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Federated Malay States.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

F.M.S. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,  
1914.

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CONTENTS:

PAHANG ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1913.

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# PAHANG

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR 1913.

#### FINANCIAL.

##### REVENUE.

1. The estimated revenue for the year was \$1,346,302; that actually realized amounted to \$1,729,458, showing an excess of \$383,156.

The actual revenue for 1913 as compared with 1912 showed an increase of \$1,455.

The revenue under Stamp Duties, \$9,215; Land Office Fees, Miscellaneous, \$3,757; and Rent on Government Buildings, \$1,225, was not estimated for.

The only main head of revenue under which the amount collected is less than that for 1912 is that of Licences, Excise, etc., which shows a decrease of \$107,068. The decrease is mainly due to the abolition of the gaming farm, for which \$72,557 was collected in 1912.

##### EXPENDITURE.

2. The actual expenditure for 1913 fell short by \$214,662 of the amount estimated.

The principal unexpended balances occur under:

Personal Emoluments	...	...	\$ 21,891
Works and Buildings	...	...	36,663
Roads, Streets and Bridges	...	...	190,948

while there was an excess under Federal Charges of \$53,685.

As compared with the previous year the actual expenditure shows an increase of \$179,724.

The balance to the debit of Pahang on 1st January, 1913, stands at \$9,716,888.

#### TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

##### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

3. The total imports in 1913 were valued at \$3,268,983 and exports at \$7,006,474 as against \$3,643,734 and \$6,474,618 in 1912. The total import and export trade thus exceeded a sum of \$10,275,000 and is greater by \$157,105 than that of the previous year.

The trade returns for the State are given in appendix C of this report.

##### COIN AND BULLION.

The value of imports and exports of coin and bullion was \$1,159,310, a decrease of \$5,317 over the 1912 figures.

The larger items of export, other than tin and gold, were:

	1912.	1913.
Fish, dried and salted	\$167,318	\$184,493
Pepper	1,371	4,891
Copra	17,540	21,629
Hides, raw	8,208	11,547
Para rubber	209,334	424,002
Timber and planks	3,486	19,545

The larger items of import were:

	1912.	1913.
Cattle ... ..	\$ 2,860	\$ 15,080
Eggs ... ..	14,504	21,033
Bran ... ..	7,049	16,553
Malt liquor ... ..	26,214	31,198
Medicines ... ..	22,022	31,791
Oilman's stores ... ..	36,825	43,100
Provisions, fresh and salted	59,327	65,981
Brandy ... ..	20,251	28,154
Petroleum, including		
benzine ... ..	43,696	61,452
Tobacco and cigars ... ..	99,408	100,239
Other raw materials ... ..	5,004	36,404
Apparel, hosiery and		
millinery ... ..	18,148	31,294
Cotton piece goods ... ..	92,711	141,002
Sarongs and selandangs ... ..	48,693	72,373
Tramway and railway ... ..	2,102	17,071
Boots and shoes ... ..	8,439	12,665
Cement ... ..	15,105	21,126

TIN AND TIN-ORE  
EXPORTED.

The quantity of tin and tin-ore exported was 57,678 pikuls, valued at \$5,717,613, an increase of 5,900 pikuls as compared with 1912, and an increase in value of \$329,637.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

The total gold output was 13,083 ounces, valued at \$443,363, against an export of 12,441 ounces, valued at \$420,834, in the previous year.

LEGISLATION.

4. There were three meetings of the State Council during the year. No State Enactments were passed.

The following Federal Enactments were passed during the year:

1. Volunteer;
2. Collision and Salvage;
3. Planters' Benevolent Fund Amendment;
4. Criminal Procedure Codes Amendment;
5. Machinery;
6. Merchandise Marks Amendment;
7. Wireless Telegraphy;
8. Malay States Guides;
9. Sale of Food and Drugs;
10. Betting;
11. Public Officers' Guarantee Fund;
12. Labour Code Amendment;
13. Agricultural Pests;
14. Railways Amendment;
15. Malay Reservations;
16. Registration of Titles Amendment;
17. Civil Procedure Codes Amendment;
18. Pensions Amendment;
19. Police Assistance and Criminal Jurisdiction;
20. Societies;
21. Legal Tender;
22. Aerial Navigation;
23. Electricity;
24. Places of Public Amusement;
25. Lunatics Reception;
26. Supply;
27. Labour Code Amendment (No. 2).

## ADMINISTRATION.

5. Mr. F. J. Weld, Acting British Resident, proceeded on leave on 29th March, and Mr. E. J. Brewster, the British Resident, returned from leave on 3rd April.

- LIPIS. Mr. C. F. McCausland proceeded on leave on 23rd May and was succeeded by Mr. A. E. C. Franklin.
- RAUB. Mr. J. E. Nathan was in charge of the Raub district throughout the year.
- TEMERLOH. Mr. G. Hemmant was in charge of the Temerloh district throughout the year.
- PEKAN. Mr. A. S. Haynes was in charge at Pekan up to the 14th October. He proceeded on leave on 15th October and was succeeded by Mr. R. J. B. Clayton.
- KUANTAN. Mr. A. F. Worthington was in charge of the Kuantan district throughout the year.

## DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

6. The following remarks show the results obtained in the various districts of the State.

## LIPIS.

- REVENUE. 7. The total revenue collected (inclusive of Federal receipts amounting to \$19,464) was \$59,326 as compared with \$53,282 for 1912, when the Federal revenue was \$14,822.
- The estimate for the year was \$33,775. The only deficit on the estimates except that for interest was that of \$800 in respect of land sales.
- EXPENDITURE. The total expenditure amounted to \$25,198 as against \$24,315 in 1912.
- AGRICULTURE. The padi harvest as compared with the poor harvest of 1912 was good. No fresh cases of widespread distress were reported, but individual cases of semi-starvation are still common in the mukim of Ulu Tembeling.
- MINING. The total area alienated under mining certificate during the year was 273 acres, which with 17 acres alienated previously brought up the total area of mining land to 290 acres. There are no official figures showing how much tin was won from these areas, but the only licensed tin-buyer in the town reports that the total amount of ore produced on his own land and purchased by him was 132 pikuls, while other miners admit to a total of 90 pikuls, making a grand total of 222 pikuls only for the whole district. The whole of this tin-ore came from the Telom region, and the output is practically the same as that for 1912, when the same lands, now held under mining certificate, were then being worked under individual licences. A licence to prospect over an area of 300 acres in the valley of the Lamoi, a tributary of the Telom, was issued to a Malay in March, but in spite of two requests no information of any interest has been communicated by the licensee, whose licence has now lapsed.

## MARRIAGES STATISTICS.

Marriages amongst the Muhammadans have not been registered with the regularity and promptness that is desirable. In some mukims there has been no one having authority to issue marriage certificates, while in others certificates have been issued by Imams who have neither formal authority nor sufficient appreciation of the importance of the duty hitherto informally entrusted to them. The matter has been reported to His Highness the Regent, but there are comparatively few men in the district qualified for this duty.

No marriages were registered under "The Christian Marriage Enactment, 1902," and two only under "The Marriage Registration Enactment, 1911," which provides for registration of marriages in

which neither party is either a Muhammadan or a Christian. This Enactment is not as well known as it ought to be. Both of the couples recently married thereunder were living together unmarried, but in each case they welcomed the opportunity of binding themselves in a formal union recognized by law.

## GENERAL.

Railway construction and survey has proceeded continuously. Traffic was opened to Kuala Tembeling in May, and work had been well started on two sections northwards from rail head before the end of the year.

The trace however for the line passing through Kuala Lipis as completed and approved would have so entirely spoiled the town as a place of residence that, after some delay, it has now been definitely decided to follow a trace nearer the river bank. This revised trace involves the demolition of the club and of the Government offices, and the resumption of a complete block of shop lots. But it will save from destruction, though not from some measure of defacement, one of the town's most striking natural beauties.

The railway surveyors before the end of the year also completed a final trace as far north as the mouth of the Tanum, and are now working up that river towards Kelantan.

In other ways the year has been one, not of great development, but of peace and prosperity, which affords little to record.

The crying need of the Lipis district is improved communications, and these will be even more necessary when the railway is completed, as that may at last induce even the up-country Malays to bring down to the railway some of the produce which can at present only be taken to the coast at the cost of a long journey up river to return to their homes.

Meanwhile little timber or jungle produce is available for export, for it is almost all needed in the district itself on the line of the railway. Indeed to such an extent did this local demand monopolize the capital and labour available that purchasers of shop lots in the recently planned township at Jerantut were only with difficulty able to obtain timber for the shops they had undertaken to build on the lots purchased. Fourteen of these lots were auctioned in June, and on nine only are buildings now at last nearly completed.

## RAUB.

REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE.

8. The total revenue for the district was \$638,007 against \$619,081 in 1912 and an estimated revenue of \$564,280. The chief increases are licences, excise, etc., \$39,000; customs, \$31,553; land revenue, \$14,170; municipal, \$5,863; and fines and forfeitures, \$4,000. Except for a small decrease in land sales, every item shows an increase, and the revenue collected is considerably greater than for any previous year in the history of the district.

The total expenditure of the District Office was \$50,378 as compared with \$42,782 in 1912. The estimated expenditure was \$53,676.

## CRIME.

With the exception of a few small robberies and gang robberies there was practically no serious crime in the Raub division, but in Bentong an atrocious murder was committed in December at Sungei Perting. Nine men were concerned, but only one man has been arrested and committed for trial. A Malay was sentenced to death but afterwards reprieved for the murder of a Chinese shop-keeper on the Semantan river. There were 1,102 criminal cases in the Magistrates' Courts as compared with 778 in 1912. Out of six criminal appeals against decisions given in the Lower Court, five were dismissed; in the sixth the sentence and conviction were quashed.

Fines and forfeitures amounted to \$7,959 as against \$4,061 in 1912

Thirteen civil suits and ten administration cases were heard in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and 324 suits in the Magistrates' Courts.

MUNICIPAL.

Twelve of the old mud and atap shop-houses in Bibby Road, Raub, which were in a dangerous and dilapidated condition, were demolished during the year. Plans to build brick shop-houses on three of the vacant sites have been approved. No new shop-houses were erected in Raub.

Twenty-three new shop-houses were erected in Bentong, and the south side of Ah Peng Street is now built on almost from end to end. The new houses are of a very good type and are in great demand, the average rent being from \$35 to \$40. Other houses are in process of erection.

TIN DUTY.

The total tin duty for the district amounted to \$233,331, an increase of almost \$28,000 over the 1912 figures. Over four-fifths of this duty was collected in Bentong.

WOLFRAM.

About 25 pikuls of wolfram were exported from Bentong. This was the first-export on record of this metal.

PARA RUBBER.

Arrangements were made from the beginning of 1913 whereby the export duty on rubber could be paid in Pahang or Selangor as the exporter desired. Gali, Sungei Mas, Raub and Cheroh Estates took advantage of this arrangement and paid \$5,503 duty on 200,965 pounds of rubber.

ANTI-MALARIAL  
WORKS.

A sum of \$5,000 was voted in 1913, of which \$3,500 was expended. A large swamp facing Mason Road was drained, and sub-soil drains were laid along the edge and across the town end of the padang.

A small swamp opposite the Malay school was filled in and now forms a valuable building site.

All the hills and gullies in Sanitary Board limits were cleared of undergrowth and dug over. This work has greatly improved the appearance of the place. It is too soon as yet to decide whether the work done has had any effect in eradicating malaria, but it has certainly greatly reduced the numbers of mosquitoes.

MOTOR SERVICE.

From June onwards the mail car ran from Raub to Kuala Kubu, and the Tras-Bentong service was discontinued, letters from Raub to Bentong travelling *via* Kuala Lumpur.

TEMERLOH.

REVENUE.

9. The total revenue amounted to \$49,835, an increase of, roughly, \$9,000 over the figures for 1912.

PROSPECTING AND  
MINING.

There were a few applications for prospecting licences and for mining leases up the Semantan, but mining is not at present of any importance in the district.

The few who are working up the Semantan about pay expenses. No one has struck anything rich enough to attract large numbers. Dulang washing in the Semantan river is becoming very popular with Malay women who, when the water is low, sometimes win as much as two or even three katis a day.

CRIME.

There was no case of serious crime during the year. There were 476 cases heard in the various Courts with criminal jurisdiction. Of this total, 351 cases were heard by the penghulus and resulted in 286 convictions. In the Magistrate's Court there were 124 cases with 88 convictions. There were no committals to the Supreme Court.

In the Magistrate's Civil Court there were 95 cases with two appeals to the Supreme Court, both of which were unsuccessful. Three hundred and eleven civil suits were heard by the penghulus.

## PADI.

On the whole it has been a prosperous year for the kampong Malays. They had a good harvest in 1912 and a better one in 1913, and they may now be said to have worked off the effects of the crop failure of 1911. The padi crops in 1911 and 1912 were 919,411 *gantangs* and 1,217,176 *gantangs*.

With strict enforcement of systematic cultivation and reasonable weather conditions the padi crop in most mukims should more than suffice for the needs of the cultivators.

## COCONUTS.

The Sub-Inspector of Coconuts gives the number of kampong coconut trees in the district as, roughly, 117,000, of which he estimates that about 62,000 trees are in bearing. The people do not pay sufficient attention to their kampongs and obviously do not realize the value of their coconut trees.

MOTOR-LAUNCH  
SERVICE.

A launch service on the Pahang river was run by the Railway Department throughout the year. In the earlier part of the year the service was a little irregular, but latterly the launches have run regularly and well.

## PEKAN.

## REVENUE.

10. The revenue collected was \$36,169, being an increase of nearly \$10,000 over 1912 and of \$11,000 over the estimates. The best previous collection in the history of the district was \$35,450 in 1911, so that the 1913 revenue constitutes a record.

A sum of \$5,179 was credited for the survey of Syed Hassan's estate, and \$2,685 receipts from the railway launch "Tunku Miriam," so that the normal increase in permanent revenue may be taken as, approximately, \$10,000. These do not include Federal receipts which amounted to \$15,934.

MINING AND  
PROSPECTING.

Since the alteration of the district boundary in 1910, Pekan has practically ceased to be a mining district, and the prospects of the revival of tin mining seem to be poor. The one mining block on the Rompin river remained unworked and is now noticed for forfeiture. Four prospecting licences were issued, covering an area of 3,500 acres, but none of these proved to contain payable tin, and no selection was made. A large application for prospecting licence covering the whole of the Coast area from the Johore borders to the Rompin river has been recently received, but as it covers an area of about 900 square miles it can scarcely be taken seriously. Two other prospecting applications for land adjoining the Benta-Kuantan road and covering an area of 3,000 acres have been held over for consideration when the road has been opened for traffic.

## PADI CROP.

Three thousand four hundred and seventy-seven acres were planted, yielding 341,800 *gantangs*, or just under 100 *gantangs* per acre. This is an improvement on the 1911-1912 crop. In any case however the figures compare very poorly with other districts.

## COCONUTS.

According to the census taken by the Sub-Inspector of Coconuts there were in the district 6,749½ acres planted with coconuts, containing 93,749 coconuts in bearing and 243,705 not yet in fruit. The area under cultivation shows an increase of 1,224 acres as compared with 1912, but nearly the whole of this increase is due to Loke Yew's estate, an additional 1,000 acres of which were planted up during the year.

## SURVEY.

Mr. Carson, the Surveyor, arrived in April and found an enormous collection of arrears of work. He however struggled bravely against these disadvantages and has an excellent record for eight months' work.

- AGRICULTURAL LOANS. One hundred and forty-five loans, only 10 of which exceeded \$100 and 54 for \$10 each, were made during the year.
- CRIME. No cases of the more serious form of violence came to Court. One hundred and ninety-one criminal cases were heard in the Magistrates' Courts and 558 civil suits.
- POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS. There were great improvements in the postal facilities during the year. In February the telegraph line to Kuantan was opened, in May a subsidiary postal service was arranged for by means of the railway launch, and in November a coastal postal service was opened by which letters can be sent twice a month to Rompin.
- COAST MUKIMS AND THE ISLANDS. Owing to the difficulties of communication it was impossible properly to supervise the Coast mukims and islands. There is fine padi land and coconut land at Rompin, and a magnificent unworked camphor forest, while there is some hope also of finding tin there. Moreover, there has been started a timber trade direct to Singapore which may shortly be much expanded by Messrs. Swan and Maclaren's operations. It is to be hoped too that the offer of land on special terms for coconuts will lead to the opening of some estates at Rompin, where there is good land for the purpose and where the Sungei Rompin provides an excellent water-way.
- KUANTAN.
- REVENUE. 11. Mr. Worthington reports a revenue of \$670,920, a decrease of \$56,033 as compared with 1912. Land revenue amounted to \$31,027, an increase of \$1,396 over the revenue of 1912, but falling short of the estimate by nearly \$1,000.
- CUSTOMS. The receipts from customs were \$322,130, a decrease of \$5,432. Customs naturally depend largely on the price of tin, and as the duty on tin decreased it is not surprising that the total receipts also decreased.
- LICENCES, ETC. Licences, excise, etc., produced a total of \$300,323, which is in excess of the estimate though naturally below the receipts for 1912, when rents for gaming houses were included under this heading. Of the total receipts, \$289,188 were for sale of chandu and fines and forfeitures in connection with the Chandu and Excise Enactments.
- TELEGRAPH EXTENSION. The opening of the telegraph line to Pekan was probably of more advantage to the Government than to the general public, but was certainly a great improvement.
- EXPENDITURE. The expenditure of the District Office and its branches amounted to \$27,530 against \$22,090 in the previous year.
- FISHING INDUSTRY. It was a fairly good year for fishing, but very irregular, the rule being several blank or nearly blank days followed by one day on which every boat would come in loaded rather more deeply than appears safe. One of the heaviest catches of the year was on 6th November, which is unusually late, and exporters at Beserah had to arrange for a steamer to call in. Steamers had given up calling as for several weeks there had been no fish for them. The exports amounted to 16,501 pikuls, value \$103,778, but it is impossible to estimate the local consumption—probably on a successful day 20 pikuls would be consumed, and the next there would be no fish at all. Owing to an outbreak of small-pox at Beserah the numbers fishing there were smaller than anticipated, some of the men stopping at Sungei Ular, some 15 miles to the north, others coming straight to Kuantan and working from Tanjong Lumpur. During the south-west monsoon many boats went further south for some months.
- CRIME. There was not much serious crime during the year. Eight hundred and thirty-five criminal cases were heard in the Magistrate's Court and 189 civil suits.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

## LIPIS.

12. The total revenue was \$26,617 as against an estimate of \$23,655 and a total of \$19,901 in 1912.

The chief increases were under land rents and survey fees—\$2,702 and \$1,739, respectively.

The arrears of rent brought forward from 1912 amounted to \$720. Of this large sum about \$600 was collected in 1913, a few sums were written off as irrecoverable, and \$79 brought forward.

Fourteen township lots were auctioned at Jerantut in June. The prices averaged about \$50 a lot, including survey fees. The only other important alienation was that of a block of 500 acres taken up by Mr. Cheney at Jerantut. A block of 48 acres also was alienated to a Chinese near Kuala Lipis.

The chief land resumptions were for lands required by the railway, but a block of 204 acres at Lubok Blida, in the mukim of Kechau, which was formerly owned by Mr. Edwin Watson, but which had been long since abandoned, was resumed at the end of the year for breach of condition.

The Survey Office supplied 18 town grants, being all that were required during the year. They also supplied one grant for agricultural land, seven descriptions for the *Gazette* of lands declared as public reserves, and 12 mining certificates. At the end of the year there were three agricultural blocks, two reserves for the Public Works Department, and one mining block still awaiting survey.

## RAUB.

## REVENUE.

13. The total land revenue for the Raub district was \$85,754, the 1912 revenue being exceeded by \$14,441 and the estimated revenue by \$26,354. The chief increases over the 1912 figures were in land rents, \$1,527; mining rents, \$2,084; individual mining licences, \$4,413; and survey fees, \$1,575.

## LAND RENTS.

Thirteen pieces of land were auctioned in Raub and three in Bentong. There were no arrears to be carried forward at the end of the year. The rise in land rents was entirely due to the enhanced rent of \$2 per acre coming into force on several large grants.

## ESTATES.

Except for a few acres here and there none of the rubber estates opened up fresh land. The total acreage planted with rubber, excluding small holdings of 10 acres and under, was 4,877 acres, which produced 311,820 pounds. In addition, 21,733 pounds were obtained on small holdings, making a total production for the district of 333,553 pounds. The year 1913 was a black one for rubber estates, but it has taught planters the need for rigid economy and more systematic methods, a lesson which should prove profitable now that rubber has returned to a more remunerative price.

## PADI CROP.

Three thousand one hundred and forty acres of *paya* were planted in 1912-1913 and the crop was an average one, 593,854 *gantangs* being obtained. Six hundred and forty acres of ladang produced 89,605 *gantangs*. In Gali mukim the yield from ladang was far higher than that from *paya*, in some cases nearly 400 *gantangs* an acre being obtained, and in a district such as this where it has always been the custom to plant ladang, it has been difficult to prevent the raiat from neglecting their *paya*. In spite of strict instructions to penghulus there has been too much planting of ladang, and efforts will be made to reduce it. In several cases Malays went off and planted hill padi with the Sakais, and the time is coming in my opinion when the latter will have to be more strictly

controlled. A sum of \$3,000 is to be spent in 1914 on an irrigation scheme at Dong, and I hope that the work will be completed and water brought on to the padi fields in August.

AGRICULTURAL  
LOANS.

Seventy-three loans were made during the year, totalling \$7,270, \$2,300 of which was absorbed by three loans alone, while 63 loans previously made were finally discharged. The total amount repaid to Government was \$7,664.

LOCUSTS.

A swarm of locusts made their appearance at Ketari in December, having come over from Kuala Lumpur *via* Ginting Sempah. A large number were destroyed and the rest have disappeared.

There have been no further signs of this pest, but it is worthy of note that a belt of 35 miles of jungle does not seem sufficient to stop them.

GOLD OUTPUT

The Raub Company had a successful year, the gold obtained being 13,087 ounces as compared with 12,318 ounces in 1912.

MINING.

There were 347 applications for mining land during the year, 273 of which were for land in the mukims of Bentong and Sabai. The number of applications in 1912 was 381.

Of the applications received, 181 (3,091 acres) were approved, 146 (2,548 acres) were refused or withdrawn, and 20 (298 acres) were undealt with at the end of the year.

PROSPECTING  
LICENCES.

There were 46 applications to prospect 25,280 acres. Of these, 19, exactly the same number as in 1912, were approved over an area of 8,080 acres. Nine of these 19 licences were taken out by Europeans. At the end of the year, 11 had not yet expired, three had been surrendered without selection, while in respect of the remaining five, applications had been lodged for areas totalling 276 acres.

TEMERLOH.

REVENUE.

14. The total land revenue for the year was \$31,171, an increase of nearly \$10,000 over the 1912 total.

LAND RENTS.

The principal increases were recurrent land rents \$4,186, and survey \$6,672. The survey revenue probably will not be maintained at its present figure, but there is every reason to expect a continuous increase in recurrent rents. In the last ten years the recurrent rents have risen from \$5,735.60 to \$19,031.20. There were no arrears of rent at the close of the year.

MUKIM REGISTER.

Three hundred and twenty-eight titles were registered by entry in the mukim register, bringing the number of holdings in the mukim register at the end of 1913 up to a total of 4,800.

The number of incomplete titles at the end of the year was 8,034, being 77 more than at the end of 1912.

There were 432 land transactions during the year, an increase of 59 over the transactions of the previous year.

One hundred and fifty-eight orders by the Collector were made under section 37, in only one of which was there an appeal against the order.

SUBDIVISION OF  
MUKIMS.

In the early part of the year the mukim of Semantan was subdivided into the mukims of Semantan and Mentakab. Further adjustments were subsequently made by including a portion of the Perak mukim in the new mukim of Mentakab.

The wide extent of the old Semantan mukim was a source of considerable difficulty in Land Office administration, and of great inconvenience to the public.

The result of the subdivision has fully justified expectations in both respects.

## PEKAN.

15. Land rents are especially satisfactory, not only in that the collection is the highest ever made, but because for the first time in the history of the district all the rents have been got in or written off—so that no arrears are carried forward to 1914.

## RECURRENT RENTS.

The total collection under land rents recurrent was \$11,862.20 as against an estimate of \$10,000 and a previous best of \$9,769.50, and is due neither to enhancement of rent nor to the alienation of any large block of land but to a steady increase in the number of small native holdings—practically all at a rent of 60 cents per acre.

## LAND ALIENATED.

The alienations for the year consisted of 904 blocks with an area of 2,824½ acres, making, exclusive of all estates and of the Sultanate land, a total agricultural alienation of 6,304 blocks with an area of 17,334 acres for the district. This increase of, approximately, \$2,000 in land rent, all derived from small holdings, is one of the most satisfactory features of the year's work.

MUKIM  
REGISTRATION.

Only four mukim extracts were received and 25 mukim entries registered. There are 4,161 incomplete titles with an area of 10,302 acres. As against these 4,161 incomplete titles there are only five grants and leases and 2,243 entries in the mukim register, making a total of 2,248 completed titles. Of the 18 mukim rent-rolls, nine have not a single completed title.

SYED HASSAN  
CONCESSION.

The Syed Hassan concession, consisting of over 11,000 acres, is the most unsatisfactory feature of the whole district. Not only does it produce no revenue, but it shuts up a lot of good land and prevents the expansion of Pekan to the east—in the same way as the Sultan's demesne does on the west. The Ketapang Syndicate which now owns it is in liquidation, and such rubber as has been planted is being steadily choked by jungle, while the unfortunate Malay occupiers still have no titles, and little prospect of getting any. The concession has been abandoned throughout the year, and should be resumed at the earliest possible opportunity.

## KUANTAN.

## REVENUE.

16. The total land revenue amounted to \$33,432 against an estimate of \$39,600 and \$33,857 collected in the previous year.

## LAND RENTS.

Agricultural rents show an increase of \$1,394 over the previous year, which is satisfactory. The fact that the total is nearly \$3,000 short of the estimate is due to one company having decided not to proceed with a concession of 6,000 acres.

## MINING RENTS.

Mining rents remain at practically the same figure, no new field having yet been discovered.

Mining licences show a slight increase in revenue.

## PROSPECTING.

Receipts from prospecting licences were much larger, but include licences for areas which were in the Pekan district; the prospecting appears to have been thorough as a rule, but results were most disappointing.

## SURVEY.

Survey progressed steadily throughout the year, but the work was not of a remunerative kind. Four hundred and one native holdings were surveyed, amounting to 1,532 acres; while first class surveys included 337 acres of agricultural land, 407 of Public Works Department reserves, and 22,023 acres of forest reserve.

## MUKIM REGISTER.

The number of entries in the mukim register, 396, appears small in comparison with 1912, but is the average number to be expected in any one year. With the exception of a few extracts which arrived late in the year, all that were received were finished and ready for issue.

SPECIAL TERMS  
FOR COCONUT  
CULTIVATION.

An advertisement was published during the year offering land for coconut planting on specially favourable terms. So far the only visible effect is that the East Malay Coconut Company has withdrawn from the concession granted on their behalf to Mr. I. G. Fraser

in 1912. The reason given is that the new terms are so much more favourable than those granted to Mr. Fraser. Several letters have been received enquiring about the land, and two gentlemen have visited Kuantan to see for themselves. There is hope that something will come of their investigations.

PADI RETURN, 1911-12,  
AND 1912-13.

The following return shows the padi return for the whole State during the seasons 1911-12 and 1912-13:

District.	1911-12.		1912-13.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Area.	Gan-tangs.	Area.	Gan-tangs.	Area.	Gan-tangs.	Area.	Gan-tangs.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
Lipis ...	4,266 0 0	604,665	5,757 0 0	1,211,393	1,491 0 0	607,728	...	...
Raub ...	1,817 0 0	277,516	3,780 0 0	683,459	1,963 0 0	405,943	...	...
Temerloh ...	6,396 1 19	919,411	8,064 0 32	1,217,176	1,667 3 13	297,765	...	...
Pekan ...	2,511 2 0	196,268	3,477 0 0	341,800	965 2 0	145,532	...	...
Kuantan ...	365 0 0	59,274	363 2 0	30,140	...	...	1 2 0	29,134
Total ...	15,355 3 19	2,057,134	21,441 2 32	3,483,968	6,087 1 13	1,456,968	1 2 0	29,134

#### SMALL AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

17. The following summary for the year 1913 shows the amount lent out on agricultural loans in this State:

District.	Principal.	Loans out-standing on 31-12-12.	Lent during 1913.	Total.	Repaid during 1913.
	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Raub ...	30,000	7,589 12	7,270 00	14,859 12	7,179 87
Temerloh ...		7,679 08	4,897 00	12,576 08	7,733 24
Pekan ...		1,994 60	3,800 00	5,794 60	2,225 82
Kuantan ...		859 62	3,150 00	4,009 62	1,285 63
Lipis ...		925 00	2,635 00	3,560 00	1,017 25
Total ...	30,000	19,047 42	21,752 00	40,799 42	19,441 81

District.	Loans out-standing on 31-12-13.	Amount available for future loans.	Interest collected in 1913.	Balance to credit of this fund on 31-12-13.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Raub ...	7,679 25	8,641 69	495 19	9,919 70
Temerloh ...	4,842 84		416 51	
Pekan ...	3,568 78		172 08	
Kuantan ...	2,724 69		96 45	
Lipis ...	2,542 75		97 78	
Total ...	21,358 31	8,641 69	1,278 01	9,919 70

#### BUFFALOES AND CATTLE.

18. The following return shows the census of buffaloes and cattle for the State for the last five years:

District.	Buffaloes.					Cattle.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Lipis ...	9,668	10,217	9,787	9,997	10,327	785	647	797	920	763
Raub ...	3,084	3,496	4,354	4,610	4,559	1,062	1,029	1,268	1,144	1,167
Temerloh ...	8,687	8,301	7,792	8,705	8,359	58	125	73	205	227
Pekan ...	6,224	6,251	5,918	5,327	4,193	266	280	334	373	442
Kuantan ...	888	423	497	525	555	599	651	804	727	830
Total ...	28,551	28,688	28,348	29,164	27,993	2,770	2,732	3,274	3,369	3,429

## FORESTS.

REVENUE.	19. The revenue amounted to \$76,328, an increase of \$18,328 over the estimate and of \$13,228 over the previous year.
EXPENDITURE.	The expenditure of the department was \$65,432.
FORESTS RESERVED.	One hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-five acres in six reserves were finally gazetted during the year. The area of reserved forests at the close of the year was 220,664 acres.
DEMARCATATION AND UPKEEP OF BOUNDARIES.	Altogether 171½ miles of boundaries were repaired during the year at a cost of \$1,367.50, or \$7.97 per mile against \$7.56 per mile during the previous year. The total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year was 183 miles, and of natural boundaries 133½ miles, or a sum total of 316½ miles. The reclearing of boundaries was done by Sakai and Malay labour on daily wages, directly supervised by forest guards in charge of the respective reserves, in all but the Pertang reserve, where Malay labour was difficult to secure owing to the unhealthy locality and distance from villages. The work in this case therefore was done on contract by Chinese under the supervision of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Temerloh.
WORKING PLANS.	The Kuantan mangrove reserve was worked on the compartment system for the purpose of supplying fuel for the Public Works Department dredger, tug, launch and steam rollers. Work was started on 23rd April and ceased on 26th October; the total amount of fuel extracted being 568,016 billets, or about 1,691 tons. This does not represent the total amount of fuel used by the Public Works Department as there were contractors working in Pahang Tua as well. The coupe of the year was 70 acres which was not nearly sufficient for the Public Works Department's requirements.
MEASUREMENTS.	The annual measurements of standing trees were repeated at the same time of year as taken previously, and the average increments duly recorded. Owing to many of the present trees measured being unsound or over mature, fresh trees will be selected in 1914 for measurement in the Baloh and Bukit Goh reserves, and these trees will be measured at a height of six feet from the ground.
PATHS.	Fifty-seven miles of reserve paths were upkept and 12 miles were made during the year.
OFFENCES.	There were 126 new cases brought into the Courts, out of which in 108 cases convictions were obtained, and in 12 cases the offenders were cautioned and discharged.
SYLVICULTURE.	The year was a poor one for seed throughout the State. Chengal flowered and fruited to a certain extent but very poorly. Merbau fruited well in the Lipis district but poorly elsewhere. Some of the measured balau trees in the Rompin district flowered and specimens were forwarded to the Conservator. Resak and tembusu flowered on the coast but the seeds did not mature. Giam did not flower at all. Some 318,449 class I trees were treated.
MANGROVE.	One thousand six hundred and ninety-one tons of mangrove timber were extracted.
TIMBER.	Fourteen thousand eight hundred and two tons of timber, inclusive of sleepers, were extracted against 10,762 tons in 1912. Twelve thousand two hundred and thirty tons of firewood, 481 tons of charcoal, and 21,052 bamboos were extracted.
RAILWAY SLEEPERS.	One hundred and five thousand and forty sleepers were extracted from State forests during the year and taken over by the Federated Malay States Railways against 86,567 in the previous year.
WILD RUBBER.	Wild rubber amounting to 204 pikuls, being getah grip 196 and getah jelutong eight pikuls, was extracted by licensees against 306 pikuls in 1912. The trade in wild rubber is very small owing

to the fall in price of this commodity, and no wild rubber will be collected if prices remain as low as they have done lately as it does not pay the collectors.

The United Malaysian Rubber Company were given a licence to work jelutong in certain districts under certain conditions, and expected to do well. The Malays in Pekan district took kindly to this work when \$6 per pikul was agreed on, but when the company reduced the price to \$5 per pikul work was stopped and only 8 pikuls  $3\frac{1}{2}$  katis were extracted altogether. The company has now ceased work altogether.

## CAMPHOR.

Every possible means was tried to induce the Sakais to revive the camphor trade in Rompin but without effect, and it appears as though this industry will die out altogether. It has been forbidden for too long a period, and there are only two Sakais living who worked the product in the old days. Both these people are old and unable to stand the privations imposed on them by the rules observed when out collecting camphor, and although the District Officer, Pekan (Mr. Haynes), took special pains to interview the headman and penghulu, and advise them to have the trade revived, only 4 katis  $8\frac{1}{2}$  tahils was extracted during the year, which is most disappointing. Altogether 10 trees were cut down for extraction of camphor during the year, out of which seven trees were from open forests, two from the Bukit Lesong reserve, and one from Mentas reserve.

## MINES.

## ADMINISTRATION.

20. The administration of the Mines Department for Ulu Pahang was under the care of Mr. F. C. Marshall, the Assistant Warden, till he went on leave on 1st May, when Mr. A. G. Mondy took over his duties.

Mr. P. A. Satow, the Assistant Warden, was in charge of the Coast district till the 10th December, when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Dishman.

## TIN AND TIN-ORE.

The output of tin and tin-ore (the latter being calculated at 70 per cent.) was 57,678 pikuls for the whole State. Of this total, 32,508 pikuls were won in the Coast districts, showing an increase of 756 pikuls over 1912 and 25,170 in Ulu Pahang, where the increase over 1912 is more than 5,000 pikuls.

Of the Coast total, 6,600 pikuls were exported as block tin by Towkay Loke Yew (Chop "Choong Heng") and few pikuls only are reported as coming from Pekan. Of the total from Ulu Pahang, 20,000 pikuls were won in Bentong and the balance of 4,400 from Raub, but the latter figure includes the ore won in the Lipis district, which amounts to about 200 pikuls only.

## LABOUR.

The labour force in the Coast districts showed the following variations:

- 7,052 in 1912;
- 7,681 in June, 1913;
- 6,724 in December, 1913.

In addition to these labourers there were 112 men working under individual licences—a considerable decrease as compared with 498 so working in 1912. In Ulu Pahang the variation was much less than at the Coast, the figure being 7,667 for 1913 as compared with 7,472 in 1912. The numbers of individual mining licences were 1,784 for 1913 as compared with 3,158 for 1912.

## MACHINERY.

The total number of boilers registered was 178 with an equivalent of 3,723 nominal horse-power as against 184 boilers with 3,080 nominal horse-power in 1912.

## ACCIDENTS.

The number of deaths due to accident in Ulu Pahang was 34 for 1913 as against 26 in 1912. In the Coast districts the number was 20 as compared with 16 in 1912.

- GOLD.** The gold output for the year amounted to 13,083 ounces against 12,441 ounces for 1912. This all came from the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company and was valued at \$447,111. A sum of \$501 was collected on commuted gold.
- WOLFRAM.** Eighty-five pikuls 83 katis of very mixed ore were exported from land held under prospecting licence at Sungei Ponsoon, and duty of \$171.66 was collected originally, but a refund of \$133.32 was made later, the reason for this refund being that the ore was a very poor one and really only contained about 20 per cent. of saleable ore.
- As regards the various mining enterprises in the State the following notes will be of interest.
- PAHANG CONSOLIDATED COMPANY, LIMITED.** The outstanding feature of the year in the Coast district has been the progress made in the Willink's Mine under the able management of the Superintendent, Mr. J. T. Marriner. A rich chute discovered at the 500-foot level promises to be the main ore body of the mines.
- BELAT TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.** The principal workings of the Belat Tin Mining Company are at Badong, some 400 men being employed, all on tribute. There are also four engines. The method of working is for the most part lampan and shafting. The areas now being lampaned at Gambang and Sungei Langsat are said to be nearly worked out.
- Two thousand three hundred and ten pikuls of clean tin-ore were won during the year.
- BRUANG, LIMITED.** The Bruang Company ceased using monitors at the end of August, and at the close of the year had about 100 men "open-casting" on the flat—chiefly on the old dump—a significant fact.
- Five hundred pikuls of clean tin-ore was produced.
- GAMBANG.** On Loke Yew's lands (Chop "Choong Heng") at the close of the year only some 1,500 coolies with five engines of 50 horse-power were at work. Of the four big lampans on the Sungei Gambang, three stopped work in November, and at the present time the kongsi has only one lampan with about 200 coolies, other workings, both lampan and "open-cast." being those of tributers.
- Although those with small capital were somewhat disturbed by the lower price of tin prevailing during the second half of the year, it would seem that miners generally had a fairly good year. Prospecting results were disappointing; it may be remarked, however, that the areas tested were but an infinitesimal portion of those available. More attention is being paid to the alluvial lands of the Pahang Consolidated Company, and with lower tribute rates it may be expected that some of the unworked areas held by Loke Yew will be exploited during 1914.
- SUNGEI GAU.** The workings here are lode and lampan—the latter on tribute with some 90 coolies. The lampaners are reported to have dealt with some 24,000 cubic yards of overburden and karang. In the lode work some 4,732 tons were passed through the battery. The actual return of ore from the mine was 2,368 from mill and 367 from tributers.
- SEMPAM VALLEY.** The Sempam Valley Hydraulic Company was floated during September to work lands held by Mr. Loke Chow Kit, who had obtained water and hydraulic licences during 1912. Work was at once started in preparing the ditch line, and some three miles were levelled out by the end of the year and some 50 chains of the ditch (11' x 5' x 4') were excavated. Boulders were somewhat abundant in places but are dealt with without much trouble.
- CHIN CHONG.** The total ore won amounted to 4,988 pikuls, of which 3,378 came from lode as a result of the crushing of some 7,444 tons of stone.
- RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.** During the year, drives in the bottom levels of Bukit Koman and Anderson's Mines have been prosecuted without cessation, and encouraging results obtained. Shaft-sinking has for the time being been suspended, but driving and cross-cutting has been done.

A large amount of surface working has also been carried on during the year.

The gold output for the year was 13,083 ounces, and this may be said to come equally from surface and underground workings. Tonnage crushed 97,254 tons. At the Sempam Power Station the flume has been almost entirely renewed and in the station itself a set of Isential lighting arresters have been installed and are giving satisfaction. At Bukit Koman Mine it is proposed to put in a new pumping plant, and another 20-head stamp battery is also to be put in at the mill, raising the total head to 60. The total labour force was 856 with machinery of 1,126 horse-power.

ULU PAHANG,  
LIMITED.

Hydraulic and water licences were issued to this company during the year, but nothing was done other than ordinary lampan workings with a labour force of 87 coolies.

PROSPECTING.

The licences cover land well over the district, and in the majority the time of selection runs in to 1914. Extensions were granted in some cases. No especially rich discoveries have been made. Ulu Jelai has not, so far, proved to be as rich as it was reported to be. At present, however, the cost of transport has discouraged systematic prospecting there.

#### REVENUE SURVEYS.

21. The Revenue Survey Branch, Pahang, was under the charge of Mr. E. J. Kemplen, Superintendent, Revenue Surveys.

EXPENDITURE.

A sum of \$157,126 was estimated as the expenditure of the branch for 1913, the amount actually expended being \$133,721.26. A saving of \$23,404.74 on the estimate was therefore effected.

REVENUE.

Revenue from all sources amounted to \$36,377 against an estimate of \$23,575, while work to the value of \$9,880.35 from which no revenue was derived was performed for other Government departments.

SURVEY AND  
DEMARICATION.

Traverse work to the extent of 309 miles was surveyed, also 156 mining lots, area 3,461 acres; 51 agricultural lots, area 9,001 acres; 1,474 native holdings, area 5,248 acres; nine forest and 53 other Government reserves, areas 23,814 and 979 acres, respectively. One hundred and eighty-three native holdings, area 718 acres, were demarcated with prismatic compass.

DRAFTING.

The number of titles of all kinds drafted and issued was 1,761, representing an area of 31,331 acres.

REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions satisfied were less than during 1912, being 1,650 as compared with 2,710. The falling off is confined entirely to native holdings and is sufficiently accounted for by the facts that these holdings were, with very few exceptions, surveyed with theodolite instead of being demarcated by prismatic compass as in former years, and that the large agricultural applications, and Raub mining surveys, received prior attention.

UNSATISFIED  
REQUISITIONS.

Unsatisfied requisitions with the Survey Office at the end of the year were 50 agricultural lots with a total area of 9,380 acres; 8,100 native holdings, area 21,776 acres; and 12 town lots. Unsatisfied requisitions for survey of Government reserves were 78, with a total area of 112,991 acres, seven of these being forest reserves, covering 88,397 acres. Of the 50 agricultural applications returned as unsatisfied, 17 covering an area of 8,598 acres had been surveyed and were with the Land Office awaiting settlement.

SURVEY FEES ON  
DEPOSIT.

The survey fees on deposit at the end of 1912 were \$32,250, and by the end of 1913 this total was reduced to \$18,676.13—Raub district alone being responsible for \$15,263.30.

## POLICE AND CRIME.

22. The authorized strength of the Police Force was 390. On 1st January the actual strength was 359, or 31 less than authorized, but on 31st December the strength had been raised to 386, leaving a deficiency of four only.

## RECRUITING.

Eighteen Malays offered themselves for enlistment as against 23 in 1912. Of these, one was rejected and 17 taken on the strength—the same number as the previous year. One Sikh was enlisted as a bugler. Recruiting has not improved in Pahang as the Malays can gain a decent livelihood on the river, and latterly also on railway survey work, for which they get 50 cents a day.

## DISCIPLINE.

During the year, 214 breaches of discipline and other offences by members of the Contingent were recorded. This shows a decrease of 100 on 1912, or a decrease of over 30 per cent.

## HEALTH.

Last year, 1912, there was a decrease of 344 in the number of men who received medical treatment. In 1913 there was a further decrease of 614. There was only one death as compared with four during 1912. Considering that the strength of the Contingent has been increased during the year, this is very satisfactory.

## DETECTIVES.

There were 14 detectives in the State on 1st January, 1913, and 16 on 31st December, 1913. Twelve were enlisted during the year, seven were discharged, and three resigned.

## CRIME.

There was a total of 3,853 reports, of which 672 referred to seizable offences and 3,181 to non-seizable offences. In 1912 there were 2,856 reports, of which 576 referred to seizable offences and 2,000 to non-seizable offences. The increase in reports in 1913 was 997, of which number 96 related to seizable offences and 901 to non-seizable.

There is a small increase in serious crime of two reports in gang and highway robberies and a decrease of 14 under serious thefts, which must be considered satisfactory, though one discovery in 10 reports can hardly be so considered.

## BANISHMENT.

There were 10 Chinese and one Malay banished during the year. The Malay was banished from Pahang only. Nineteen Chinese and one Indian were banished in 1912.

## DOGS.

One thousand nine hundred and forty-five dogs and bitches were registered and 643 destroyed as against 1,586 and 382, respectively, in 1912.

## GAME LICENCES, ETC.

One hundred and nine game licences were issued as against 80 in the previous year.

Two thousand two hundred and twenty-one arms were registered under permits and 192 under licences.

Two hundred and fifty-four revolvers and pistols were registered.

One thousand and five dollars were paid for rewards for destruction of noxious animals. The animals paid for included 48 crocodiles, 31 tigers, six panthers and five leopards. Sixty-six deaths were due to accidents or other unnatural causes.

There were 229 cases of foot-and-mouth disease, and 13 cases of small-pox.

## SANITARY BOARDS.

23. Much good work was done by the various Sanitary Boards throughout the State. The revenue amounted to \$34,269. Many ancient dilapidated buildings were got rid of, and in nearly all the principal centres good substantial houses were built. Special attention was paid to the sanitation of railway camps; these are frequently visited by the District and Medical Officers. Owing to this supervision and care in the matter of water supplies, a high standard of health has been the result. The Railway Construction Engineers have taken much interest in the camps and credit is due to them.

## PRISONS.

## LIPIS.

24. The Lipis Gaol contained 49 prisoners at the beginning of the year, and 86 were admitted during the year. The number discharged was 94, leaving 41 on the 31st December. There were two death-sentences carried out during the year—one at Lipis and the other at Kuala Lumpur. Six female prisoners were admitted to the female ward.

The daily average was 41.6.

The general health of the prisoners was good. The daily average of sick in hospital was 1.26. The number of cases treated in hospital was 34. There were no deaths and no cases of beri-beri.

A Tamil prisoner escaped from a wood-cutting party but was recaptured.

There were 17 reports against sub-warders for breaches of prison discipline.

Revenue was collected to the amount of \$2,607, which is \$607 in excess of the estimate. Expenditure amounted to \$21,712.

## KUANTAN.

The total number confined in the Kuantan civil prison was 190, of whom 20 were transferred to other stations—*viz.*, one condemned to death, 10 lunatics, and nine banished.

There were 304 confined in the criminal prison, of whom two died and 32 remained at the end of the year.

The health of the prisoners generally was good, the two deaths being in no way due to the sanitary or other conditions in the gaol.

Discipline in the gaol was good, the offences being practically all idling at work.

There were no escapes nor attempts at escape.

A stone-breaking shed for 12 convicts was built during the year, and was in use at the end of the year.

## COURTS.

25. Statements of the cases heard in the various districts of the State will be found under appendix D, which also contains details of judicial revenue collected during the year.

The total number of cases, civil and criminal, tried in the various Courts was 5,185. In 1912 the number was 4,313.

Assizes were held at Bentong and Kuantan.

There were 39 enquiries into deaths.

The revenue collected in the Courts amounted to \$24,195 as against \$16,825 in 1912.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

26. Mr. N. T. Gray, the State Engineer, went on leave in April, and Mr. E. L. Bennett, Executive Engineer, was in charge of the department for the remainder of the year.

## EXPENDITURE.

The State's expenditure on works and buildings was \$300,299.56; on roads, streets and bridges, \$843,598.88; on miscellaneous services, \$1,065.64; on salaries, allowances and contingencies, \$106,978.25—a total amounting to \$1,251,942.33.

The Federal expenditure was \$60,574.01.

## KUANTAN HARBOUR.

The Federated Malay States Dredger "Kuantan" for the fifth year worked at deepening the channel across the bars, and a continuous channel 100 feet wide and to a depth of 10 feet or over below low water was dredged through both bars into the river channel, being a total distance of 9,900 feet. The season was a good one and there were 171 working days out of a period of 192. Two hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and twelve tons of sand, clay and silt were removed as against 169,876 in 1912.

The dredger arrived at Kuantan from Port Swettenham on the 23rd April, remaining there until the 31st October, or for a period of 192 days, out of which dredging was done on 171 days, eight days

were occupied in preparation for the commencement of the work on arrival and for departure of the dredging fleet to Singapore at the close of the season, and only 13 days were lost through bad weather and necessary repairs.

The work was pushed on with all possible despatch in order to complete a channel through the bar, and this was accomplished. It is only 100 feet in width but may be sufficient to induce scour and perhaps make it more permanent than former channels which have never reached deep water in the harbour and have tended only to increase the depth over a wider area, the cuts made being nearly obliterated before operations could be resumed.

Owing to dredging being carried on sometimes in rough weather the vessels and machinery required rather extensive repairs when overhauled on their return to Singapore, but there were no serious accidents such as have occurred in several previous years, and the officers employed on the vessels would seem to have paid closer attention to their duties.

The length of channel dredged was 9,900 feet, the quantity of material raised being 262,912 tons or 5,172,061 cubic feet. The Acting State Engineer shows the working expenses at Kuantan per ton to have been  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents, whilst in 1912 they were 21 cents. These figures, in both cases, do not include the expenditure on journeys to and from Kuantan, or repairs and the stores provided for general maintenance, which were not paid for by him.

A great deal is said by the man in the street regarding the dredging of this channel improving the entrance to Kuantan. So far it has certainly made it no easier to enter in a small launch or boat in moderately rough weather. The breakers on both bars are as bad as ever, and that the narrow channel 100 feet wide will remain open seems uncertain. Many people advocate a mole from Tanjong Tembeling to protect the entrance and prevent silting. It has not been possible to examine the effect this last north-east monsoon has had on the dredging done so far. Should it be found that the channel has filled, a further expert opinion would seem advisable.

#### TOWN DRAINAGE.

The extension to the drainage of Bentong town commenced in 1912 was completed early in the year. An entirely new scheme for draining Raub town was put in hand and considerable progress made, all work except rendering and finishing touches being completed.

This scheme was rendered necessary by the damage done to the old drains by the encroachment of the roots of rain trees planted some eight or nine years ago.

At Kuantan the new outfall drain was continued and carried forward as far as the provision allowed. A drain round the site of the new offices and down Bukit Ubi Road to Wall Street was also constructed.

The areas drained by these schemes are as follows:

Bentong	...	31	acres (bulk of work done in 1912)
Raub	...	$98\frac{1}{4}$	„
Kuantan	...	$23\frac{1}{2}$	„
Total	...	$152\frac{3}{4}$	„

#### WATERWORKS.

A new and supplementary water supply for Raub was commenced but could not be completed owing to delay in delivery of pipes, etc.

At Pekan the 20-foot well was completed and a portion of the piping purchased for distributing the water, and a revised scheme submitted for completion in 1914.

Two wells were built at Temerloh, and a well at Lipis was deepened, whilst seven wells were provided for cooly lines in Raub district. A water supply was completed for Beserah.

BUILDINGS.	The Public Offices at Kuantan were completed, also the house for His Highness the Regent in Kuala Lumpur. A new Court-house for Kuantan was commenced and about three parts completed.
ANEMOMETER READINGS.	Anemometer readings were continued on the East Coast at Kuantan and for most of the year at Pekan. The greatest wind in 24 hours at Pekan on 30th December was 268 miles, and the least on 3rd December was 10 miles.
ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.	Seventy-one miles 60 chains of roads were resurfaced, and the roads now upkept are 302 miles 52 chains of metalled cart-road, 43 miles 48 chains of unmetalled cart-road, 33 miles 18 chains of bridle-path, and 282 miles 76 chains of foot and bicycle path.
GAP ROAD.	The Gap Road reconstruction was completed and the road opened for traffic in the middle of the year.
BENTA-KUANTAN ROAD.	From Benta the road is completed to the $58\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and from Kuantan to $39\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Between these points there are six rollers at work and 21 miles 77 chains of metalling completed, leaving a connecting stretch of $25\frac{1}{4}$ miles still to be completed.
JERANTUT FERRY.	A start was made on the Jerantut Ferry. The pontoon was completed and delivered at Pekan, and a wooden one in addition built there as a stand-by. The jetties were commenced but could not be completed owing to the rise of the river, 100 feet being constructed.
LUBOK PAKU ROAD.	Lubok Paku Road made poor progress owing to the scarcity of metal. Two and a half miles of metalling was put down and a little over two miles only remain to be done to complete.
BRIDLE-PATHS.	Pulau Manis bridle-path was completed—a distance of $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Pulau Manis to Gambang. A cooly track was completed from Kuala Lipis to Gunong Tahan—a distance of 54 miles, 36 miles being done during the year. A bridle-path was commenced from the end of the Parit Path at Pekan to Penarik, but owing to lateness in starting, to the wet weather and to the difficulty of evading the swamp at the commencement, little more than actual survey work was possible.
INDIAN LABOUR.	Three hundred and thirty-seven Tamil labourers were recruited in India as compared with 55 in the previous year.
MALAY LABOUR.	On 1st January there were 342 Malays and on 31st December there were 441 working for the department as against 470 and 418 in 1912.

## HEALTH.

POPULATION.	27. The estimated population for 1913 was 126,490 as against 123,032 in 1912.
BIRTHS.	The number of births registered in 1913 was 3,153, giving a birth-rate of 24.1 per mille. The birth-rate among Malays was 30.5 per mille, this figure is lower than those for the preceding two years.
DEATHS.	The registered deaths numbered 3,460. The death-rate was 27.3 per mille, this is slightly higher than the figure for 1912 which was 26.52.
ESTATES.	The 17 estates from which returns are available employed an average number of 3,403 labourers. There were 103 deaths, the mortality being 30.2 per mille. The subjoined table indicates a general improvement in the health of the estates in the Raub district:

Estate.	Mortality, per cent.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Raub ... ..	15.3	7.9	6.9
Sungei Mas ... ..	11.3	7.1	5.6
Pahang Rubber Co. ... ..	7.9	6.2	4.5
Karak .. ..	5.1	2.5	2.5
Gali Rubber Estate ... ..	1.1	4.7	3.8
Sungei Bilut ... ..	6.8	14.2	3.6

## IN-PATIENTS.

Six thousand and forty in-patients were treated in the State hospitals with 378 deaths as compared with 5,525 patients and 365 deaths in 1912. The mortality was slightly lower in the year under review.

## OUT-PATIENTS.

There were 28,151 out-patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries as compared with 24,256 in the previous year.

## BOAT DISPENSARY.

One thousand nine hundred and forty-one cases were treated by the travelling dispenser who visited the various kampongs between Kuala Tanum and Burau on the Jelai and Pahang rivers. The corresponding figure for 1913 was 1,659.

## PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

The subjoined table gives the diseases more commonly treated in the hospitals during 1912 and 1913 :

Diseases.	Treated.		Died.		Percentage.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Malaria ... ..	2,091	2,481	84	113	4.06	4.55
Beri-beri ... ..	265	419	26	44	9.81	10.51
Dysentery ... ..	284	259	44	42	15.49	16.21
Tuberculosis ... ..	108	62	47	27	43.51	43.54
Venereal disease ... ..	212	191	6	...	2.68	...
Ankylostomiasis ... ..	286	231	33	20	11.53	8.66

## MALARIA.

This disease was responsible for nearly 40 per cent. of the total treated and for nearly 30 per cent. of the total deaths. This rate for total treated however showed very considerable variations at the different hospitals. It was highest at Raub with 58 per cent., then comes Kuala Lipis 33 per cent., Bentong 32 per cent., Kuantan 25 per cent., and Pekan 6 per cent. A microscopical identification of the type of parasites was made in 1,597 cases with the following results :

	1912.	1913.
Sub-tertian ... ..	1,109	1,030
Benign tertian ... ..	526	516
Quartan ... ..	23	33
Mixed infection ... ..	25	18
Total ... ..	1,483	1,597

There was thus an increase of 114 cases over the previous year.

## ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

In Raub town during the latter part of the year sub-soil drainage of two ravines and part of the padang has been carried out. In addition, the inhabited hills have been kept clear of undergrowth, and pools of stagnant water have been sprayed with kerosene. These measures will no doubt produce some improvement, but nothing very marked can be expected until the remaining dangerous ravines have been dealt with. A sum of \$3,500 was spent in anti-malarial works. At Kuantan, filling in swamps, levelling and extensive drainage were undertaken. In the other districts no large anti-malarial measures were undertaken.

## BERI-BERI.

Four hundred and nineteen patients with 44 deaths were treated as compared with 265 cases and 26 deaths in 1912. The percentage of deaths was 10.5 against 9.81 in 1912. One hundred and sixty-six of the patients were treated in Kuantan and 155 in Bentong Hospital, both being places with a large Chinese mining population.

## SMALL-POX.

Thirty-nine cases were reported with 13 deaths against 47 cases and 26 deaths last year. The worst outbreak was at Kuantan with 31 cases and nine deaths.

Dr. Peart reports on this outbreak as follows :

"Small-pox broke out early in April and 31 cases were treated (27 Malays three Chinese and one Tamil). Most of these cases occurred in Beserah, a crowded fishing village. The disease was introduced from Trengganu, with which Beserah has constant communication. The epidemic ceased at the end of September. There were eight deaths (seven Malays and one Chinese). The deaths occurred among those very severely affected and suffering from the confluent type."

CHOLERA.

No cases were reported during the year.

VACCINATION.

Eight thousand six hundred and nine vaccinations were performed; of these, 7,092 were successful, 1,290 failed, and 227 were not seen. Compared with the previous year, 2,673 more vaccinations were performed. The percentage of those successful was 82.37. Most of the failures were secondary vaccinations. Heanley's lymph from Hongkong was substituted for Saigon lymph during the last three months of the year, and it is generally reported that better results were obtained with it.

Three gurus in the Pekan district were instructed in vaccination, two of whom proved competent, and their work is favourably reported on by the Medical Officer, Pekan.

VETERINARY  
DEPARTMENT.

A Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. H. G. Simpson, was appointed to Pahang during the year under review, and assumed duty on 16th January, 1913, making Kuantan his head-quarters. With the exception of rabies and foot-and-mouth disease there has been no serious outbreak of an infectious nature.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH  
DISEASE.

As regards the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease early in the year, the Veterinary Surgeon found on his arrival that many of the cattle had already been diseased for some time, but owing to lack of veterinary inspection it had not been possible either to isolate it or to follow up the source of infection. The disease was widely scattered, but the Pahang river formed an effective barrier at Jerantut. In only a few cases did it affect the buffaloes in the Malay kampongs, being mostly confined to the traffic routes.

The outbreak seemed to have been finally checked in April, but almost immediately a fresh outbreak occurred which was not finally checked till the end of July.

A third outbreak occurred in November and lasted slightly more than a month.

RABIES.

Two outbreaks occurred during the year, one at Bentong, 7th April, and the other at Raub, 13th April. In the former, three dogs were affected, and in the latter one. All were destroyed and the suspected brains sent to the Institute for Medical Research for confirmation of diagnosis. In addition, 48 stray dogs were destroyed.

RINDERPEST.

No cases have occurred during the year. This is very satisfactory when compared with the serious outbreak last year when 1,542 buffaloes died from rinderpest.

QUARANTINE  
STATIONS.

An area of 15 acres has been fenced as a quarantine shed, and quarters erected for attendant at Baloh near the Kemaman border, 13 miles from Kuantan. Another quarantine station is being erected at Kuantan for the reception of animals arriving by sea and for use as an isolation depôt for local outbreaks if required.

For the purpose of dealing with foot-and-mouth disease in Ulu Pahang, small areas were provisionally set apart at Bentong and Raub. The site at Bentong will be retained but the site at Raub will be abandoned for a more suitable area at Tranum, at the junction of the Gap Road into the road from Bentong.

## METEOROLOGY.

28. The table below gives a summary of the more important meteorological observations made during the year in the different districts of the State :

	Mean shade temperature.	Highest temperature in the shade.	Lowest temperature in the shade.	Average monthly rainfall.	Total rainfall.	Highest rainfall within 24 hours.
	°	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
District Hospital—						
Kuala Lipis ...	78.5	96.0	62.0	9.18	110.18	3.30
Raub ...	80.0	94.0	56.0	7.86	94.33	3.26
Bentong ...	80.1	94.0	66.0	9.34	112.12	2.80
Pekan ...	77.2	91.0	63.0	11.37	136.52	11.15
Kuantan ...	79.3	94.0	55.0	10.76	129.18	4.50
Dispensary, Temerloh...	75.4	94.0	58.0	6.48	77.73	2.87
Sungei Lembing ...	89.5	95.0	66.0	12.27	147.34	4.80
Kuala Tembeling ...	...	...	...	8.06	96.75	3.08

## POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

29. The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers and parcels posted and delivered were 658,016 as against 598,962 in 1912, an increase of 59,054.

## MONEY ORDERS.

The increase of money orders issued and paid was \$53,839. Issues amounted to \$328,651, and \$42,512 were paid, making a total of \$371,163.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

On the 1st January, 1913, \$22,632 was on deposit, \$25,080 were deposited during 1913, interest amounted to \$630, or a total of \$48,342. A sum of \$22,857 was withdrawn. On the 31st December, 1913, \$25,485 was on deposit from 267 depositors.

## TELEGRAPHS.

The Kuantan-Pekan line was completed.

KUALA KRAU,  
JERANTUT, ETC.

Arrangements were made during the year for station masters to keep a supply of postage stamps, accept letters for despatch, and deliver letters to callers at Kuala Krau, Jerantut, Kuala Rompin and Triang.

## ULU PAHANG MAILS.

The Ulu Pahang mails, except those for Bentong, are now being sent *via* Kuala Kubu and the Gap again, but the Railway Department no longer provides a connecting bus to Bentong, and the Bentong mails are being sent direct from Kuala Lumpur *via* Ginting Sempah.

MAIL SERVICE BY  
MOTOR LAUNCH.

Advantage was taken of the motor launch service on the Pahang river to arrange for a bi-weekly mail service to and from Pekan.

## EDUCATION.

30. Mr. H. C. H. Lane was appointed on 1st May, 1913, to act as Inspector of Schools, Pahang.

ATTENDANCE AND  
ENROLMENT.

The enrolment and attendance in the Malay schools will be shown by the table below :

Vernacular schools.	Enrolment.	Attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	No. of schools.
Lipis ...	327.23	237.23	76.43	8
Raub ...	369.91	292.15	80.38	9
Temerloh ...	500.76	413.44	83.66	8
Pekan ...	481.31	381.11	79.44	8
Kuantan ...	148.33	125.77	87.45	2
Whole State (Pahang)	1,827.54	1,449.70	81.47	35

A few girls attended the schools of Pekan and Kuala Kuantan.

## NEW SCHOOLS.

The four new schools, two in Temerloh, one in the Raub and one in the Pekan districts, have been satisfactorily attended.

In 1914, four new schools are to be built in Temerloh and four in Pekan (one girls'). The building of these temporary schools at Endau, Rompin and Pahang Tua is fully justified, both by the extraordinary ignorance displayed by Malays on the East Coast and by the general promise of development which that part of the State holds out, though the difficulty of obtaining teachers for the schools and of visiting will perhaps retard their progress.

## GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A girls' school is to be built in Pekan during this year. The position of teacher remains vacant, though attempts have been made to obtain a suitable candidate from the States and Colony. Woman teachers, at all times difficult to obtain, do not care to travel far from their kampongs. This is every justification, however, for a girls' school in Pekan, and it is confidently expected that 40 girls will attend. Hitherto, both at Pekan and Kuantan, girls have worked in the schools. At Kuantan there is a female pupil teacher who, though young, gives promise of developing into an efficient school mistress.

## EQUIPMENT.

It is in equipment perhaps that the Pahang schools fall farthest behind those of other States. Much has been done to remedy this defect in providing sufficient books, necessary furniture, cupboards, blackboards, benches and desks; here the difficulties of obtaining efficient and speedy workmanship and of transport have to be contended.

## TEACHERS.

There are only four trained teachers in the whole State and the standard of teaching is, as a consequence, very low. Many teachers have only passed Standard IV prior to their appointments, and some are sadly superannuated.

## INSTRUCTION.

The usual curriculum for vernacular schools has been followed. An attempt has been made to impress the teachers with the value of method both in their arrangement of work by time-table and in their teaching. The 5th Standards are being taught the elementary rules of decimals, and it has been brought to notice that such a knowledge would be quite valuable to those who join the Survey Department on leaving school. The introduction of a little manual work into the daily routine would be beneficial and would tend to relieve the monotony of a somewhat stereotyped course of instruction.

## HEALTH.

The attendance in the schools has suffered greatly from ill-health. Malaria is prevalent in the majority of mukims, but the wholesale distribution of quinine has kept it in hand.

## ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The table below shows the attendance at these schools:

	Average enrolments.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance, daily.
Anglo Chinese, Raub ... ..	30.00	27.00	90.00
" " Bentong... ..	40.64	36.82	90.60
Lipis ... ..	31.00	24.00	79.50
Pekan ... ..	8.63	5.97	69.00
Total ... ..	110.27	93.79	82.27

## LIPIS.

This school was newly opened this year, and work has been carried on in a small rented house by a teacher who was educated at the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur. A new school-house costing \$1,500 is to be built this year. The school has given every promise of success. It is attended by some 40 boys and girls, and the work of the teacher has given cause for great satisfaction.

PEKAN  
PREPARATORY  
ENGLISH SCHOOL.

This school continues to supply candidates for the Kuala Kangsar College. Although intended originally for pupils of gentle birth, the school has this year accepted the best and highest of the Malay boys in the neighbourhood.

PROGRESS.

The attendance is not satisfactory and I am seriously considering the closing of the school now that there is a preparatory school at Kuala Kangsar in Perak.

TEACHING OF  
HYGIENE.

The only step that has been taken so far towards the teaching of elementary hygiene in Pahang is the provision of Dr. Brooke's reader the "Bab'l sehat" for the teachers and the dissemination of cards with pictures of the mosquito and a few words of advice and warning. The Inspector of Schools reports that the "Bab'l sehat" is not understood even by the teachers, and that the mosquito picture cards have done little except to create misunderstanding, as neither teacher nor pupil is able to grasp the idea that the picture is intentionally magnified.

GENERAL.

31. The Gap portion of the trunk road which was seriously damaged by the cloud-burst at the end of 1911 was reopened for traffic in June. The cost of putting this road in order and replacing several substantial bridges and many stone abutments was \$230,000.

The Federated Malay States Railways has continued a weekly lorry service from Kuala Kubu to Kuala Lipis, a distance of 84 miles. This service will probably be discontinued when the Kuala Lipis Railway Station is opened in the near future. Cart hire from Kuala Kubu is as expensive as ever. The Railway Department also carry the mails by motor car from Kuala Kubu to Kuala Lipis and have maintained a fairly regular daily service.

The construction of the East Coast Railway continued and a station is now opened at Kuala Tembeling, which is 31 miles from Kuala Lipis by river but will only be 21 by rail. Construction work is well in hand on this section, which runs through a rough and very broken country, much cutting and filling being necessary. At Kuala Tembeling there is a well laid out camp and extensive workshops, where a large quantity of wood is sawn by machinery and fashioned for use by the railway in various parts of the Federated Malay States and the Colony. The timber used is practically all "mirabau." So far the railway has done very little for the development of this State. This is not surprising as it runs through country that does not appeal to agricultural capitalists and so far has not tapped any mining area. Had it come *via* Bentong and Raub and then up the Serau valley to Kelantan things would have been very different. There are indications that tin exists in the valleys of the Telom and Serau, which lie on the eastern side of the main range and are opposite to Kinta on the western side—it would seem incredible that all the tin went west. Very fine samples of tin-ore have recently been found by prospectors, and some land has been applied for in the neighbourhood through which the railway will pass.

Rice cultivation in Pahang is very different from that in the Western States, in fact we have hardly any rice fields as seen in Province Wellesley and Krian. First we have the "paya" or natural swamp areas in more or less narrow valleys below flood level. These are planted during April and May and reaped before the wet season, October, November and December, so as to avoid flooding. Then we have the higher plough land which is worked from about May to July and sown broadcast and reaped in January and February, and again we have land that is planted in October and November and reaped in April and May, so that cultivation of a sort is going on all the year. The cultivators get very mixed as to the proper months for planting, forgetting or not knowing that the

Muhammadan year varies about 11 days as compared with ours—*i.e.*, for instance, the “fasting month,” which is their general guide, in 1911 commenced on the 26th August. While this year (1914) it commences on the 24th July, a month’s change in three years.

GAMBLING.

Recognized gambling was again abolished throughout the State, causing a reduction in revenue of about \$170,000.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

In July His Highness the Sultan of Trengganu, accompanied by Mr. Eric Dickson, the British Agent, numerous native Rajas and a large following, visited Pahang on the occasion of the marriage of his son Tungku Slehman with Tungku Mariam, the daughter of His Highness the Sultan of Pahang. The “Bersanding” ceremony was attended by His Highness the Regent of Pahang, the British Resident of Pahang, and a large gathering of European ladies and gentlemen on the invitation of His Highness the Sultan.

The Federated Malay States Government Yacht “Sea Belle” was placed at the disposal of His Highness the Sultan of Trengganu, who visited Kuantan on the return journey.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G., and suite, with the Chief Secretary, Federated Malay States, Sir Edward L. Brockman, K.C.M.G., visited the East Coast of Pahang in April, and the Chief Secretary also visited Kuala Lipis and the western portion of Pahang in September.

A great deal of attention has been given to most of the district head-quarters in the State as regards cleanliness and neatness. Untidy undergrowth has been cleared, swamps and low-lying places filled in. This is specially noticeable in Temerloh, Kuantan and Raub, where the greatest credit is due to the officers in charge. Mr. G. Hemmant at Temerloh has done wonders. This was a neglected miserable place, and is now second to none; his principal upkeep labour consists of a herd of about 40 buffaloes. These keep the grass as short as a lawn and are as tame as ordinary English cattle; it is hoped the next District Officer will not be afraid of them.

THE SULTAN.

His Highness the Sultan, who has attained a great age, probably over 70, has become much more feeble physically, but mentally he is wonderful.

It is with regret I record the indifferent health of His Highness the Regent. He was not able to attend the Federal Council Meetings held in Perak and Selangor, but notwithstanding his poor health he has continued to take the keenest interest in all matters connected with the State, and renders all the assistance possible.

E. J. BREWSTER,  
*British Resident.*

THE BRITISH RESIDENCY, PAHANG.  
*25th April, 1914.*

## APPENDICES.

A. FINANCIAL.

B. LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINES.

C. TRADE.

*[See supplement to Gazette dated 19th June, 1914.]*

D. COURTS.

E. HEALTH.

F. POPULATION.

G. METEOROLOGICAL.

H. PRISONS.

I. STATISTICS.

APPENDIX A.  
FINANCIAL.

Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure, together with Personal Accounts,  
for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	\$    c.	PAYMENTS.	\$    c.
Net Balance— 1st January, 1913 ...	480,126 42	Political Pensions and Compassionate Allow- ances ... ..	23,096 90
RECEIPTS.		Personal Emoluments ... ..	245,926 90
Land Revenue ... ..	166,167 13	Other Charges ... ..	125,927 62
Customs ... ..	571,874 47	Transport ... ..	3,262 60
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise Classified ... ..	695,890 83	Exchange ... ..	...
Fees of Court or Office, Rents Exclusive of Lands, Payments for Specific Services, and Reimburse- ments-in-Aid ... ..	20,398 76	Federal Charges ... ..	505,377 25
Interest ... ..	7,122 71	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	30,627 94
Federal Receipts ... ..	202,903 59	Purchase of Land ... ..	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	2,380 42	Works and Buildings— Annually Recurrent ... ..	36,177 27
Municipal ... ..	34,269 15	Roads, Streets and Bridges—Annually Recurrent ... ..	286,354 00
Land Sales ... ..	28,451 93	Works and Buildings— Special Services ... ..	259,731 29
Total Revenue ...	1,729,458 99	Roads, Streets and Bridges—Special Services ... ..	559,681 23
Advances ... ..	549,752 06	Special Expenditure ... ..	...
Loans ... ..	202,590 00	Total Expenditure ...	2,076,163 00
Drafts and Remittances ... ..	185,051 12	Advances ... ..	440,667 35
Cash in Transit ... ..	1,861,524 35	Loans ... ..	1,100 00
Deposits ... ..	884,191 16	Drafts and Remittances ... ..	201,308 82
Suspense ... ..	315,166 24	Cash in Transit ... ..	1,799,704 33
Total Receipts ...	5,727,733 92	Deposits ... ..	921,708 94
		Suspense ... ..	312,882 25
		Total Payments ...	5,753,534 69
		Net Balance— 31st December, 1913 ...	454,325 65
Total Receipts with Opening Balances ...	6,207,860 34	Total Payments with Closing Balances ...	6,207,860 34

## APPENDIX A—(cont.)

## Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for the last five years.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue, 1909.		Actual Revenue, 1910.		Actual Revenue, 1911.		Actual Revenue, 1912.		Actual Revenue, 1913.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Land Revenue ... ..	97,268	09	114,208	37	126,473	85	130,747	02	166,167	13
Customs ... ..	281,701	36	369,367	58	424,871	27	543,498	85	571,874	47
Licences, Excise, etc. ... ..	364,299	18	334,443	26	384,515	77	802,959	00	695,890	83
Fees of Court, etc. ... ..	26,412	59	28,066	57	19,720	65	18,762	21	20,398	76
Interest ... ..	1,538	77	2,820	09	3,505	87	4,787	21	7,122	71
Federal Receipts ... ..	103,529	02	129,135	16	133,347	86	170,550	84	202,903	59
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	1,486	88	2,254	37	4,826	08	884	99	2,380	42
Municipal ... ..	22,184	29	24,615	16	24,439	32	27,617	20	34,269	15
Land Sales ... ..	4,319	00	12,890	87	11,606	35	28,195	90	28,451	93
Total ...	902,739	18	1,017,801	43	1,133,307	02	1,728,003	22	1,729,458	99

## Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for the last five years.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure, 1909.		Actual Expenditure, 1910.		Actual Expenditure, 1911.		Actual Expenditure, 1912.		Actual Expenditure, 1913.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	25,756	21	23,958	27	23,203	07	23,930	60	23,096	90
Personal Emoluments ... ..	312,813	80	317,732	62	280,162	69	240,994	52	245,926	90
Other Charges ... ..	158,700	97	162,195	47	108,800	60	108,478	47	125,927	62
Transport ... ..	3,287	67	3,759	28	3,536	66	1,978	91	3,262	60
Exchange ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	06	...	...
Federal Charges ... ..	179,526	56	230,746	46	272,895	07	376,044	08	505,377	25
Miscellaneous Services ... ..	37,324	06	21,270	58	25,891	14	42,252	99	30,627	94
Purchase of Land ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,988	25	...	...
Works and Buildings—Annually Recur- rent ... ..	22,883	23	22,634	58	34,215	31	33,125	00	36,177	27
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Annually Recurrent ... ..	181,644	95	202,934	41	217,646	02	257,359	94	286,354	00
Works and Buildings—Special Services Roads, Streets and Bridges—Special Services ... ..	50,742	25	92,142	45	74,704	99	120,051	12	259,731	29
Special Expenditure ... ..	592,043	04	632,038	80	602,224	89	673,942	09	559,681	23
Total ...	1,569,791	43	1,755,128	50	1,647,102	93	1,896,438	53	2,076,163	00

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1913.

LIABILITIES—	\$	c.	ASSETS—	\$	c.
Deposits ... ..	109,022	13	Cash ... ..	454,325	65
Advances ... ..	376,878	22	Cash in Transit ... ..	45,015	10
Loans ... ..	9,748,120	00	Drafts and Remittances ...	15,729	83
			Suspense ... ..	2,060	93
			Deficit ... ..	9,716.888	84
Total ...	10,234,020	35	Total ...	10,234,020	35

## APPENDIX B.

## LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINES.

Return of Revenue derived from Land for the last five years.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
* Land Revenue... ..	97,273	114,786	126,474	130,440	166,733
* Reimbursements ... ..	1,682	1,883	1,897	1,849	2,711
* Land Sales ... ..	4,319	12,889	11,606	28,243	28,452
Total ... ..	103,274	129,558	139,977	160,532	197,896

\* Following main head of Estimates.

Return of Land Rents for the last five years.

Land Rents.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOWN &amp; AGRICULTURAL LANDS.</b>					
Permanent Titles ... ..	45,118	51,938	63,188	72,709	84,676
Temporary Occupation ... ..	4,208	6,179	5,629	4,879	5,869
<b>MINING LANDS.</b>					
Mining Leases ... ..	12,812	16,141	17,135	18,010	20,330
„ Certificates ... ..	7,740	5,582	3,371	3,952	*8,550
Total ... ..	69,878	79,840	89,323	99,550	119,425

\* Includes \$8,200 from Mining Licences, Raub District.

Total Export of Tin for the years 1909 to 1913.

Year.	Block Tin.	Tin-ore.	Total tin and tin-ore.	Total duty.
	Pkls.	Pkls.	Pkls.	\$
1909 ... ..	11,654	31,490	43,144	263,572
1910 ... ..	12,930	27,744	40,674	280,522
1911 ... ..	15,281	28,673	43,954	368,967
1912 ... ..	16,062	35,716	51,778	474,436
1913 ... ..	12,343	45,335	57,678	494,388

## APPENDIX D.

## COURTS.

Statement of the Estimated and Actual Revenue for the year 1913.

District.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	
Lipis ... ..	1,700	2,530	830	...
Raub (including Bentong)...	5,000	10,232	5,232	...
Temerloh ... ..	1,650	2,476	826	...
Pekan ... ..	875	2,957	2,082	...
Kuantan ... ..	3,600	6,000	2,400	...
Total ...	12,825	24,195	11,370	...

Statement of Revenue collected in the Criminal Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Magistrates' Courts.	Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lipis ... ..	1,820	5	8	1,833
Raub ... ..	2,880	6	37	2,923
Bentong ... ..	5,494	...	4	5,498
Temerloh ... ..	1,524	3	546	2,073
Pekan ... ..	1,657	2	520	2,179
Kuantan ... ..	4,497	...	218	4,715
Total ...	17,872	16	1,333	19,221

Statement of Revenue collected in the Civil Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Court of Appeal.	Court of a Judicial Commissioner.	Magistrates' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Lipis... ..	...	73	510	52	640
Raub ... ..	...	225	645	23	893
Bentong ... ..	...	...	913	6	919
Temerloh ... ..	...	...	251	152	403
Pekan ... ..	...	35	502	225	762
Kuantan ... ..	...	73	980	75	1,128
Total ...	...	411	3,801	533	4,745

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

Statement of Work performed in the Criminal Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Appeals.								Courts of a Judicial Commissioner.			Magistrates' Courts.						Penghulus' Courts.			Kathis' Courts.			Total suits.	
	Court of Appeal.				Courts of a Judicial Commissioner.				Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Appeal.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted.	Lunacy Enactment.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.		Total.
	Upheld.	Dismissed.	Returned to Lower Court.	Total.	Upheld.	Dismissed.	Returned to Lower Court.	Total.																	
Lipis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	1	...	139	...	31	...	171	91	70	161	23	...	23	362
Raub ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	9	1	10	...	...	488	...	68	...	556	16	17	33	13	...	13	618
Bentong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	...	80	...	546	2	...	2	...	...	...	548
Temerloh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	36	...	124	286	65	351	40	6	46	522
Pekan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	21	...	85	76	20	96	8	1	9	191
Kuantan ... ..	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	6	3	9	3	...	674	...	158	...	835	88	9	97	...	...	...	945
Total ... ..	1	...	...	1	3	8	...	11	20	6	26	4	...	1,919	...	394	...	2,317	559	181	740	84	7	91	3,186

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

Statement of Work performed in the Civil Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Court of Appeal.		Court of a Judicial Commissioner.					Magistrates' Courts.			Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	Appeals.	Total.	Appeals.	Suits.	Bankruptcy.	Probate and administration.	Total.	Appeals.	Suits.	Total.	Number of suits.	Number of suits.	
Lipis ... ..	...	...	..	3	...	10	13	1	91	...	...	88	193
Raub ... ..	...	...	..	13	...	10	23	..	137	...	...	51	211
Bentong ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	186	...	...	17	204
Temerloh ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	6	89	95	7	316	516
Pekan ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	3	178	...	15	358	558
Kuantan ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	189	2	...	123	317
Total ... ..	...	...	3	18	...	25	46	11	870	97	22	953	1,999

## APPENDIX D—(cont.)

## Return of Enquiries of Deaths for the year 1913.

District.	No. of enquiries held.	Principal verdicts.										Total.	
		Death by sentence of Court.	Accidental.	Suicide.	Murder.	Justifiable homicide.	Natural causes.	Unknown causes.	Found drowned.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	Proceedings abandoned, inquiry held.		Misadventure.
Lipis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Raub ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	6	
Bentong ...	16	...	5	3	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	16	
Temerloh ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pekan ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	
Kuantan ...	14	...	7	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	14	
Total ...	39	...	13	4	2	...	3	8	3	1	1	4	39

APPENDIX E.

HEALTH.

Annual Return of Hospitals for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

Hospitals.	Remained from previous year.	Admitted during the year 1913.	Total treated.	Discharges, deaths, etc.					Remaining at the close of the year 1913.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.	Daily average No. of Patients.	No. of beds.	Remarks.
				Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Total.					
District Hospital, Kuala Lipis	23	459	482	429	...	3	25	457	25	5.18	22.91	60	
"    Raub ...	106	2,361	2,467	2,219	...	15	140	2,374	93	5.67	90.06	82	
"    Bentong ...	68	1,344	1,412	1,205	...	...	119	1,324	88	8.42	92.89	109	
"    Pekan ...	22	340	362	322	4	5	11	342	20	3.03	24.56	30	
"    Kuantan ...	70	1,247	1,317	1,100	...	43	83	1,226	91	6.30	76.92	114	
Gaol Hospital, Kuala Lipis...	1	33	34	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	.99	3	
Total ...	290	5,784	6,074	5,309	4	66	378	5,757	317	6.22	308.33	398	

PHG.

APPENDIX E—(cont.)

Vaccination Return for the State for the year 1913.

Station.	Number vaccinated.								Total.	Results.				Total vaccinated.	Percentage.	
	Europeans.	Eurians.	Chinese.	Indians.	Javanese.	Malays.	Japanese.	Others.		Perfect.	Modified.	Failed.	Not seen.		Perfect.	Failed.
Kuala Lipis ... ..	...	...	22	...	...	1,325	...	...	1,347	1,192	101	21	33	1,347	88.49	1.55
Temerloh ... ..	...	...	12	...	...	2,324	...	...	2,336	2,029	77	209	21	2,336	86.85	8.94
Raub and Bentong ... ..	2	7	805	47	20	916	22	13	1,832	1,094	248	430	60	1,832	59.71	23.47
Pekan ... ..	1	3	22	8	5	1,390	...	4	1,433	1,029	79	299	26	1,433	71.80	20.86
Kuantan ... ..	1	1	226	28	77	1,319	1	8	1,661	1,055	188	331	87	1,661	63.51	19.92
Total ...	4	11	1,087	83	102	7,274	23	25	8,609	6,399	693	1,290	227	8,609	74.32	14.98

APPENDIX F.  
POPULATION.

Return of Births and Deaths registered in the State of Pahang for the year 1913.

BIRTHS.

Nationality.	Kuala Lipis.				Raub.				Temerloh.				Pekan.				Kuantan.				Total.			Total of the corresponding period of 1912.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.	
Europeans and Americans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	
Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	
Chinese ...	12	7	19	19	52	64	116	102	6	1	7	6	8	5	13	11	86	72	158	127	164	149	313	265
Malays and other Natives of Archipelago ...	306	318	624	753	168	172	340	371	476	424	900	955	316	301	617	687	142	131	273	291	1,408	1,346	2,754	3,057
Indians ...	16	11	27	23	13	10	23	29	...	2	2	7	4	2	6	6	7	10	17	11	40	35	75	76
Others ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	10	...	...	...	14	3	2	5	33
Total ...	334	336	670	798	234	246	480	510	483	427	910	968	331	311	642	714	237	214	451	444	1,619	1,535	3,153	3,434

DEATHS.

Europeans and Americans ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2
Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	3	...	...
Chinese ...	59	7	66	59	435	61	496	375	9	1	10	25	32	1	33	24	241	40	281	357	776	110	886	840
Malays and other Natives of Archipelago ...	323	271	594	583	189	112	301	286	359	281	640	592	294	232	526	386	182	99	281	267	1,347	995	2,342	2,114
Indians ...	33	11	44	75	104	27	131	126	9	1	10	25	4	1	5	4	21	9	30	21	171	49	220	251
Others ...	1	...	1	4	1	2	3	20	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	27	4	4	8	56
Total ...	416	289	705	722	729	202	931	807	377	283	660	644	332	236	568	417	447	149	596	673	2,301	1,159	3,460	3,263

APPENDIX G.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Abstract of Thermometrical and Rainfall Observations taken at six Stations of the State of Pahang during the year 1913.

Month.	KUALA LIPIS.				RAUB.				BENTONG.				PEKAN.				KUANTAN.				TEMERLOH.			
	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.				
	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.				
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.
°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	
January	85.0	67.0	18.0	7.60	89.3	70.0	19.3	17.60	88.1	72.0	16.1	7.73	*	*	*	26.49	*	*	*	16.73	*	*	*	6.98
February	87.5	67.1	20.4	3.11	88.6	70.7	17.9	4.16	89.0	69.5	19.5	6.80	*	*	*	8.93	*	*	*	5.50	*	*	*	6.93
March	89.2	68.1	21.1	10.03	91.3	71.1	20.2	1.85	89.6	70.1	19.5	2.87	*	*	*	10.89	*	*	*	15.88	8.88	66.0	22.8	7.21
April	90.4	69.7	20.7	13.61	90.3	71.5	18.8	9.18	90.6	70.5	20.1	10.30	*	*	*	9.42	*	*	*	3.37	90.9	65.8	25.1	5.84
May	90.1	69.5	20.6	13.43	90.2	66.8	23.4	6.05	90.8	70.2	20.6	10.90	88.6	68.7	19.9	6.06	89.8	65.9	23.9	8.88	90.5	71.0	19.5	10.61
June	89.6	69.2	20.4	6.67	90.4	71.9	18.5	6.75	90.4	70.2	20.2	9.31	88.0	68.6	19.4	3.31	89.3	63.1	26.2	1.35	91.4	70.7	20.7	1.61
July	89.3	69.0	20.3	2.67	90.4	69.8	20.6	1.40	90.6	70.2	20.4	1.51	87.5	67.5	20.0	5.40	*	*	*	5.76	91.8	70.5	21.3	2.80
August	88.8	67.2	21.6	8.49	90.6	69.8	20.8	4.78	90.6	70.3	20.3	6.76	87.7	66.4	21.3	7.53	*	*	*	8.12	92.1	70.5	21.6	2.91
September	89.2	68.7	20.5	10.35	89.6	70.4	19.2	12.70	90.2	70.2	20.0	7.91	87.7	66.7	21.0	9.10	90.0	71.0	19.0	10.60	92.2	70.7	21.5	6.06
October	88.9	67.8	21.1	10.80	89.4	71.1	18.3	6.70	90.0	70.1	19.9	7.30	87.0	67.0	20.0	11.77	90.6	72.3	18.3	18.87	93.0	70.3	22.7	9.86
November	88.6	67.6	21.0	11.63	89.5	70.5	19.0	12.83	89.5	70.1	19.4	16.46	85.5	66.6	18.9	18.16	89.8	72.3	17.5	12.94	91.3	70.3	21.0	8.15
December	87.3	70.5	16.8	11.79	89.0	70.8	18.2	10.33	89.5	70.2	19.3	24.27	83.0	70.7	12.3	19.46	85.7	71.9	13.8	21.18	90.1	70.2	19.9	8.77
Mean	88.6	68.4	20.2	—	89.8	70.3	19.5	—	89.9	70.3	19.6	—	86.8	67.7	19.1	—	89.2	69.4	19.8	—	91.2	69.6	21.6	—
Total Rainfall	...			110.18	...			94.33	...			112.12	...			136.52	...			129.18	...			77.73
Average Monthly Rainfall	...			9.18	...			7.86	...			9.34	...			11.37	...			10.76	...			6.48
* Mean Temperature	78.5			80.0			80.1			77.2			79.3			75.4								

XIV.

\* Instrument out of order.

APPENDIX H.

PRISONS.

Return of Prisoners confined in the various Districts during the year 1913.

Month.	Lipis.	Raub.	Bentong.	Temerloh.	Kuantan.	Total.
January ... ..	41.87	7	5	3	98	
February ... ..	37.17	6	3	2	15	
March ... ..	43.90	2	5	...	35	
April ... ..	41.96	10	9	...	42	
May ... ..	40.90	11	5	5	35	
June ... ..	41.86	2	6	7	69	
July ... ..	39.58	6	1	...	21	
August ... ..	39.12	12	7	1	30	
September ... ..	44.46	6	5	2	24	
October ... ..	42.64	3	8	2	25	
November ... ..	44.16	10	3	4	34	
December ... ..	41.64	4	2	1	36	

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR THE YEARS 1889 TO 1913.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure. (a) (b)	Trade.		Land Revenue.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs (c)	Railway Receipts.	Census.
			Imports.	Exports.					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1889 half year ...	30,390	142,620	No records	No records	10,961	1,910	264		
1890 ...	62,077	297,702	"	"	19,567	4,623	1,218		
1891 ...	77,386	238,174	"	"	22,235	9,145	1,537	...	57,444 (d)
1892 ...	50,044	271,393	341,673	331,196	13,774	8,733	1,602		
1893 ...	83,688	282,235	363,834	367,555	24,347	10,322	1,133		
1894 ...	100,220	249,120	787,859	659,653	28,367	17,570	1,934		
1895 ...	106,743	231,913	946,497	775,313	23,842	24,467	2,850		
1896 ...	160,947	462,619	1,180,188	865,280	29,807	26,947	2,640		
1897 ...	198,193	441,917	1,226,059	1,652,607	49,836	25,624	2,539		
1898 ...	224,856	372,719	1,147,054	1,559,349	63,163	34,030	6,225		
1899 ...	375,350	1,814,029	1,531,661	2,062,241	88,883	70,533	11,657		
1900 ...	419,150	630,678	973,405	2,322,950	40,342	91,403	9,503		
1901 ...	* 794,764	696,841	962,906	2,656,599	41,053	120,082	8,529	...	84,113
1902 ...	418,310	602,243	869,789	2,972,900	47,616	145,483	15,784		
1903 ...	416,916	641,008	1,134,508	3,336,682	47,167	171,028	11,753		
1904 ...	458,225	906,745	1,346,935	3,631,894	54,078	178,808	11,709		
1905 ...	528,368	1,208,176	1,344,346	3,838,928	68,732	241,804	Federal		
1906 ...	650,717	1,434,353	1,194,921	3,770,325	78,329	277,931	"		
1907 ...	621,425	1,297,242	1,715,299	3,575,905	80,209	253,039	"		
1908 ...	814,528	1,634,045	1,987,831	3,320,452	90,848	233,438	"		
1909 ...	902,739	1,569,791	1,864,221	3,830,158	103,275	263,572	"		
1910 ...	1,017,801	1,755,128	2,140,973	4,048,025	129,558	280,522	"		
1911 ...	1,113,307	1,647,102	2,777,768	4,890,639	133,038	368,967	"	...	118,708
1912 ...	1,728,003	1,896,438	3,929,301	6,474,618	160,532	474,436	"		
1913 ...	1,729,458	2,076,163	3,268,983	7,006,474	197,896	494,388	"		

XVII.

(a) The expenditure for 1889, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901 includes interest on Loans from Straits Settlements, Selangor and Perak, as follows:

1889 ...	\$ 937	1897 ...	\$175,426 for 1895 to 1897
1890 ...	13,055	1898 ...	71,770
1892 ...	48,970	1899 ...	77,294
1893 ...	31,786	1900 ...	82,439
1894 ...	36,145	1901 ...	103,938
1896 ...	14,062		

(b) The expenditure for 1892 to 1899 includes the expenditure on account of the disturbances as follows:

1892 ...	+ \$15,686	Semantan outbreak	1895 ...	\$ 7,175	Mr. Hugh Clifford's expedition to Kelantan and Trengganu	
1893 ...	3,842	"	1896 ...	205		
1894 ...	461	"	" ...	180,672		Semantan outbreak
" ...	4,999	Tembeling raid	" ...	123,976		Tembeling raid
1895 ...	17,236	"	1899 ...	250		Semantan outbreak
" ...	1,184	Semantan outbreak				

(c) Telegraph revenue not credited to Pahang until 1899. The department became a Federal Establishment from the 1st January, 1905.

(d) Exclusive of inmates of the Sultan's household, Malays in ex-Orang Kaya of Semantan's district, and the wilder Sakai tribes.

\* Inclusive of \$356,206 for interest charged in the past against Pahang expenditure but since remitted by the States of Perak and Selangor.

† Actual expenditure ... .. \$73,286  
Less contribution by H.H. the Sultan ... .. 57,600