangor, and in 1890 was

appointed to his present post of Assistant Treasurer. His health for some time past has been far from good, and he leaves on medical certificate; carrying with him the best wishes of his many friends for a speedy restoration to health and a pleasant holiday. This will be his first visit home since he came out to the East seventeen years ago.

MR. SOL, to whom we were indebted for the interesting article on Selangor published in the *Journal* lately, is expected to visit Selangor again very shortly; and will most probably bring Mrs. Sol with him.

KLANG, on Saturday last, was "quite full," on the occasion of a dance, given by some of the residents there, at the quarters of the District Officer. A large number of visitors from Kuala Lumpur were present, and the Selangor Band was in attendance.

THE members of the Selangor Fire Brigade, on Saturday, the 10th instant, met together at the Rest House, at 8 p.m., for quite a new sort of drill, and one that was not confined to the members of the Brigade—a company of close upon sixty sitting down to a most excellent dinner served by Mr. Ketschker. Chief Officer Bellamy was in the chair, supported by Lieut. L. B. Von Donop and Hon. Surgeon Hertz as Vice-chairmen and by Messrs. Dougal and Alexander as representing the visitors. After dinner the Chairman gave the toast the "Queen and Empress," which was drunk with musical honours; he then proposed the health of Senior Lieut. Cormac, who was absent in Singapore; and as Lieut. Cormac had that day been married, he called upon all present to drink health and happiness to the happy pair; the Chairman next gave the "National Fire Brigade Union." Mr. Alexander, in a neat little speech, gave the "Selangor Fire Brigade," coupled with the name of Chief Officer Bellamy, who, in responding, said that the gathering there that night was but the first of a series, and hoped that the S.F.B. Dinners would become an institution; he also referred to the work and efficiency of the Brigade, and expressed an unholy regret that there were not more fires in order that it might be seen what the S.F.B. could do, and wound up by proposing the toast of the "Visitors." Mr. Dougal replied for the guests, thanked the members for the manner in which the toast had been received, said how much pleasure it gave them to be present, and that as this was the first of series, he, for his part, hoped to be at the next—an aspiration, apparently, shared by the other visitors. "Host Ketschker," proposed by Mr. Haines, brought the toast list to a close. We must not omit to mention that the "Loving Cup"—or rather a substitute for it—was passed round. A very pleasant

smoking concert followed, which never flagged for an instant, every call of the chairman being promptly responded to. Mr. W. Lott opened the concert with a pianoforte solo, and played another one later on. Mr. Alexander, as ever happens at these times, did the lion's share of the accompanying, and, as doesn't so frequently occur, also sang two songs. Mr. Dougal, who was in fine form, sang several songs, as did Messrs. Tearle, Hubback and Cliffe. Songs were also sung by Messrs. Brown, Cumming, Haines, Hewett, Jackson and Parsons. At 12 p.m. the Chairman gave the signal for closing up, and "Auld Lang Syne" brought an exceedingly pleasant evening to an end.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Selangor Club Committee was held on the 14th inst., Mr. Russell (Chairman), Mr. Bligh (Secretary), and Messrs. Paxon and Sanderson being present. On the suggestion of the Entertainment Sub-Committee it was resolved that a Variety Concert should be given early in September. Messrs. H. M. Darby, E. F. McGowan, and G. E. Thompson were elected members of the Club.

A great and necessary improvement has been effected in the appearance of the bar-room of the Club by painting and colour washing, and it is a pity that the funds do not permit of the whole of the Club premises both inside and out being treated in the same way. The necessity for this work should be borne in mind when the estimates for the six months, October-March, are drawn up.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Museum Committee was held on the 14th inst., Mr. A. S. Baxendale (Chairman), Mr. L. B. Von Donop (Hon. Sec.), Captain Syers and Messrs. C. E. F. Sanderson and Russell being present. The Chairman informed the meeting that owing to his early departure for Europe he would not have the pleasure of presiding at their future meetings. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Baxendale for the good work he had done in the interests of the Museum.

Visitors during July	...	...	...	1,663
Previously ...	...	...	...	7,880
				Total 9,543

THE result of the shooting of the Borneo Gun and Rifle Club came to hand on 13th August, and the full scores of both teams are now published below. It will be seen that, having mistaken the arrangements, Borneo shot eight a side instead of seven: deducting one average score their correct total comes to 483, with an average of 68.7 points per

man. Against this Selangor has 567, with an average of 81 points per man. As the size of the inner and magpie spaces shot at by Borneo may have been according to the old N. R. A. target, this was allowed for on the target shot at by Selangor, and may make a difference of 22 points, so that Selangor has won the match by 62 or more. Last time Borneo beat us by 44 points. Of individual scores Captain Pinson and Messrs. Woodin and Jones shot best for Borneo, with 77, 77 and 74 respectively, while Messrs. McGregor, Cormac and Travers did good service for Selangor with 90, 88 and 85. Cormac's score of 34 at 100 yards was the best in the match. The letter sent by Mr. Wardrop, Acting Secretary of the Borneo Club, enclosing the score, describes the weather as fine, and cordially invites us to shoot another match early in 1896. It is to be hoped that next time all details may be arranged so that there shall be no possibility of any mistake.

SELANGOR.

	100 yards.	200 yards.	400 yards.	Total.
T. J. McGregor ...	5544545—32	4434445—28	2455455—30	90
C. R. Cormac ...	5555545—34	3425533—25	4344455—29	88
Dr. Travers ...	5345555—32	5425443—27	3333545—26	85
J. Brown ...	5444554—31	5434033—22	4334345—26	79
G. Shepherd ...	5433454—28	2344244—23	4554225—27	78
E. F. McGowan ...	4445544—30	3244324—22	2542544—26	78
R. Charter ...	4434345—27	0343445—23	3045223—19	69
Total, 7 men ...	214	170	183	567

NORTH BORNEO.

	100 yards.	200 yards.	400 yards.	Total.
E. Woodin ...	5435445—30	3323353—22	0443455—25	77
Captain C. Pinson...	4244453—26	2244443—23	4254544—28	77
A. Jones ...	3555353—29	4325523—24	4252422—21	74
J. W. Wilson ...	4224440—20	3445353—27	3533544—27	74
J. W. Patteson ...	4443334—25	4244254—25	4204345—22	72
H. E. The Governor	2343335—23	2444522—23	2520054—18	64
Dr. J. H. Walker...	3454332—24	3542224—22	3300524—17	63
A. Wardrop ...	3443432—23	0022200—6	3033525—21	50
Total, 8 men ...	200	172	179	551

In answer to a letter written to him in June by the Vice-President, proposing a match with Perak, Colonel Walker said that he would take steps to get a match on. Nothing has, however, been arranged as yet. It is to be hoped that by delaying the date Perak will not be able to put too strong a team into the field against us.

It has been decided by the Golf Club to alter the dates fixed for the regular monthly competitions from the last two Saturdays in each

month, as at present, to the third Thursday in each month, and the two following days; a change which it is hoped will bring out members who generally play cricket on Saturdays. The change will not take effect until September. For this month, the days will be Saturday the 24th and Saturday the 31st. In September the days will be the 19th, 20th, and 21st. The contest for the Championship for 1895 is to take place on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of September. There are no entry fees, but an optional sweepstakes of \$1 each under the ordinary Club handicap will be played for at the same time.

A MONTH or two ago we referred to the Selangor Scientific Society, taking it for granted that the Society was no more. We were in error; it was only, as the Chairman remarked at a meeting held last week, a case of suspended animation. It is not improbable, however, that the paragraph above mentioned had a revivifying effect, and roused it into very effective action, so far as another contribution to the exposition of science is concerned. We think we shall prove to be right, this time, when we say that the swan-song of the Selangor Scientific Society was listened to by those who were present at the meeting at the Selangor Club on the night of Thursday, the 15th inst., when Mr. Berrington, as Chairman, introduced Mr. A. S. Baxendale to read a paper entitled "Ethereal Science." The paper began with an apt illustration of the manner in which scientists, working in their several special departments, may be found to have in reality been examining the same great subject from different points of view, then proceeded to point out how this had been particularly the case, as shewn by recent discoveries, in the allied if not more intimately connected ethereal forces of heat, light and electricity. In delimiting in a most interesting manner the present frontier between the known and the unknown, Mr. Baxendale shewed how some of the most recent and striking discoveries tended to confirm the strictly mathematical deductions made years ago by Clerk Maxwell, deductions which when first published must have seemed almost self-condemnatory. We shall, however, publish the paper in extenso in a future issue of the *Journal*, and will only further remark that general regret was felt that more advantage could not be taken of the lecturer's offer to answer any questions, and owing to the fact of so few of us having the energy to keep ourselves abreast of current thought as Mr. Baxendale always proves himself. Before the meeting closed, reference was made to the future of the Society, and its funds; but it was suggested, that as notice of discussion on this point had not been given to the members, it would be better if some future date was fixed,

and a circular and agenda sent round. This most probably will be done. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Baxendale for his paper, and another to Mr. Berrington for presiding.

"A REGULATION to make provision for the Granting of Pensions and Gratuities" (IV. of 1895) was published in the last *Gazette*, together with Rules made thereunder. The following occurs in Rule 11:—"Where a pension is paid to a pensioner living in the United Kingdom or in any country (other than Netherlands India) of which the currency is based on a gold standard, the rate of exchange will be 3s. 8d., or its equivalent in local currency, to the dollar, except in the case of officers who entered the Service prior to 1st May, 1880, and who have not since received promotion, who will be paid at the rate of 4s. 3d. to the dollar, and of officers who entered the Service prior to 1st January, 1890, and subsequent to 1st May, 1880, and who have not since received promotion, who will be paid at the rate of 4s. to the dollar, and in the case of officers who have entered into agreements, who will be paid at the rate mentioned in the agreement."

On the subject of "Control of Gambling" the *Singapore Free Press* of the 6th inst. writes: "We have always held for the expediency of Government control, for the pretence at suppression is, as is too well known, merely a farce. Control of gambling and its limitation, under supervision, to defined places, has many real advantages, not the least of which is that it closes one great channel through which the Police Force is exposed to demoralisation." The *Straits Maritime Journal*, of the 10th inst., has a leader, "The Fallacy of the Gambling Ordinance," in favour of legalising gambling in the Colony on the grounds of "expediency, increased revenue, and efficient supervision."

ACCORDING to the Report on the Agri-Horticultural Show held at Batu Gajah in July, published in the *Perak Government Gazette* of the 16th inst., the Show, taken as a whole, was a success, though in many respects it did not come up to the one held in Taiping last year. The attendance, it is stated, was decidedly poor. Sections I., II., III. (Plants, Flowers, etc.), V. (Vegetables), and VII. (Economic Products) are considered to have been poor, and the show of cattle disappointing. On the other hand, Sections IV. (Padi), VI. (Fruits) and VIII. (Miscellaneous), are reported as good, the padi exhibits being especially excellent; the "Miscellaneous," however, suffered from want of efficient judging. A valuable collection was shewn under "Minerals," as well as the working model of a mine and smelting operations

therefore proceed, though with much trepidation, to act upon his suggestion, merely remarking, by way of parenthesis, that should the issue of the *Journal* cease with this number as a consequence of my temerity, it will really be more "Bustle's" fault than mine.

An upstairs suite of rooms in Raffles Hotel is probably, on a hot day, as comfortable a place as there is in Singapore, especially when a nice fresh breeze blows in from the sea; but if you happen to be suffering, as I was, from influenza and are shaken to pieces with a hacking cough, the hot land winds, which prevail in May, seem to get at you there however much you may try to avoid them, and finding out all the weak and sensitive parts of your aching body, drive you to some less airy refuge. It was not my good fortune, however, to be able to choose for myself where I should go, as the good ship *Camorta*, by which I was booked as a passenger to Negapatam, was sailing that night; so after a brief interview with Dr. T—, who smilingly assured me that I must remain in my cabin after sunset, and forbade me on any account to sleep on deck, I got a rickety gharry without any springs, drove down to the docks and crawled on board, congratulating myself upon having negotiated, without any serious accident, the innumerable dry docks, pontoons, and wharves which lay between my bone-shaking conveyance and the ship.

I had not been on board many minutes when I found that I had done a very foolish thing—I had forgotten to bring with me a long armchair; for a hasty survey of the deck revealed the fact that the only things which were not fixtures, were two or three coils of rope and an exceedingly hungry-looking cat (I was afterwards told that the cat was not a regular passenger, but must have come on board in search of food, and judging from his sorry appearance, I fear he had not been successful in his quest). Fortunately, I was able to telephone to an obliging firm in Raffles Square, and I dictated as far as I can remember the following sentence to the young man who does the talking: "Please send by special messenger one largest-sized deck-chair to *Camorta*, sailing in half an hour." "All right," came the reply, and I promptly made myself as comfortable as I could on the skylight, counting the minutes to the time when I should be able to stretch myself out at my ease. Presently up rushed a breathless individual with a brown-paper parcel, on which was plastered this legend: "Herewith one dress shirt, largest size in stock." When I recovered we were on the eve of starting, so I dismissed the messenger with the shirt, a small present for his trouble, and my most fervent blessing. At dinner I found that I had two fellow-passengers, one a well-known Singapore broker, Mr. L—, the other a gentleman in the Telegraph service who was going to his home in Madras after six years' unbroken spell of work in Java; he looked as if he wanted rest, though the erratic behaviour of the ship after we left Penang prevented him I am afraid from getting much; but he was a remarkably active person nevertheless, and in calm weather would entertain us by kicking the tarpaulin over the deck at least two feet higher than his own head without any apparent effort. I used sometimes to feel quite alarmed for him, but he never came to grief, and the yarns he used to spin about life in

Java quite opened my eyes to the fact that we in Selangor have still a lot to learn, though he never eclipsed the story of a local hero, who, on his return from that wonderful country, related how he had helped to spear 13 tigers, narrowly escaping from one by clambering into the grand stand, which edifices are apparently always erected in Java when any tiger-spearing performances are on, and which, with the foresight born doubtless of experience, the natives would appear to invariably build in trees.

"What price *Snowflake* for the Rangoon Derby?" This unexpected and perplexing racing problem, delivered with all the trained emphasis of a professional "bookie," was the good-natured method adopted by Captain B—, our worthy skipper, of making himself known to his passengers; it was, in fact, his "How d'ye do," and one couldn't look at his beaming face without at once feeling quite at home, or note the comfortable rotundity of his well set-up figure without a sense of satisfaction that one's lines had fallen in such pleasant places. I very soon learnt that no man in the Honourable B. I. Service was considered to have such an eye for a horse (not to mention other objects of beauty) as Captain B—, and it was not long before I had ample evidence of this, for did he not take me all round Abrams' yard in Penang? waxing so enthusiastic as we passed from horse to horse, that he had at last to let himself down gently over some Shanghai fowls and a miserable little Chinese pig—though, from the fact that he boldly announced the latter to be a "Berkshire," until laughingly corrected by its lady owner, who kindly shewed us round, I was forced to the conclusion that his knowledge of swine was to some extent faulty. After we got clear of Sumatra we had roughish weather, and I was reluctantly compelled to leave untasted some tempting-looking hot cross buns, my previous day's experience of these delicacies having brought me to grief; but we managed to while away the time with chess and whist, and I was told that the Captain invented a pastime called the "K. M. A. game." How it was played I never knew, and I didn't ask, because I have learnt from experience that a thirst after knowledge is sometimes a dangerous thing. I forgot to mention that at Penang Mr. L— left us, this was a great source of trouble to me, for apart from the charm of his society, I could always count upon his support when it came to a question of "stengahs," and the rest of our messmates were so teetotally temperate that by the end of the voyage I began to think twice before drinking a glass of *water neat*.

As one approaches from the sea there is nothing pretty or picturesque about Negapatam; a low straggly town, composed for the most part of native houses of an inferior and unsubstantial type. The tall spire of the Roman Catholic Church and the chimneys of the S. I. R. Factory stand out prominent against the sky, and away on the right a dust-begrimed group of coconut palms seems to suggest a sort of half-hearted protest that there is at any rate *some* vegetation upon that burned up, barren-looking shore. A very gradually shelving sandy beach compels us to anchor over a mile out, and we are landed in a huge barge pulled by eight lazy coolies. I got my first experience of Southern Indian sun here; but it wasn't so bad as the dust, dense

impenetrable clouds of which swept at times over the town, completely hiding the shipping, and indeed, making it often a matter of difficulty to see across the road. I was told this sort of thing prevails off and on for about nine months in the year, and that you soon get quite accustomed to it, many people preferring the dry dusty weather to the rainy season; but I cannot understand this myself, for the country looks so hopelessly burnt up and dry, so very like a sort of exaggerated Aden, that one longs for the sight of a patch of grass; the magnificent blaze of colour afforded by the flower of the "flamboyant" tree, so aptly called "the flame of the forest," which has certainly found a congenial habitat in Southern India, only serves to intensify the impression of heat, for here are none of the soft green leaves which in better-watered countries help to tone down and soften the brilliancy of this gorgeous blossom. In some of the private gardens efforts, more or less successful, have been made to battle against the existing order of things, but what chance has the most expert gardener with nothing but sand to work upon? True, coconuts, palmyra palms, tamarinds, mangoes, the curious gourd, and other trees, are plentiful enough in the towns, and in the country especially in the French territory of Karekal, extensive copses of casuerinas, grown for firewood, are not uncommon; but the utter absence of grass is what strikes one so, endless expanses of padi-fields with not a blade of green forage for the herds of famished cattle, buffaloes and goats which nibble their way along at a pace that clearly shews they realise the necessity for haste if they would pick up enough to keep them alive.

I was very kindly shewn over the magnificent Railway Works by Colonel Crichton, the veteran of Negapatam, who started the first S. I. R. Workshop there, and has been in command ever since. Not having the advantage of an engineer's training I cannot attempt any description of the wonderful machines and contrivances by which iron and steel are there moulded and twisted into marvellous shapes, with as consummate ease and scant respect as if they were mere wood, the workmen being all natives of India and Eurasians trained by Colonel Crichton himself; but I came away delighted with all I had seen, and filled with admiration for the genius, pluck and extraordinary powers of organisation possessed by the man who had achieved such magnificent results, in the face of difficulties which must have appeared at first insuperable.

Business detained me some days in Negapatam, and never I think have I spent a pleasanter time anywhere; with a community numbering, I suppose, about 30 Europeans, exclusive of the Railway and Factory employees, they have a very jolly little Club, run on the same lines as our Lake Club, where members of both sexes meet every evening; well-laid-out tennis courts and what, I suppose, I should have mentioned first of all, a golf course, where is displayed the same extraordinary enthusiasm which everywhere characterises the pursuit of this astonishingly popular game. I have already said that there is no grass, consequently such a thing as a "putting green" does not exist, but they get over this difficulty by rolling the sand round the hole as firm as may be, and though by the time the turn of the last

pair comes the holes are half full of sand and the ground in their immediate vicinity more resembles the arena in a circus after the performance than anything else, they do not complain, but finish their round, game to the last; and then comes perhaps the most interesting part of the whole thing, whiskies and sodas are called for and everyone proceeds to relate his experiences to his neighbour.

A cosy little billiard-room, round the walls of which are tastefully arranged a number of sporting trophies, and a well-stocked and comfortable reading-room complete the appointments of the Negapatam Club. As there is only one billiard table, snookers are generally played as being a more sociable game than billiards, and if anybody wants to learn how to pot a ball, and drop a few anna points, I can confidently recommend a visit to Negapatam, where they play about the hottest game I have seen in the East. I was put up and most hospitably entertained all the time I was there, and when down with cholera and so ill that the doctor looked grave, the gentleman with whom I was staying nursed me as if I had been his own brother. I will not enlarge upon the ten days I spent in the interior amongst the Tamil coolies; with the exception of the Pudukotah Chetties, who were the most insolent and churlish natives I have ever come across, they received me very well and did everything they could for me. But it is a poor country, scorched up as it is now with a six months' drought, and I was forced for several days on end to live on rice cakes and salt, with well-, or worse still, tank-water to wash it down, for depending upon always being able to get curry and rice at any rate, I took with me only a small stock of provisions and soon ran out. It will scarcely be credited, but it is nevertheless a fact, that within 50 miles of a town of the size of Madura, there are numbers of natives, principally of course the women and children who move very little from their villages, who have never seen a white man. Whenever I attempted to eat or drink anything I was surrounded at once by a gaping crowd, so that in order to get any air at all, I had to keep my Chinese boy fanning me hard the whole time, and as the same curiosity prevailed when I went to a tank or well to have my bath, I was forced, being of a modest and retiring disposition, to perform my ablutions in the very early morning. My boy excited much interest and puzzled them not a little; I several times heard doubts expressed as to his sex, and I was asked on one occasion by a slightly more discerning individual how it was that "that other master couldn't speak Tamil!" The pop of a bottle of soda water always had I found a useful effect when they crowded round me too close, and their astonishment was by no means lessened when I hinted that the explosion and sparkle in the water were not unconnected with the art of the evil one. At one village a very fine goat was killed in my honour; this was luxury with a vengeance, but as they insisted upon my having the whole beast for myself, in spite of my protestations that even with the assistance of my boy I shouldn't be able to anything like finish him, and then proceeded to hang his dismembered carcass all round the walls of the little shed which served as my bedroom, I was constrained to move my camp earlier than I had intended; I did not like

to offend their susceptibilities, but the company of that dead goat became unbearable. At Madura Station there is a rather comfortable place where you can get dinner and a bed, but you have to telegraph your needs in advance, otherwise it is a question of first come first served. I arrived there very tired one night at about 10 o'clock and was told that the whole place was taken by a party who had come by the same train as I; it very shortly transpired that the people who had thus stolen a march upon me were a native prince, the son of the Prince of Baroda, and his suite, but as the building was reserved for the use of Europeans, I was installed in sole possession, whilst the royal party made themselves as comfortable as they could in the waiting-room. I merely mention this incident as an illustration of the fact that it is not only in this country that the privilege of keeping to himself is allowed to the European.

Returning from my tour in the villages I went on to Madras from Negapatam by the s.s. *Secundra*, travelling long distances by train in Southern India, even at night, being anything but pleasant. Fortified with a letter of introduction from one of my Negapatam friends, I went straight on landing to the Madras Club, where I had been told I would be at once admitted as an hon. member. Owing, however, to an oversight on the part of my proposer, there was some little delay about this, so I repaired with my traps to a hotel, which shall be nameless, but which was recommended to me by an old resident as the best in Madras, and there I remained for three days. Here Dr. C—S— took me in hand and cured my cough, which I had never shaken off, and which had developed into slight congestion of both lungs. Words fail me when I attempt to describe that hotel: there was no liquor license, the filthy condition of my room was ascribed by the head boy to the fact that the *last* occupant was a gentleman not over cleanly in his habits, and on one occasion when the manager and his wife had a guest to dinner the unfortunate man had to go without any soup, the cook not having been told that there was to be one extra, and the omission not being noticed until it was too late to offer him ours. The poor fellow protested that he never took soup, and that however much there might have been he wouldn't have had any; but it was a feeble show, and you could see that he was visibly concerned lest the rest of the banquet should be on the same scale. A whispered conference with the butler, however, put matters right, and everything else went the round.

Madras is an extraordinary place, a colossal red brick building, the Law Courts, which it would take an active man quite five minutes to walk round I should think, dwarfs everything else and makes the rest of the town look very insignificant and mean, you always seem to be at least three miles from the place you want to go to, and though the public conveyances are mostly smart-looking broughams with very fair nags—a striking contrast to the terrible seatless "jutkas" of Negapatam—the average Chinese gharry-wallah could give many points in the matter of intelligence to any of the Indian syces I came across. All the shops patronised by Europeans stand in their own grounds, and but for their huge signboards might easily be mistaken for private

residences. It is a custom, and a very acceptable one, to offer you a drink after you have done your shopping, and as it appears to be an impossible matter to get any refreshment elsewhere in the vicinity, the shops must score considerably. I don't suppose anyone who has ever been to the Madras Club is surprised to hear that its reputation is Indian; in the grounds are a swimming bath, a racquet court, and any number of well-arranged and beautifully-kept-up tennis courts, whilst the internal arrangements of the magnificent building all indicate luxury of the most lavish description. The esplanade or "beach," as it is called, is a very pleasant place to go to in the evenings when the band is playing, there is generally a nice cool breeze there and you see all Madras peacocking up and down, they don't stay in their carriages and listen to the music but go in for a good brisk walk, and it astonished me to see the number of boys and girls of all ages who joined in the promenade. One is accustomed to think that when youngsters reach the age of six or seven it is time they went home, and home they go; but not so in Madras, and the curious thing is that they all looked bright and fresh and ready for anything. I suppose the proximity of the Hill Stations has a good deal to do with it.

There are two Indian institutions, the punkah-wallah and the watchman, which deserve more than a passing word of notice. The former is usually a poor, very poor, old woman, who is supposed to keep steadily pulling a punkah over the sleeping occupant of the room, outside which she squats, all through the dreary hours of the night; for this laborious and most intensely monotonous service she receives as wage the not altogether princely remuneration of from two to four annas (6-12 dollar cents). Encouraged probably by gentle manifestations of repose from the room within, she becomes less and less mindful of the duties of her office, and finally drops off to sleep herself. Now one may, and occasionally can, sleep through the night without a punkah (I have done it myself, so I know), but I feel convinced that to remain asleep when the punkah stops is only possible to a person with the pachydermatous constitution of a rhinoceros, or the philosophical indifference of a coolie. Possessing neither of these invaluable qualities myself, I found it more satisfactory to present the punkah-puller with a small gratuity, on the strict understanding that she was on no account to pull the punkah. By this artifice, I was able, now and then, to get a moderate night's rest, but at times the heat was so insupportable that I was constrained to get up and wander off to the ice chest in search of a cold soda. On these occasions, whilst groping my way along, I was more than once tripped up, and prostrated at length, by the sleeping form of the watchman; bitter recriminations were followed by a repetition of the performance on my return journey, our studious efforts to avoid each other always defeating their own end. On enquiry I found out that it was the custom of the country to pay a watchman to sleep on the premises, the moral effect of his presence being considered sufficient for the protection of his master's goods and chattels. I was overwhelmed with the simplicity of this device for keeping thieves at a distance, and though at first I must confess I was somewhat sceptical as to its general adoption, still when, night after night, and at different

houses, our gallant custodian always presented himself armed with his pillow and mat and, if he was an old man, with a stick to help himself along with, my doubts were perforce set at rest; but I did not cease to wonder, until it dawned upon me that this must be an elaborate system of honourable blackmail, levied by a strong combination of thieves upon householders: "Employ one of our number and let him sleep, you will then not be molested nor will your property be stolen; but look out for squalls if you don't." The arrangement has much to commend it, for it is clear that to have one thief in the house who will not steal, and whose presence alone insures you against the visits of his colleagues, is better than to be at the mercy of all the rogues in the place. But I could never understand why they call these people "watchmen."

The *Secundra* had returned to Negapatam when it was time for me to leave Madras, so I had to do the journey by rail, and very nearly got into trouble on the way for assaulting a Brahmin who objected to my boy smoking and beat him when he wouldn't stop, this brought me to my unhappy servant's assistance and the Brahmin was ejected from his carriage, but I had to pay five rupees for it, as I got hold of the wrong man. It appeared from sundry conversations I had with the various station masters (presumably Brahmins themselves), to whom the injured one complained, that my fault lay not so much in the abstract fact that I had committed an assault as that the person assaulted was a Brahmin. I have therefore entered up in my memoranda of expenditure "To cost of assaulting one Brahmin five rupees." Almost immediately after my return to Negapatam, I was bowled over, as I have said, with cholera, and it was all I could do two days afterwards to get on board. The temptation to remain for a little longer, where everybody combined to make my stay such a pleasant one, was very great, but I had already been longer away than I intended, so I steeled my heart and said "Good bye."

For the first day or two I lay in my long armchair (which, by the way, I took care to purchase myself in Penang) and only got up for meals; then Captain P—— initiated me into the mysteries of picquet, and by the time we reached Penang I was doing light dumb-bell exercise in the morning and feeling a different man, I even took the bones in an extempore concert in Penang harbour, and bowed my acknowledgments before an appreciative audience, consisting of the skipper and his two dogs, though my bones were a patent American invention which any child of five years old could have played as well as I.

Coming down the Straits of Malacca I expressed my surprise to Captain P—— as we patrolled the deck after dinner, that the sky was not illuminated with the glare of Kuala Lumpur town. He said he had never noticed this phenomenon, and as he was also ignorant of the existence of our electric-lighted improved St. Pancras, and had never heard of that imposing structure wherein the majesty of abides, I gave him up as a bad job, and turned in. Next reached Singapore.—C.

RECRUITING TAMIL LABOUR.*

I HAVE the pleasure to submit to this Association the following Report upon my recent trip to Southern India in connection with the recruiting of Tamil labour in that country and the conclusions which I have drawn therefrom. From the time I left Singapore to the time I returned I received every possible assistance and help from the many Government Officials with whom I had business to transact, and my acknowledgments in this connection are especially due to Mr. Evans, the Immigration Agent at Penang; Dr. Hardaker, the Emigration Agent, Mr. Carlyon, the Port Officer, and the Assistant Collector of Customs, at Negapatam.

In order that when incidentally referring to Indentured Immigration my remarks may not be construed into an expression of hostility towards this method of recruiting labour, I wish to distinctly repudiate any such intention, though it is necessary that I should comment upon the difficulties in the way of free immigration—difficulties which, in my opinion, to some extent result from the system of recruiting coolies under indentures as it is now worked—in order that I may, to the best of my ability, put the position of free labour clearly before the Association.

Arriving at Penang, I called on Mr. Evans, the Immigration Agent, who told me that free coolies could not be recruited from India except by duly licensed persons, and that it would be necessary for me to apply for licenses to Dr. Hardaker, the Emigration Agent at Negapatam. Mr. Evans also assured me that he would always be glad to give the native agents of planters in Selangor letters to Dr. Hardaker recommending that they should be supplied with licenses.

As soon as I arrived at Negapatam I at once went to see Dr. Hardaker, who gave me application forms for four licenses (one for myself and three for my *Canganies*) and a letter to the Assistant Collector, a native gentleman, who, after hearing what I had to say, sent me on to the Port Officer, it being apparently the custom that the latter official should signify his approval of the applicant before the licenses could be issued. Having survived this ordeal I obtained my licenses, free of cost, but before availing myself of the privileges which they conferred upon me, I had again to take them to be countersigned by the Port Officer and Emigration Agent. The time occupied by these proceedings was exactly five days, the previous record having been, I was told, a month, so I had every reason to consider myself extremely lucky; but I could not help thinking that the matter would be much simplified if licenses were issued direct on Dr. Hardaker's recommendation, which surely should be sufficient. There does not seem to be any other objection to the system of compulsory licensing, which to some extent prevents irregular recruiting by persons whose representations, as a rule quite false, must in the end do considerable harm to the cause of emigration to this country.

During my stay in Negapatam, whilst waiting for my licenses, I had the opportunity of sounding Messrs. Adamson, Mactaggart & Co.

* A Visit to Southern India," laid before the members of the Selangor Planters' Association on 27th July, 1895, by Mr. E. V. Carey, Chairman.

and Messrs. Ganapithay Pillai & Co., both of whom recruit indentured labour, with a view to ascertaining whether they would undertake the supply of free coolies also. The latter firm refused point blank on the ground that they were prevented by law and also that they could not work the two businesses harmoniously. Messrs. Adamson, Mactaggart & Co., however, acting upon my suggestion, addressed the Government upon the subject and endeavoured to find out what the legal position was, but up to the time of my departure they had received no reply; they, however, expressed their willingness to recruit for us on reasonable terms provided no legal difficulties existed.

After some trouble and a lengthy search through many Immigration and Emigration Acts and Ordinances, I unearthed a Madras General Order dated 15th May, 1888—a copy of which I have handed to the Hon. Secretary for information of members—which does not seem to have been repealed and which covers copy of a Circular addressed by the then Acting Indian Immigration Agent, Penang, to Estate Managers in the Colony and the Native States. This Circular, which purports to have the force of law, is worded as follows, and is dated Penang, 8th November, 1887:—

“I am directed to inform you that the following rules are to be observed with reference to the recruiting of labour in India.

“(a) All recruiters arriving in India with a letter from the Indian Immigration Agent and those appointed by the agents of the planters there shall take out licences in India.

“(b) No agent or recruiter shall receive any commission on coolies not entered in the list of indentured coolies (Form A).

“2. I will ask you to be good enough to communicate the above rules to your Agents in India.—(Signed) H. A THOMPSON, *Acting Indian Immigration Agent.*”

Commenting upon the above rules the Madras Government, in the same Government Order, p. 9 para. 5, has the following:—

“The proposal that agents and recruiters shall not receive a commission for any emigrants not entered in Form A cannot of course be enforced by this Government.”

The position, briefly summarised, is therefore this: the planter may go to India and recruit free coolies, he may send his native agent from here for the same purpose providing he pays him no commission; but he cannot employ even the most respectable and trustworthy agents at Negapatam to do the same thing because he is not allowed to pay such agents any commission, free coolies not being entitled to have their names entered in Register A, which is reserved for indentured labour only. This, I venture to think, is an exceedingly anomalous and untenable position, and I have no doubt that when it is pointed out to the Government exceptions will be made in the case of firms and agents of standing and position. The fact of the Madras Government declining to enforce the Order referred to does not do away with the difficulty in Penang, which must clearly be set right, for such enormous and comprehensive powers are conferred upon the Immigration Agent there by Indian Immigration Ordinance, No. V. of 1884, that it is conceivable that coolies recruited on commission through

Indian agents (the fact having become known to the Penang authorities) might not be allowed to proceed to their destinations in Selangor.

Leaving Negapatam I went for a 10-days' round of the recruiting grounds at which I hoped to collect coolies, visiting Madura, Chittambaram, Kumbakonam, Tiripatooroo, Tullikapetty and other towns and villages. Wherever I went I found the coolies willing enough to listen to all I had to say and many of them to come with me, though somewhat sceptical as to the existence of such a place as Selangor, with its salubrious climate, high wages and already settled Tamil community.

I regret that I am unable to announce what the nett result of my trip was, as the *Canganies* I left behind have not come in yet; but I believe that I have secured 100 to 150 coolies, which was all that I wanted, and I am certain that had I been able to stay in India for two months or so myself I could have recruited 500 if I had been desirous of doing so. In one or two villages I found coolies who had been over to the Straits, but under indentures, and it was only when I explained that I proposed to enter into no contract with them, that I could in these cases obtain a hearing at all, the native recruiters who had got at them in the first instance having, according to their own accounts, misled them not a little.

To sum up, I attribute the poor influx of Tamil labour into this country to the following causes:—

- (1) Want of advertisement—the vast majority of the coolies I spoke to only knew the Straits by name as “Singapore” and had not heard of Selangor at all;
- (2) The heavy and steady drain upon the villages from the tea and coffee estates in India and emigration to other and better-known countries. In connection with which it may here be stated that the “congestion” cry appears to be much exaggerated;
- (3) The prevalence of the truck system, by which the labourer is practically kept always in debt to the “Jemindar” or headman, lessee of the land on which he lives, where he works, and from which he consequently often experiences great difficulty in getting away;
- (4) The system of recruiting as adopted by the agents of indentured immigration—*viz.*, Rs. 16 per head paid to native recruiters for every coolie brought to the depôt at Negapatam and passed by the Medical Officer. The recruits may not have had a rupee spent upon them, but the recruiter gets his money all the same, and these men are naturally strongly opposed to free labour operations where strict accounts of expenditure have to be kept. They are also practically the only recruiters the coolies in the villages have any experience of, and I should say the large majority of them are men who as long as they secure recruits, care little how they get them; and consequently command neither the respect nor the confidence of the inhabitants.

Although I saw many gaudy posters in the offices of the Negapatam houses which were supposed to be distributed as labour advertisements through the villages, I never came across one of them there myself, nor did I meet a single coolie who had seen one. I did not feel justified, therefore, in spending any money in this way; but in Madras, where I went to see Mr. G. L. Young, of the Southern India Planters' Association, I called upon the Editor of the *Hindu*, a widely circulated native paper, with whom I had a long conversation and eventually arranged to have an advertisement inserted for three months both in the *Hindu* and in a paper printed in the vernacular. This was all I could see my way to doing in the direction of advertising. The Editor of the *Madras Times*, upon whom I also called, was good enough to notice my visit and to draw attention in a long leader to the anomaly of planters being unable to pay agents for recruiting free labour, though allowed and encouraged to recruit such labour themselves. Mr. Young is willing to supply us with what free coolies he can, providing the existing difficulty is smoothed over, on the same terms as the Negapatam firm. He was, however, experiencing great difficulty in undoing, through his European recruiting assistant Mr. Clarke, whom I was fortunate enough to meet, the mischief which has been done by the Rs. 16 a head recruiters; but there is no doubt he is upon the right track, and I am strongly of opinion that, if our proposed representation to this Government is successful, we should, if we can command sufficient funds, engage an experienced European, well up in the dialects of Southern India, who should travel continually with his bullock cart and tent through the labour districts, preaching the gospel of emigration to this country, distributing advertisements freely and recruiting coolies when opportunity offered. It would possibly be some little time before such an agent could do much, as the coolies seeing he was only an agent and not a principal would suspect he was getting something for each one he recruited and might mistrust him at first. But this difficulty would soon be surmounted if we secured a suitable man, and in Mr. Cammiade, a gentleman to whom I was introduced in Madras, and who has offered his services to the Association, I believe we have exactly the right sort of person for the job. But this is a matter which will require a great deal of consideration before any definite steps can be taken, involving as it would the expenditure of a large sum of money—more, possibly, than the Association could see its way to providing unaided. For the present, I merely throw out the idea as being the only feasible and reliable method of advertising, for native travelling agents cannot be entirely trusted, and newspapers are but little read by the class of natives we wish to get at, and I repeat that I think that if we are to be successful with our recruiting in India and induce natives to come into this country we *must work through a European travelling Agent*.

INDENTURED IMMIGRATION.—So much has been said of the unsuitability and poor physique of the coolies sent over through the agency of Messrs. Adamson, Mactaggart & Co., and other firms in Negapatam and elsewhere, that I took the opportunity of visiting the depôt, which is situated in a rather out-of-the-way quarter of Negapatam, whilst

several batches of these coolies were being examined by the Medical Officer prior to despatch to the Straits. The depôt was a large airy building kept scrupulously clean, and the accepted recruits were as fine looking a lot of men and women as one could wish to see—indeed, Dr. Hardaker turned away several as unsuitable whom as far as physique went I would have been uncommonly glad of myself, on the ground that their hands were not hardened by manual labour, or that they belonged to other than an agricultural caste. Each man was made to use the mammotty or changkol in the presence of Dr. Hardaker until the sweat ran off his back, in order that his knowledge of the use of this instrument, which is more commonly used than any other for digging purposes, might be thoroughly tested. I also learnt that, in the case of Messrs. Adamson, Mactaggart & Co., a member of that firm almost invariably inspected their new recruits, after his Government examination, in order that there might be no doubt as to their fitness for exportation as agricultural labourers. It is difficult therefore to account for the dissatisfaction so often expressed by employers at this end, as in the majority of cases the coolies are not only photographed, but a careful record is kept of their distinguishing marks and peculiarities for purposes of identification on arrival, so that it is morally impossible for them to be changed in transit as it is sometimes alleged they are.

I went over to India prepared to find the whole system of indentured immigration rotten, as I believed it, and as I know numbers of planters believe it, to be. But I soon saw for myself that it had a great deal to recommend it and that in many respects it was excellently worked, especially in every particular connected with the depôt at Negapatam. It is the more to be regretted therefore that the many drawbacks which the system possesses, and which I do not propose to touch upon now, render it so unacceptable to planters who have been accustomed to free labour, that they do not care to avail themselves of its provisions and assistance. I write under correction, but I believe the Indian Immigration Ordinance, No. V. of 1884, to have been, to a great extent if not entirely, framed for the purpose of enabling sugar planters to secure labour for a period of years at rates which the position of that industry allowed of their paying, and as they have been practically the only supporters of the scheme for so many years and thoroughly understand its working, I think any action on the part of coffee planters which savours of competition and might have a tendency to a rise in rates is to be strongly deprecated.

Whilst it is stated that the wages of free labourers on sugar estates in Province Wellesley are comparatively very little in advance of those paid to coolies under indentures, in Selangor the difference is 50% and in some cases 100% in favour of the free coolies. The temptation to abscond therefore clearly makes it a risky business for planters in this State to go in for this expensive and necessarily unsatisfactory class of labour unless higher rates are offered, a step which might lead to very serious consequences as it would probably attract the already none too plentiful supply of labour from the Indian recruiting ground of Province Wellesley to Selangor, and put us in

direct competition with the sugar planters. The demand for all classes of Tamil labour in the Straits Settlements and Native States is far in excess of the supply, with the result that abnormally high wages rule, and if employers compete in *any* way, it simply means that we are playing into the coolies' hands and cutting our own throats; the experience of other countries affords us abundant proof of this, and it is quite the most important lesson we have to learn. The solution to the whole labour difficulty is to devise some means by which a sufficiency of labour may be attracted to the country, and not to compete for what we already have.

GENERAL.—I strongly recommend that the Association should have a native agent travelling by every steamer to and from Negapatam to look after and assist all coolies whose passages have been paid for them by our Negapatam agents, and who, unless in charge of some responsible and recognised guide, might easily get adrift in Penang.

I also think that the Government should be asked to stipulate with contractors that at least half of their Tamil *coolie* labour should be imported from India direct, making at the same time sufficient allowances to the contractors to enable them to do this, and that the Government themselves should import Tamil labour from India instead of depending solely upon local supply for the carrying out of works undertaken departmentally.

Without being for a moment a supporter of the "claptrap" cry that Government is always crimping the planters' coolies, because there have been one or two notorious cases of this, and because the Government happens to be woefully ignorant of the etiquette which should exist amongst all employers of labour; still, I nevertheless assert, and indeed it admits of no argument, that the percentage of runaway coolies who find employment with the Government must be proportionately enormously in excess of those engaged by the planter, for the simple reason that the planter imports practically all his labour whilst the Government directly imports no labour at all, and it is time that this fact was prominently brought forward and commented upon, because signs are not wanting of very considerable extensions in the near future, both in the way of roads and railways and in the opening up of coffee estates. The services of the Tamil coolies will then be largely in requisition, and unless the Government awakes to a sense of their responsibility in the matter of stocking the country with a fair share of the labour required, we shall 'ere long be face to face with a very serious position. There is also the point that in the event of a coolie "famine" the Government can construct roads and railways with the Chinaman, who is quite useless to the planter except for earthwork of which there is very little to be done on estates and then only when they are first opened. The planters therefore will undoubtedly be the heaviest sufferers in the event of the demand for Tamil labour increasing out of all proportion to its supply, and this is a danger which planters will do well to keep always before them.

NOTES AND NEWS.

VOLUME III. of the *Selangor Journal* is now complete. Three years ago, thanks to the energy and assistance of Mr. E. W. Birch, who was then Acting Resident here, this attempt in the way of local journalism, conducted by amateurs, was started. At that time, general opinion gave the venture a career of six months at the outside, only a few of the more sanguine—notably “W. S.” and the “Doctor”—deeming it possible that the *Journal* might pass safely through infancy and reach its majority. Things in this part of the East, especially in a Native State that's Protected, move rapidly, so that maturity may be arrived at here much sooner than at home. Without going so far as to say that an existence of three years, even in go-ahead Selangor, would entitle a paper to lay claim to having attained its majority; yet we may confidently assert that it is getting on. It would be idle to suppose that the *Journal* fulfils all, or even many, of the functions of a newspaper—keeping everything up to date, and giving a full account of events, all and sundry, occurring in the State. Under the heading of “Notes and News” an effort is made to jot down in a slight measure some of the many items concerning men and things connected with the place: to make this properly complete we have neither time nor opportunity: as it stands, it is the work of leisure moments; but the various articles, for which we are indebted to many kind contributors—may they never grow less, either in shadow or in number—do certainly provide much interesting matter, and in many cases, we venture to think, much valuable matter, regarding Selangor and adjacent places. Not the least merit and charm of the *Journal*, however—if, indeed, there be charm or merit about the affair—will be realised by those Selangorites who, in time to come, looking back through its pages, will be reminded of familiar faces and places; will, possibly, have brought back to them the remembrance of many a pleasant time, the picture of many a well-known spot, the form of many an old acquaintance: for in a small community like ours, where everyone knows everything about everybody—alas!—some passing reference is often sufficient material for a long chain of thought. This, of course, will apply more especially to those who have thought the old numbers worth preserving; and judging merely from the completed Volumes of I. and II. that have been sent in to be bound, they are far from few.

However, the whole of the foregoing may be taken as a digression. We simply wished to announce that the next number will commence a new volume; that, unless we hear to the contrary, it will be taken that present subscribers wish to continue—otherwise, an early intimation is requested; that we shall be glad to receive subscriptions still due; that subscriptions, really, are payable in advance; and, finally, that we shall be glad to receive the names of new subscribers.

THE Acting Resident and other Members of Council went yesterday in the *Esmeralda* to Jugra to hold a meeting there.—The Raja Muda, Captain Syers and Raja Bôt have proceeded by the yacht to represent H.H. the Sultan and State at the funeral of his late Highness the Sultan of Johore. Mr. and Mrs. Sol, Mrs. Syers, Mr. G. Bridges and the Rev. Father Letessier have also travelled down to Singapore in her. The Captain China has sent his Secretary, Mr. Hup Lang, to be present at the ceremony.

CAPTAIN H. C. SYERS has been appointed Chairman of the Selangor Museum Committee.

DR. A. J. McCLOSKEY, late House Surgeon, General Hospital, Singapore, has taken up the duties of District Surgeon *vice* Dr. F. G. Scott. Dr. Hertz is at present in charge of the Pauper Hospital.

MR. A. J. W. WATKINS is expected back in Selangor in the beginning of October. Mr. W. Nicholas will be back about the middle of the same month. Mr. H. Huttenbach is due on Sunday next. Mr. W. C. Kemp's leave has been extended till the beginning of December next. Mr. F. E. Lawder's leave expires next month. Mr. J. Lindsay, accompanied by the baby elephant, left Kuala Lumpur last Monday, for Bangkok; Mrs. Lindsay having gone to Singapore by the previous week's *Sappho*. Mr. E. W. Birch, on his way from Singapore to Perak, per s.s. *Malacca*, paid a flying visit to Kuala Lumpur for a couple of hours on the 30th ult.

MR. VANE—who won a reputation in Selangor as a thorough and hard-working Auditor—is going home on well-earned leave, it being the first time he has taken anything like a vacation since he joined the service in 1884. In this connection many of Mr. C. C. Trotter's friends in Selangor have been premature both in congratulations and expressions of grief—that is, in their joy at the promotion Mr. Trotter would attain as State Auditor, Perak, during Mr. Vane's absence (he having applied for the acting appointment), and in their sorrow at losing him. Because, Mr. C. C. Trotter is not going away—the exigencies of the Service will not permit of his transfer.

MR. H. C. PAXON, the Captain of our local cricketers, has forwarded a draft for seventy-two shillings to the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* towards the National Grace Testimonial.

DR. E. A. O. TRAVERS and Mr. L. P. Ebdon have been asked to serve on the Committee of the Selangor Club *vice* Dr. F. G. Scott and Mr. J. S. H. French. Mr. C. R. Cormac has been asked to serve on the Entertainment Sub-Committee *vice* Mr. A. S. Baxendale.

ON the 13th inst. (this day week) a Concert will be given at the Selangor Club, to commence at 9.30 p.m., sharp. The Entertainment Committee expect to provide a programme comprising quartettes and solos, vocally, solos and duets on piano, and a reading. It is hoped that amongst those who will assist at the concert will be found Mesdames Cormac, Haines, Parsons, Stafford, Syers, and Travers, the Rev. F. W. Haines, Dr. Hertz, and Messrs. Alexander, Bourne, Brown, Cormac, Dougal, Hubback, Lott, and Parsons.

THE Trustees (Towkay Yap Kwan Seng, the Captain China, and Mr. F. Fox, the Acting Chinese Secretary) for the fund raised on behalf of two Chinese children who were injured by the explosion of a rocket in January last, have made the following recommendations, which have been adopted, regarding the disposal of the fund—\$688.

“That to Chong Tet, aged 16, who has no parents or relatives here, and who has lost his left hand and the first and second fingers of his right hand, there shall be given at once the sum of \$14, to enable him to start a small hawking business; that there shall be deposited with the Captain China, for the time being, the sum of \$180, from which sum of money Chong Tet shall be allowed to draw monthly \$3 for his maintenance; that a sum of \$150 shall be deposited in the Bank, on fixed deposit, in the name of the Chinese Secretary, as Trustee, for five years, when the principal and interest shall then be paid to Chong Tet; and that a document containing all these details be given to Chong Tet to hold as proof of his claims.

“In the case of Yap Yung, aged 14, who lives with his parents in Ampang Road, and who has lost his right leg, that there be given to his father, at once, the sum of \$44, to enable him to provide his son with a wooden leg; that a sum of \$300 be deposited in the Bank, on fixed deposit, in the name of the Chinese Secretary, as Trustee, for seven years, when the principal and interest shall then be paid to Yap Yung; and that a document be given to Yap Yung to hold as proof of his claim.”

THE text of the Agreement for the Federation of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and the Negri Sembilan has been published in the *Government Gazette*. The Federation is to be known as the "Protected Malay States;" a Resident-General is to be appointed; a system of mutual financial assistance is to be adopted; and, in the event of war between Great Britain and a Foreign Power, the Protected Malay States will furnish a body of Indian troops for service in the Colony.

A FINE stag was put up last Sunday morning by the Selangor Hunt in the jungle near Lincoln Estate, and, dashing straight out into the open, was hit in the chest by Dr. Travers; who, however, missed him with his first barrel. The stag fell after going for about fifty yards, with the whole of the pack well up. The superior attractions of the long chair and morning sling, it is said, have somewhat thinned the ranks of the Kuala Lumpur sportsmen, Captain Syers and Dr. Travers being the only representatives of the Hunt present on this occasion.

ON Sunday last the s.s. *Sappho* entered the Klang River with the quarantine flag flying, a death from cholera having occurred on board. The body was removed and buried by the Hospital authorities, and the ship ordered to return to Kuala Klang. Early the following morning the Residency Surgeon visited the ship, and a strict quarantine for five days was insisted on; the Captain being strongly advised to return to Singapore and land his passengers at St. John's Island, as in the event of other cases occurring on board it might be a considerable time before the ship could obtain a clean bill of health. The owners were communicated with, and orders were received from them to return to Singapore; the *Sappho* leaving for that port on Tuesday evening. Unfortunately, while the vessel was lying at the Kuala, on Tuesday, three more cases, with one death, occurred on board. This case has shewn how great is the necessity for a quarantine station for the Port of Klang. Had the return of the steamer to Singapore been delayed, the consequences might have been very serious.

THE Health Officer, S.B., Kuala Lumpur, has suggested to the Board that some rules and regulations be framed for the care and use of the Protestant Cemetery. The Board has forwarded the letter to Government, pointing out that at present no person is in charge of the burial-ground, and that there are no rules for its management. In No. 20, Vol. II., of the *Journal*, we, referring to the want of a hearse, or even a hand-bier, drew attention to this matter as follows:—
"There is just one other matter, that only wants to be referred to to be rectified: a proper plan of the Protestant Cemetery and a proper

numbering of the graves. The former may be in existence, for all we know: but the latter, so far as the graves are concerned, has yet to be supplied. There are cases where no 'frail memorial' has been erected nigh, and we are at a loss to understand how, in a very short space of time, it will be possible to identify whose last resting-place many a mound marks. We believe we are correct in saying that no fees are charged either for opening a grave or for the service, but we think it would be better if a fee were charged and the Cemetery kept on the lines of those in the Colony and at home." Better late than never.

In the monthly competition of the Rifle Association for the Malay States Tin Mining Company Cup, on Saturday last, seven shots at 500 yards, the highest score was 21, each competitor having two or more misses recorded against him. This can be accounted for by the fact that the wind was blowing strongly across the range while the firing point was in a comparative calm, being sheltered by the hill. There is nothing to inditate the force of the wind across the centre of the range, or to shew that it is blowing at all for that matter, and one is tempted to use strong language when shots go off the target without any apparent reason. In Dr. Travers' case, for instance, his score in the competition was 19, and immediately afterwards—during a lull in the wind, presumably—he put on 33. It is to be hoped that those who have the choice of the new range will bear this in mind in order to avoid as far as possible the faults of the one in present use. The scores were as follows:—

J. Brown	...	...	21	E. F. McGowan	...	...	18
Dr. Travers	...	...	19	J. H. Allen	...	...	15
R. Charter	...	...	18	Captain Lyons	...	...	14

At a meeting of the Committee of the Rifle Association on Wednesday, the 4th instant, the following programme was arranged:—

Sept. 21	} 3rd and 4th Quarterly Competitions for the Quay
Dec. 21	
} Guan Hin Cup.	
Sept. 28	} Monthly Competitions for Malay States Tin Mining
Oct. 26	
Nov. 30	
Dec. 14	
} Company Cup.	

Dec. 1.—Championship Meeting. A prize value \$50 and the Championship of the Association for the best aggregate score at 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range; 'open to all members of the Association.

Dec. 28.—Maiden Plate. For those who have never won a prize in the S.R.A. First prize value \$30; second \$20; third \$10. Captain Lyons kindly volunteered to provide the first-prize.

There will be Morris Tube practice at the Range on Saturday (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock, instead of the usual rifle practice.

ONE day last week England and Scotland met to try conclusions over the Petaling Links, and, contrary to all expectation, the Sassenach won, though only by the small margin of four holes. There were two or three very interesting matches, and quite a gallery of Scotchmen followed their Champion round. The laddies from over the border took it very nicely, but there were sundry signs of a little dismay at the result. One of the team, who had the misfortune to lose several holes to his opponent, was then and there disowned by his side, who decided, in spite of his own assertions, that he came from south of the Tweed; and there was a good deal of talk about a return match, which ought to be exciting, as both sides are keen, and we hear that several extra heavy clubs have been ordered just in case of anything going wrong on the home green. The matches resulted as follows:—

ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.			
M. Stonor	...	...	5	W. J. Highet	...	...	0
A. Berrington	...	...	0	C. G. Glassford	...	...	0
W. Tearle	...	...	0	T. J. McGregor	...	...	6
F. Fox	...	...	5	C. Meikle	...	...	0
A. Poundall	...	...	5	A. Hubback	...	...	0
—				—			
10				6			

The fixtures for September are, Championship, 13th and 14th; Monthly Medal Competition, 19th, 20th and 21st.

"THE Labour Question is one which has been made the text for a considerable amount of discussion in this State during the past year. Some managers of mines are never weary of pointing to the high rates paid to coolies in Pahang as compared with the ruling rates in the neighbouring State of Selangor. Even if the difference is really as great as it is represented to be, which there is some reason to doubt, the standard of wages even then compares very favourably with that which prevails in other localities in which gold-mining is extensively carried on. In Pahang the highest rate of wages paid to an ordinary skilled Chinese miner is \$15 per mensem. In Australia the lowest rate of wages for which a European miner will consent to work is 30s. per week, which even taking the dollar at 2s. is equivalent to \$15 per week. The European miner is therefore rather more than four times as expensive as the Chinese miner, and, as has been frequently admitted to me by Australian miners, with whom I have discussed the question, there are many Chinamen who can perform as much labour in the eight hours during which they are called upon to work, as can be done in a

like time by an average Australian or Cornish miner. It would be an extremely exceptional European who could accomplish as much work as can be done in the same time by two average Chinese mining coolies, and thus, when the matter is reduced to a question of arithmetic, it will be found that the mining manager in Pahang is in a position to effect twice as much actual mining work as can be done in any of the mining districts of the Australian Colonies for the expenditure of an equal sum of money. In none of the Australian mines, so far as I am aware, has the price of labour proved an insuperable obstacle to the success of the enterprise, and I am unable to believe that the difficulty, which some mining managers profess to experience on this score, is so formidable as is often represented. The whole question really resolves itself into one of supervision, the oriental labourer being fixed in his determination to work just so long as and no longer than he is made to work. The plan adopted in the best managed mines, of having one European miner in charge of each shift of coolies, has proved to work admirably, and if it were universally imitated the complaints with regard to the quality of mining labour in this State would very soon cease to be heard."—*Pahang Report, 1895.*

THE land sale at Klang, on the 26th ult., proved even better for the Government than the one which took place last February, when 4,130½ acres realised \$10,220, an average of \$2.47 per acre; for at the recent sale 2,948½ acres realised \$14,830, an average of \$5.03 per acre. We give the result of the sale below for purposes of comparison with the table printed on page 184 of this volume. The top price at the February sale was \$1,200 for 319 acres; at the recent sale a lot of 319 acres fetched \$2,600.

Name of District.	Portion. No.	Area.	Cost of Survey.	Cost of Title and Registration.	Annual Quit-rent.	Upset Price.	Price obtained.
		A. R. P.	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
Klang ...	47	319 0 0	229	3	159 50	319 00	2,500
" ...	48	321 0 0	231	3	160 50	321 00	2,300
" ...	49	319 2 0	230	3	160 00	319 50	2,600
" ...	50	320 0 0	230	3	160 00	320 00	1,560
K. L'gat	51	320 0 0	230	3	160 00	320 00	325
Klang ...	55	318 3 0	229	3	159 50	319 00	325
" ...	56	317 1 0	228	3	159 00	317 50	1,920
" ...	57	320 0 0	230	3	160 00	320 00	2,000
" ...	58	393 0 0	282	3	196 50	393 00	1,300
Total ...							14,830

MORE NOTES ON THE SEREMBAN EXCURSION.

THE term "Excursion" is not altogether out of place, though many of us have been long enough away from the old country to have forgotten the placards where the word is written in all conceivable colours, types and shapes wherever a placard can be posted. In this case, we had a Bank Holiday, special trains—fares at cheap rates—at least, there should have been if those who were running the concern had not forgotten to apply to the authorities—special steamers, the arranging for the supply of food (and lemonade), and the fixed and evident determination on the part of all concerned to lay themselves out for the amusement of everyone else, variety entertainments being always forthcoming at a moment's notice.

Bank Holiday! With what freshness we all turned out in the small hours to catch the train, there being in one case clear evidence that boots had been donned in readiness overnight. How we skipped into the springy cars and thought of termini at home, how we ached with anxiety when one hero nearly lost his boy, his ticket and the train, and we remembered the incident of the buckle of his "breeks." How we chaffed our planters on "clearings" and "good burns" along the line. How we swaggered out of the train at Klang as if the safety of the State was ours to guard, and not alone its honour on the cricket field. How we bullyragged the genial Harbour Master as to food and—lemonade—and ice on board. How we gloried that "our" Skipper had none of his "orders for the day" as to bunk accommodation. Then the usual weakly humorous remarks as to starting up stream; this to negotiate turning on the flood among the flotilla of merchantmen towering all around us. Didn't we envy those who had stayed the night in Klang and so could manage to rise late enough to tackle their "parritches."

Beer hitam at 8 a.m. for our Shikari—nothing meaner. Then—"Skipper, you might see about breakfast." This, too, from gentle stomachs who break not their fast before the sun is high. When breakfast came it proved to be a tiffin too, and yet we Oliver Twists demanded more. Well, we didn't get it, which was rather rough on our hosts of Sungei Ujong when we did arrive. Then when we settled down, we all took up our books and did not read them. Of course the usual sweepstake on the match and gentle rubbers. "But, alas and alack, *he* came back with the usual beaming twinkle in his eye," in spite of bad luck, and when asked quietly how he had done, he replied "Not out, much." But the other one didn't hear, and was out, and retired, though he had thought to make a hit. After an enjoyable run we made Port Dickson, where many of our men tried to get sunstroke by going off in swagger straws, though one distinguished passenger donned his *topi* to our delight and gave our appearance as a whole the finishing touch. But my heart went out in sympathy with that poor ticket office clerk. Never mind, our umpire saw fair play and on persuasion got his change—instead of a free pass. Off we were again to the interior, with the old joke, "one good turn deserves another," one of our men being told off to take stock of the many windings from the footboard. It was very self-sacrificing, but it

quite knocked him up, and he was an invalid for the rest of the trip—it is not surprising that he and the train should have been *passing kepala*. Then our arrival at our destinations and hospitality indescribable.

The cricket has been told by an able pen, but another mention must be made of our hero's 116 runs—his second consecutive century. He's hard to beat.

Leaving cricket aside, a paragraph might be written, could pen describe, on the vagaries of the photographer and his assistant, and lessons of the circus.

Brett did not allow us to sleep in the after tiffin hour—more power to him! Those who want a copy of the portrait of the young Malay gentlemen should apply direct to him.

But Sungei Ujong and Jelevu seem to have put forth all their powers in the evening, and with such talent it is needless to say we thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. Mrs. Caldicott, Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Crane deserve our thanks indeed for giving us such a treat. Everything was so tastefully arranged as they well know how to do in Seremban. Messrs. Dunman and Crane vocally and Mr. Caldicott as Stage Manager did their best, and everybody who has seen them will know what that means. The enthusiasm in making a chorus to the final bars of "The Death of Nelson," which was sung by Mr. Crane, is a thing to be remembered. On our side, Mr. Baxendale's song was well received, and last and perhaps not least Mr. Dougal sang some songs in his delightful style. Mr. Bathurst gave us a very clever topical song, which was repeatedly encored, and he gave us fresh verses with his perfect equanimity. Our "Skipper" on some persuasion essayed to make a speech and was handed on to the stage with many blushes on his part by Mrs. Caldicott. He expressed our feelings thoroughly, but said afterwards he had meant to say something quite different. We are glad he didn't. Mr. Dunman replied, and Mr. Bathurst, who had had most of the work in making arrangements, was enthusiastically received when he appeared to give us a humorous recitation, his imperturbable gravity sending everyone else in the room into convulsions. Messrs. Brett and Bathurst finished the entertainment with step dances. Some time was then spent in finding a train which had long been ready and which was specially arranged by our hospitable hosts for the occasion.

Fortunately, as things were then likely to fall a little flat, several of our principal Selangor vocalists were with us, and so we were able to continue the concert in a manner which kept us awake for getting into small boats, our steamer being of too heavy a draught to come alongside, much to the regret of some timid sailors amongst us.

We all arrived back again in Kuala Lumpur early on the Tuesday morning, much refreshed and brightened up by our trip. We were glad, on arriving in Klang, to be welcomed by one of our community who had newly returned from the—from his holiday in a neighbouring State. On our return, it was decided to present Mr. C. Glassford with a cricket bat or other memento of his splendid achievement. The thanks of those who enjoyed the trip are due to the Resident for so kindly lending us the *Esmeralda*.

AN EXCITING ELEPHANT HUNT.

NOT long ago we noted in a paragraph that Mr. W. Skeat and Dr. Travers had been out at Klang after an elephant which was doing considerable damage in that neighbourhood; they were not, however, successful, although the Doctor, who described it as the largest elephant he had ever seen, managed to get within 30 yards of it. Since then Mr. Geoff Sanderson has had one or two tries after the same beast, in conjunction with Mr. W. D. Scott, and has succeeded, after several exciting chases, in killing it. Having written to Mr. Sanderson, asking for some of the details of the hunt, he very kindly sent a reply, which we cannot do better than publish. One rather amusing incident occurred. Upon the elephant at length being killed, the *Canganie* of the estate upon which it died claimed the tusks on behalf of his employer because the elephant had been killed on his master's property, and even went so far as to stop the coolies employed in cutting off the head and feet.

"On Friday night, 23rd August, I went to bed at about 10 p.m. At midnight I heard some Chinese and a Javanese talking excitedly just outside my door, and hearing the word "gajah" I jumped up, opened the door and enquired into the row. It appeared that an elephant was then in the garden of the Javanese, doing damage, and declined to be driven away. I put a kaki jacket over my sleeping suit, slipped my feet into shoes without waiting for socks, picked up my gun and went out. The gun I took was a single-barrelled 8-bore rifle, which W. D. Scott had kindly left with me on the previous Saturday, with five cartridges of eight drs. powder each, but leaden bullets. I followed the Javanese for half a mile to his house, and found about 30 of his friends assembled there. They had built a row of fires some 30 yards long and were beating old kerosine tins, etc., and yelling and kicking up a row to frighten away the elephant. I made them stop the row and let the fires out, and tried to get one to accompany me to shew the way, as it was pitch dark and no moon; but not one would go; they simply pointed in the direction of the elephant. I found that the garden was bordered at the far end by the jungle and partly on one side also. I went on a little towards the dark line of jungle and soon heard the beast moving about and breaking branches of banana trees in the garden. I crept towards him as near as I dare, without being discovered, and could hear him munching his food and flapping his ears, but still could not see him as the night was so dark and being also in the shadow of the jungle. The garden was in the form of a square, with padi in the middle and a single row of banana trees down each side. I waited under a banana tree, to see if I could make out in what direction he was moving, and found that he was coming slowly down the line towards me, demolishing each tree as he came along. I could hear every sound he made, but still could not see him. I could hear the constant flap of his ears, then the tearing off of a branch and munching it; occasionally he stopped quite still, but sniffed loudly. I made up my mind to wait where I was until he got quite close to me and have a sure shot, and it was during this waiting that I felt the want of

socks, for the mosquitoes were frightful. It could not have been more than half an hour, I suppose, but it seemed hours of suspense to me, before I just could make out his huge outline about 20 paces from me, and broadside on. He was tearing down the next banana tree but one to me, and I was most strongly tempted to fire at where his ear ought to be, but still hung on hoping to get a surer shot. I noticed that he was getting suspicious of my presence the nearer he came, as he stopped munching every few seconds to listen and sniffed the air much oftener. All at once he stopped eating and turned straight towards me and came striding along in a business-like walk as if he had seen me and meant to investigate. I took steady aim for where I thought the base of his trunk ought to be and waited until he was within about seven or eight paces of me, and fired; I then jumped on one side to get clear of the smoke and also to dodge him, in case he should charge at the smoke, at the same time trying with fumbling fingers to get in another cartridge. He was so close to me that the blaze from the gun must have burnt his face, for I could see it lighted up, and it struck me at the same instant that I had aimed a bit too low. He stood stock still for some seconds, and I almost hoped that I should get another cartridge in in time for another shot, but he suddenly swung away from me and rushed into the jungle like a race-horse. I could hear him crashing away, and noted the direction he took. I waited about 20 minutes longer, in case he might come back, and then started away to find a Malay house for a lamp. I found one, after barking my shins against several stumps and falling into three tali-ayers, and roused up a man who lent me a lamp. I then went back to the place where I had fired and found blood marks; I followed these to the edge of the jungle and then went home. It was about 2 a.m. when I fired at him and about 3 a.m. when I reached home.

"At 5 a.m. I obtained the services of an old Malay to follow up the blood tracks, and wired to Scott during the morning, I got back from work about 4.30 p.m., Scott arrived about 5 p.m., and the old Malay, who had been tracking for me, about the same time. The Malay reported having found a large quantity of blood in the jungle, that the elephant had gone across the Langat Road, and up a hill towards Klang; the Malay said we could easily find him in the morning, so we determined to start at 5 a.m. and follow him up. Scott said he heard in Klang, as he came along, from Mr. Gibson, that Gibson's little son and a native servant had seen a large elephant that morning crossing an open space between jungle and going towards Batu Tiga, just at the back of Klang Hospital. As my elephant had been tracked in that direction, we concluded that it might be the same, and determined to try and get on his tracks there for a start, instead of beginning where I had shot at him and working right through the difficult jungle. We started about 5 a.m. on Sunday morning, accompanied by the old Malay and a Kling to carry our guns. I took the same single-barrelled 8-bore and the remaining four cartridges only, Scott had his double-barrelled 10-bore muzzle-loader, but only, I think, four bullets, also only lead. The men carried our second guns, which were ordi-

nary fowling-pieces, one each. The rain came down in torrents the whole day, we got thoroughly drenched to the skin, and awfully cold and shivery. Just close to Klang, on the Batu Tiga side, we got on to new tracks and evidently those of the same elephant which had been seen by Gibson's little boy on Saturday morning. We followed them into some Malay gardens where lots of banana trees had been trampled down and then into the jungle where we got mixed, as the tracks wandered about and turned back and recrossed each other in a most confusing way, and eventually we found ourselves out of the jungle and back in the gardens at the same place where we had entered. As our Malay said that the patch of jungle was comparatively small, we determined to follow the edge of it round to see if he came out anywhere, and sure enough we found his track leading out of the jungle and straight across a clearing towards the large jungle. We were near on Hill's Estate, and tracked the elephant straight through a fine big coffee nursery which Hill had built; he had torn straight through it. We had now to follow him through dense and difficult jungle and in about 20 minutes we came up with him. We were walking Indian file in the following order, first the Malay tracker, myself next, then Scott, and then the Kling and another Malay who had joined us on the way. The Malay and myself had passed close by the elephant without seeing him and the first warning I had was Scott's gun going off. I swung round as quick as I could and managed to plant a hurried shot. The elephant began to twist about in all directions but did not charge us; Scott fired his second barrel and I managed to get a second shot into him, all in the head. In the meantime, the Malay and Kling started to fire with our second guns, against all rules and orders, and most indiscriminately and wildly; but the whole thing happened awfully quickly and the elephant was away again. The agility with which the last Malay clomb a tree when the firing commenced was something to remember. Scott once more loaded up his muzzle-loader and we started after him again, fully expecting an angry elephant after his wounds. I had now only two cartridges left and Scott only two bullets, though we still had two fowling-pieces, which I now know were worse than useless. We went on in the following order, I first, Scott second, natives in a funk behind. I was a short way in front when I saw him in a comparatively open space ahead, but tailside on and therefore no shot. He was tearing down the trees in his path to make a passage, I stopped and beckoned up Scott, who rushed past me and, just as the elephant slightly turned his head, fired at his ear. The elephant then turned broadside on to us, and I let him have one at his ear; Scott then fired again, but still the elephant went ploughing his way along, and broadside to us. I had my last cartridge in the gun, and we could see he was badly hurt by the way he was going. Scott then said, "Now Sanderson, now's your chance, finish him." I went fairly close to him, took a good steady aim at his ear and fired. He dropped on his knees and rolled over on his side and Scott sang out that he was done for, but the brute got up again and went slowly along through the jungle, we following behind with no ammunition, except one small fowling-piece cartridge bullet. This we cut out

of the cartridge wrapped it up in a strip of Scott's blue handkerchief to make it fit and jammed it into Scott's muzzle-loader. This we felt to be our last chance. We followed him up until Scott got a good shot at his ear, but he made off again. Scott and I got back to the house about 7 p.m. about played out.

"The next morning Scott went back to Kuala Lumpur. I went to work, not intending to go out that day after the quarry; but at noon, before I had time to get tiffin, a Malay came running in to me in Klang and said the elephant was still going it large and getting very nasty, and that they had no ammunition. He had been to my house and taken the only cartridges I had, No. 8 small bird shot, to go and shoot the elephant with. I rushed to Edmonds, borrowed a police rifle and ten cartridges, and went after him again; he was at this time about three miles out from Klang. Got into the jungle, tracked and found him again, the two Malays being with me, I went fairly close to him, took a steady shot at his ear and fired; he swung round and charged furiously. I dodged behind a tree one way, and the elephant went after a Malay who tried to dodge him the opposite way, and thus gave me another shot at him, which diverted the elephant from the Malay and gave him time to get into safety. I then followed him very cautiously and only took steady shots. He was furious, but did not charge properly again until I fired my last cartridge. I saw him try to wrench down a rather large tree in his path, and because it did not come down, he reared himself right up against it bodily, on his hind legs, and bore it down with his weight with a frightful crash. Having a last solitary cartridge, I made up my mind to hoard it up carefully. I followed him very cautiously and quietly for some distance until he stood quite still, I then struck off from his track and made a slight *détour* to get to the blind side of him. I managed to get close up and rested my gun against a small tree within about eight feet of his ear and took a cool steady aim. As soon as I fired, I jumped back and made for a big tree which I saw some distance off to dodge behind it. He swung right round and came charging like an earthquake after me, I managed to get some distance when I fell a fearful smash on my face, the gun flew out of my hand, and I was completely tied up with creepers and thorns and could not move, although I tore frantically at them. If I ever felt near death I felt it then. The elephant stopped, only two of his own paces from me, and then swerved slowly off to the right and went away. As soon as he stopped, I ceased struggling with the creepers, for fear of him hearing me, and when he had gone, I got loose and went back to the Malays, who were some considerable distance behind, but for five minutes I could not speak properly nor get my breath, owing to the awful shock I had had. I vowed, then and there, never to use a snider again as long as I lived. Ammunition all done: elephant not yet dead. Had to leave him with two men to follow him up and go home for the night.

"On Monday night I came in to Klang and went to the blacksmith's to get some iron bullets made to fit Scott's big muzzle-loader, and to guess at the size as the gun was at my house, and when I

returned home I found them too large to go into the barrel. I must tell you that Scott's gun got damaged on Sunday, the nipple of the left barrel having been burst out, so that only one barrel of it was really safe to use. On Tuesday morning I set out at 5 a.m. and roused up the blacksmith at Klang to make some bullets that would go into the gun, and, as his next size of rod iron was rather too small, after the bullets were made I wrapped paper round them to make them fit tight and wadded them well down. I had them made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch lengths and pointed at the end like ordinary conical bullets. Six were made, and I loaded up both barrels and set off for the jungle again, the second barrel only to be used in a case of emergency. I found the Malays anxiously waiting for my arrival, the elephant having worked round and come out of the standing jungle amongst a lot of felled timber, which was the beginning of a clearing and very difficult to get about amongst; but by doing a little bit of Blondin business on fallen trees, I managed to get fairly close to him, and I found him in a pretty bad way, although he managed to twist and turn about amongst the big timber, I fired four shots at him without bringing him down and one of them went into his right eye, but still did not drop him; but the poor brute was now helpless, and I walked along a big log close up to him and dropped him with a bullet through the forehead. He fell dead against a big tree, and in such a manner as to prevent his rolling over on to his side; therefore, his legs being doubled up under him it was impossible to get his proper height at the shoulder. I had much difficulty in getting men to work at cutting it up as the Malays said it was "kramat." I sent a bullock cart out from Klang on Wednesday morning thinking that the head and feet would be in in time to catch the 2 p.m. train to Kuala Lumpur; but as no signs were forthcoming, at 3 p.m., I set out for the scene again and met the cart coming in with the four feet only and the news that 20 men could not lift the head. I ordered the carter to come back when he had left the feet at the station, and he came about 5 p.m. When I got to the place I found that they had cleared a fairly good road up to him, but would have to lift his head over fallen trees, etc. They had not cut off any flesh nor the trunk, and considering the awkward place and position, no wonder they could not lift it. I set them to work cutting off all the flesh they could and by this time he was rather high, but ready for lifting by 5 p.m. By standing the coolies a bottle of gin and many curses we got the head out of the jungle and up to where the cart ought to have been by 3.30 p.m., and I was *delighted* to find the cart had left me in the lurch and gone back to Klang. I sent out men to hunt for a cart and they were lucky enough to find a Chinaman with one. Fetched him round and eventually got the head in to Klang Station about 11 p.m. The Klings had worked from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Thursday the Klings worked all day at burying the carcass, and that was finally accomplished. On Thursday morning I managed to get the relics to Kuala Lumpur, and was very glad to do so.

"I must mention my indebtedness to Mr. Gibson for the loan of some coolies to assist in cutting up and burying the carcass."

SOME EAST COAST WORTHIES.

ON the West Coast the Malays are rapidly being forced into the straight-waistcoat of European civilisation. A similar garment is being lashed about the body of the Pahang Malay—by degrees—and that he found it a bad fit was shewn in 1892 by his struggles to get quit of it. The people of the Northern States on the East Coast, however, are at present allowed to wear their own clothes—or go without them, as the case may be—without protest from the rest of the more polite world, and without incurring the risk of the crowning ignominy of being held up to public contumely in that excellent publication the *Straits Times*. Therefore the natives of this part of the Peninsula are in their natural condition of original sin, which, however degenerate, is sometimes refreshing and frequently amusing. One or two of my neighbours across the border deserve to be better known, if only for the fun they afford—which is usually quite unintentional on their part.

First and foremost comes Ungku Saiyid, of Kuala Trengganu, a local holy-man, who is a humourist of the first water. I saw him on more than one occasion, during my stay at the Sultan's capital, and I always found him intensely amusing. On the first occasion he was talking for effect, and playing to a gallery of some six hundred of his disciples, and he then told me that he had never before seen a European, had never left Trengganu in the body, though he was in the habit of making the Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once annually, in the trance state. This is a form of locomotion which must be exceedingly cheap, and which, if the secret could only be learned, might be even better than Exchange Compensation to impecunious Government Officers who want to take leave. At our next meeting, however, the Saint went back on all this and told me of his stay in Jedah and Suez, and more than hinted, with a somewhat senile chuckle, at the forbidden pleasures of Port Said. His manner of making these latter allusions bore so close a resemblance to that of the ancient Sinner of Europe, that it was hard, for a moment, to realise that one was conversing with one of the venerable Saints of Asia.

It was in his anxiety to display his intimate knowledge of the uncouth tongues of the infidel that he proved himself really entertaining. He counted in Chinese, Siamese, Hindustani and English up to ten, to the intense admiration of those of his people who sat around. So far as I remember the English version was as follows: *wang, t'ahu, pree, paib, por, sik, ait, s'eb'en, nain, tin*. He explained that his pronunciation was so good because Allah had specially arranged the matter with a view to enabling him to get a thorough grip of the Scriptures. After we had been talking for some time the conversation flagged somewhat, and by way of bridging the pause the Saint introduced as his grandson a small boy who was squatting near, and who looked as though he was suffering from water on the brain. I, being like the Government always keen to please, asked how the child was getting on with his studies, and whether he was learning the meaning of the Scriptures, or merely the sounds of the Arabic words which compose them. The Saint replied that the boy was being instructed

in the meaning of each verse of the *Kurán*, and added that if any of his offspring failed to master the teachings of his religion the Saint would disown him, and would henceforth regard him "as—to use the white man's phrase—a *bally bounder!*"

The disciples hummed like a Breton Market on a Thursday when the Saint gave this fresh astonishing proof of his familiarity with the European tongue, and he, ever anxious to enlighten the ignorance of those who sit about his feet, turned to them and said, in explanation: "In the language of the white men the term 'bally bounder' means buffalo or cow!"

Then to me, "Is it not so, that in the Tuan's language the words 'buffala and cow' are expressed by the terms 'bally bounder'?"

I, discreetly, "The matter is certain."

The Saint, fiercely, to the small boy "Ah! hearken! If thou dost neglect thy studies of the Scriptures, thou wilt become a bally buffalo, bounder cow. *Arrrrh!*"

I regret that my regard for the cheek of the young person renders it necessary for me to paraphrase the actual terms used. For one delirious moment I thought I was in a mining camp on Saturday afternoon when my Cornish friend "Cousin Jack," like the British Lion and cubs at play, is enjoying himself in his graceful way. Verily, at times, the words of Saints are hardly to be distinguished from the language of Sinners.

Another worthy I met at Kuala Trengganu was Tungku Yen, a young Raja from Daik, who was engaged in writing a Universal Dictionary. Now it may be laid down as an axiom that a man who writes a Dictionary is more or less mad, if he knows, when he begins, what he is letting himself in for; but I flatter myself that few lexicographers are so hopelessly insane as this unfortunate young Prince. His plan, which he explained to me at some length, was to place the letters of the Malay alphabet in every possible conjunction, by which means he conceived that he would transcribe every sound of which the human organs of speech are capable. When this light preliminary task was completed, he proposed to go through the whole of the manuscript, from beginning to end, with men of every race upon the earth, and whenever a sound was encountered which had any meaning in any language the equivalent in Malay was to be scored down opposite to it. By this simple means it is obvious that a Universal Dictionary would be easily fabricated. When my brain began to get its sea-legs after the first reel or two, I made a few calculations on the subject of this appalling work and will give some of the results—which, however, are only approximate. If seven men with seven pens wrote at that Dictionary without stopping to eat or sleep for rather more than 1,000 years, the original MS. would not even then be completed; the work of finding equivalents would occupy a further term of rather more than a million years. The bulk of the original MS. would be sufficient to sink 500 ships of 5,000 tons burden, and this is not allowing for the weight of the many tons of ink which would be required to do the writing. These figures are all very approximate, but they understate the case. A consideration of them sometimes haunts me like a ghost

in the "dead unhappy night when the rain is on the roof," and as a fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind, I feel inclined to weep at the thought of poor Tungku Yen and his *magnum opus*.

He complained to me bitterly that he was not appreciated by the Malays, and that his genius was derided by rude and savage men. "They say that I am mad," he said, indignantly: and I hastened to assure him that that was conclusive evidence that they were people of a parochial intellect and a mean understanding.

The third and last East Coast worthy of whom I intend to write—for in spite of Solomon, of the making of even articles for the *Selangor Journal* there must be an end—was a harder-headed man than any Scotchman in Asia, which, as those who know the Asiatic North Briton will admit, is saying a good deal. His name was Awang Kepala Kras—Awang with the hard head. The thickness of his skull, instead of impeding his prospects in life, as is too often the case among the effete civilisation of Europe, was a steady source of income to him, and served to keep him and his family in comfort, in decency, and in honour. His manner of earning a living was, it struck me, rather original. He backed himself and was backed heavily to engage one of the fighting rams which are so dear to the soul of every Raja in Kelantan. Going down on all fours, retiring and charging as the ram retired or charged, and using his head in exactly the same way as the animal, he is able, it is said, to knock out two stout rams in succession, and though it is recorded that he has stunned a ram, he is said to have come off unscathed from all his encounters, with no more severe injury than a slight headache. At the moment of concussion he clasps his neck with his right hand, but he uses no mechanical appliance of any kind. This almost beats the Birmingham publican who kills rats with his teeth.

Before ending this article I must first relate one incident which occurred in May, and which is illustrative of the manners and customs of the people of Kelantan. I had occasion to send two young Saiyids down the Kelantan River to buy stores, and knowing the reputation of the natives—*Pen jelok orang Kelantan* (thieves are the men of Kelantan), has passed into a proverb—I warned them to be very careful not to suffer themselves to be robbed. The first night out they tied up their boat at a village just below Kuala Lebir, and took great precautions against thieves. The *kajang* used on Kelantan boats makes them like long low tunnels, and the Saiyids lay down by one another in the middle, and put rows of boatmen to sleep at their heads and feet, believing that they would by this means render themselves secure. Next morning, however, it was discovered that a coat with some money in the pockets, which one of the Saiyids had placed between himself and his brother, had been stolen, and on examining the place it was found that the missing garment had been "lifted" by means of one of the boat poles, which had been converted into a hook by the addition of another piece of wood lashed on to it for the purpose. An appeal was made to a *Kueng*, or minor headman, who happened to be going down river with my men, and he at once went ashore and presently returned with the stolen coat and the money in

his hand. On being questioned, he said that he had gone to the only house in which the people were still asleep, as he knew that the thief would be resting after his night's exertions, and that he had then obtained possession of the lost coat by the simple process of stealing it from the sleeping thief. The humour of the incident did not appear to strike any of the Kelantan natives who heard the tale, and the expedient resorted to is, I believe, one of the cherished customs of this queer land.

There are many more tales which might be told of the people we met during our journey but a Saint, a Dictionary-monger, a Hardest-headed Man in Asia, and a nation of thieves will serve to give the lie to those who declare that there is no society to be had in an Unprotected Malay State.—H. C.



CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

To the Editor of the Selangor Journal.

SIR,—According to the *Perak Pioneer* "the question of starting a co-operative society for Perak has again been brought to the front." This, I take it, means a store run on the lines of many institutions at home. While wishing the Perak venture every success, Selangor, I think, is hardly large enough to enable a similar undertaking to pay its way—unless, indeed, there be some half dozen public spirited individuals ready to devote most of their energy and all their spare time to running the concern as "a labour of love." What, in the absence of a co-operative store—the fundamental principle of which is ready money—I should like to see, would be special terms offered by Kuala Lumpur shop-keepers to customers who were willing to pay cash for goods on delivery. At present, my bills are sent in monthly. I pay them. "Discount?" Well, things are cut so very fine, Sir, that really, etc., etc. Still, the store-keeper hopes I'll not mention it, but he will, as a personal favour, allow me $2\frac{1}{2}$! Now, considering that he obtains a settlement of my account so soon as it is rendered, and in the case of many of his customers, according to his own telling, he may have to wait six months, and think himself lucky if he gets it then; the difference by discount allowed is absurd.

What I would propose is that a substantial inducement in the form of low prices should be given to the customer to send cash with his order or to pay on delivery of goods: the profits to the trader might be small, but then the advantages of quick returns are too well known to make it necessary for me to point them out. The customer who, by not meeting his bills in reasonable time, is the cause of so much of the trader's capital lying idle, must be prepared to pay him, by way of enhanced prices, interest on this money. At present, however, it is the man who pays his bills promptly who suffers, because he is charged at a rate that will insure the trader again—those who are long-winded or who don't pay at all.—I am

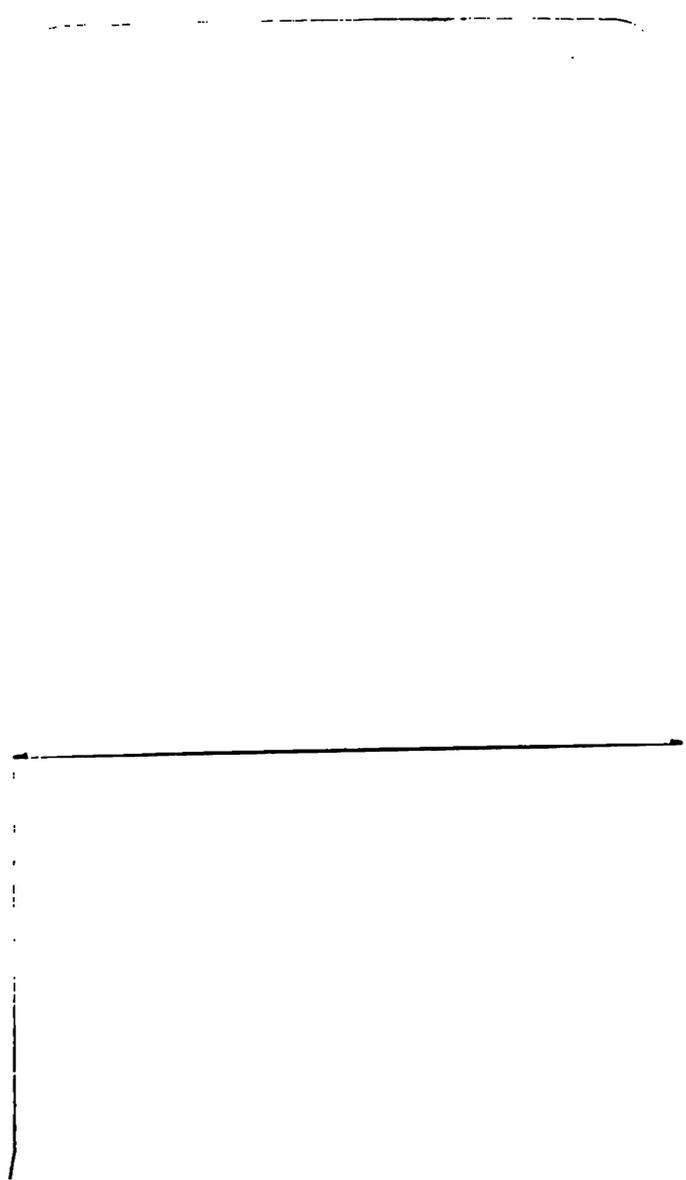
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