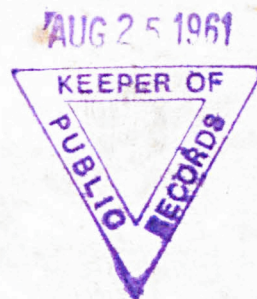




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# SUPPLEMENTS

TO THE



# F.M.S. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

# 1924.

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KUALA LUMPUR:

PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1925.

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JUNE 13.

Printed on Latex Paper.

*16/6*

# Federated Malay States.

*E. E. Wilfrangal*  
*B.R. 161/25.*

## SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

F.M.S. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,  
1924.

CONTENTS:

CHIEF SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1923.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

KUALA LUMPUR:

PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1924.

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GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.



# FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

## REPORT

OF THE

### CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

[*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*]

[*A pikul is 133 $\frac{1}{3}$  pounds av.*]

#### PREFATORY NOTE.

##### I.—HISTORICAL.

1. The Federated Malay States comprise four States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

##### PERAK.

Perak is ruled by a dynasty that claims descent from the last Malay Sultan of Malacca. In the XVIIth century, it was overrun by the Achehnese, and at some time after 1636 a Johore prince, the husband of a Perak princess, was sent by Acheh to rule it under the title of Sultan Mudzaffar Shah. From 1650 onwards, the Dutch endeavoured to get a monopoly of the tin exported from Perak, establishing near the mouth of the Perak river several factories, which the Malays, from time to time, cut off and destroyed. The ruins of a factory opened in 1690 may still be seen at Pangkor. In 1765 the Sultan made a treaty with the Dutch.

2. British influence began early in the XIXth century. A treaty with Penang in 1818 secured to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1825 a British arbitrator settled the boundary between Perak and Selangor. By the Burney Treaty with Siam in 1826, the independence of Perak and Selangor was recognized, though the Sultan of Perak was permitted to send tribute to Siam if he desired. In the same year, the Sultan ceded to the British the Dindings and the Island of Pangkor as posts for the suppression of piracy, and agreed to rely solely on the protection of Great Britain. From 1872 to 1874 there was almost continuous fighting of more or less severity between rival factions of Chinese in the Larut district where valuable tin deposits had been found.

3. Having regard to the anarchy which prevailed, Sir Andrew Clarke, in 1874, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Treaty, and to accept thereby a Resident whose advice should be "asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom". The murder of the first British Resident (Mr. J. W. Birch) in 1875 led to a military expedition. The country soon settled; and the Malay constitution was restored under a Sultan protected by the British Government. The present Ruler is His Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Idris.

##### SELANGOR.

4. In the XIVth century, Klang, which is now a district of Selangor, is said to have been subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the next century, it was given a Penghulu of the family of the Bendaharas of old Malacca, and a son of Sultan Mansur Shah (1458-1477 A.D.) of Malacca



by a Chinese wife was made Ruler of Jeram near Langat. During the period of Portuguese ascendancy, little is known of the Selangor coast. Barbosa speaks of "much and good tin" won in Selangor. The Dutch opened factories for the purchase of tin at Kuala Selangor and at Kuala Linggi. In 1718 A.D., Daeng Chelak, a Bugis chief, who had married a Johore princess, settled at Kuala Selangor, and about 1780 their descendant was recognized as Sultan Salehu'd-din by the Ruler of Perak. The throne has remained in the same family ever since. After the failure of an attack on Malacca by a Bugis prince of Riau, Raja Haji, in 1783, the Dutch blockaded Kuala Selangor, and forced the Sultan to acknowledge the suzerainty of Holland.

5. In 1818, the Sultan of Selangor made a commercial treaty with the East India Company at Penang. In 1874, anarchy prevailed amongst the Malay chiefs of Selangor, and pirates ravaged the coastal trade. The Sultan's difficulties were such that he was glad to accept a British Resident, and to come under the protection of Great Britain. The present Ruler is His Highness Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa.

#### NEGRI SEMBILAN.

6. This federation of "Nine States" consists of the four major States of Sungai Ujong, Jelevu, Johol and Rembau, and the five minor States of Ulu Muar, Jempul, Terachi, Gunong Pasir and Inas. Sungai Ujong is mentioned in a Javanese poem in 1365 A.D. as being subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the XVth century, it was ruled by Chiefs of the old kingdom of Malacca. Nearly all the Malay inhabitants of the "Nine States" are descended from immigrants from Menangkabau in Sumatra, and have an interesting matrilineal sociological system. Portuguese accounts prove that this immigration had begun in the XVIth century. The evidence seems conclusive that the original Malay federation consisted of Sungai Ujong, Klang (now a district of Selangor), Jelevu, Rembau, Naning (now part of Malacca), Segamat (now in Johore), Pasir Besar (also in Johore, its place having been taken by Johol), Jelai (now Inas) and Ulu Pahang, the region between the Ulu Serting and Temerloh. After the wresting of Malacca from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the Johore Malays in 1641 A.D., Johore took a leading part in Negri Sembilan politics until 1773 A.D., when the Undang or Chiefs of the four major States brought from Sumatra a Yam Tuan named Raja Melewar, ancestor of the present Yang di-pertuan Besar.

7. In 1874, the Dato' Klana, Chief of Sungai Ujong, the most important of the "Nine States" invited and obtained the assistance of the British Government to maintain his rule, and the appointment of a British Resident. In 1883, Jelevu applied for a British officer; and Rembau agreed to refer all its disputes to the British Government, and in 1887 accepted a British adviser. In 1889, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Rulers of Tampin and Rembau asked for a Resident, and agreed to a confederation known as "The Old Negri Sembilan". In 1895, the Resident of this confederation took charge of Sungai Ujong and of Jelevu, and the modern Negri Sembilan was constituted. Finally, in 1898, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti was elected titular Ruler of the whole State. The present Ruler is His Highness Muhammad, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Antah, Yang di-pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan.



## PAHANG.

8. Chao Ju Kua, a Chinese, writing about 1225 A.D., mentions Pahang as being subject to the old Sumatran Buddhist kingdom of Sri Vijaya. Later, Pahang and Tioman are claimed as conquests of Majapahit. Chinese records of the XVth century speak of the people of Pahang making human sacrifices. The "Malay Annals" tell of a town, Pura, near the estuary of the Pahang river, and mention the gold dust, the elephants and the wild oxen of the country. In the XVth century, Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca captured the Ruler of Pahang, and married his daughter. Modern Muhammadan Pahang starts with Rulers of the royal house of Malacca. In 1618, the redoubtable Mahkota Alam raided Pahang, and carried off one of its Rulers, who became father of a Sultan of Aceh. Before the old Malacca royal house died out in 1699, its Pahang branch provided several Rulers for the senior throne of Johore, which directly represented the Malacca dynasty. Later, Pahang fell under the suzerainty of the new Sultans of Johore, who, when they removed to Lingga, left a Dato' Bendahara in charge of Pahang.

9. In 1887, Sir Frederick Weld negotiated a treaty with the Bendahara of Pahang, promising British help in the event of external attack, and arranging for a British agent to be stationed at his capital. At the same time, the title of Sultan was substituted for that of Dato' Bendahara. In 1888, the Sultan applied for and obtained British protection, and the appointment of a Resident. The present Ruler is His Highness Al-Mu'tasim Bi'llah Al-Sultan Abdullah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Al-Sultan Ahmad Al-Maazam Shah.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES.

10. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the Sultan, or the Ruler, in State Council. His Highness the Sultan or the Ruler presides over the State Council. The British Resident is a member, and in Perak and in Selangor the Secretary to Resident is also a member. The other members consist of members of the royal family, the leading chiefs and some Chinese. Since the creation of a Federal Council, the State Councils legislate only in matters affecting the State.

## THE FEDERATION.

11. In 1895, a Treaty was signed by the Rulers of the four States by which they agreed to constitute their countries into a Federation, which was to be known as the Federated Malay States, and to be administered under the advice of the British Government, while all existing treaties and arrangements were to stand. The States agreed to the appointment of an officer to be styled Resident-General (a title which has since been altered to Chief Secretary to Government) as the agent and representative of the British Government under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. They agreed to follow his advice in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion, provided that the relations between the Malay Rulers and the British Residents remained unaffected. In 1909, a Federal Council was created in order to give effect to a desire for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State, and for the proper enactment of all laws intended to have force throughout the Federation or any more than one State. The Federal Council, as now constituted, consists of the High Commissioner for the Malay States (an appointment held *ex officio*



by the Governor of the Straits Settlements) as President, the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, Their Highnesses the Sultans of Perak, Selangor and Pahang, His Highness the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, the Financial Adviser, and eight unofficial members, who are nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council generally meets at least three times a year. All Federal legislation is passed by it, and the estimates of expenditure and revenue require its approval.

## II.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

12. Perak is the northernmost of the three States on the West Coast of the Peninsula. It comprises 7,800 square miles. On the North, it borders with Province Wellesley (Straits Settlements), Kedah and Siam; and on the East, it is separated from Kelantan and Pahang by the main range of granite mountains that form the back bone of the Peninsula. The Perak river (170 miles long) is the principal river of the State. On the North, the Krian river is the boundary with Kedah; and on the South, the Bernam river separates the State from Selangor. The highest mountain is Korbu (7,160 feet). The capital of the State is Taiping.

13. Selangor (3,156 square miles), also on the West Coast, is separated from Pahang on the East by the mountain range, and from Negri Sembilan by the Sepang river. Its highest peak is Ulu Kali (5,820 feet). Port Swettenham, the principal harbour of the Federated Malay States, is situated on the estuary of the Klang River in this State. Kuala Lumpur, the Federal capital, and also the capital of the State, is situated some thirty miles further up the Klang River.

14. Negri Sembilan, south of Selangor, comprises 2,550 square miles. On the South, it borders with Johore, and on the East, with Pahang. In the southern part of the State, the great mountain range has disappeared, and the water-parting between the West and East Coast is merely hilly, and in places is nearly flat ground. The highest peak in Negri Sembilan is Telapak Burok (3,915 feet). Seremban is the capital.

15. Pahang, the only State of the Federation on the East Coast, comprises 14,000 square miles. It is bordered on the South by Johore, on the West by Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak, and on the North by Trengganu and Kelantan. The highest mountain in the Peninsula (Tahan, 7,184 feet) is in this State.

## III.—CLIMATE.

16. The temperature of the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula has but a small daily range and little appreciable variation. On the East Coast, however, the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March, causes a distinct meteorological contrast with the rest of the year as regards wind and rainfall. Records from typical stations on the West of the Peninsula where the South-West Monsoon is broken by Sumatra show a decrease of rainfall from May to August. At Kuala Lipis, on the east of the main range, there is a general rise in rainfall from February until May, succeeded in some years by a distinct drop in July and August: there is a further rise culminating in October and November, followed by a fall to moderate rainfall in December and January. Charts, however, cannot bring out two points: the brilliant sunshine, which is the rule during the morning, and the dry spells of a fortnight or more, when the grass becomes parched. In



the mountains, the rainfall is very high, the average yearly rainfall at "The Cottage" (Maxwell's Hill) above Taiping from 1912-1919 being 258 inches. At Jelebu in Negri Sembilan, the driest station where records were kept, the average for 1905-1919 was 60 inches. The heat, owing to the moisture of the atmosphere, is at times oppressive, although 100° has never been recorded in the shade. The nights are cool. On the highest mountains, the temperature has been known to fall at nights to 46° Fahrenheit. In the day time, there is almost always a breeze to modify the heat. The Peninsula lies within the region of the South-West and North-East Monsoons, but, owing to the barrier provided by Sumatra, the only really strong wind is the North-East Monsoon, which strikes the East Coast from across the China Sea. Violent squalls, known as "Sumatras", are not infrequent on the West Coast of the Peninsula between April and September. Generally, they are of short duration and occur during the night.

#### IV.—STATISTICS.

17. The return, which forms the appendix to this report, shows for every year from 1889 onwards particulars of revenue, expenditure, imports, exports, duty on tin, duty on rubber, land revenue, railway receipts and population.

#### V.—POPULATION.

18. The census taken on the 24th April, 1921, shows that the population of the Federated Malay States was then 1,324,890, having increased since 1911 by 27.7 per cent. Of this population 853,528 are males and 471,362 females, the rate of increase since 1911 having been 17.7 and 51.1 respectively.

The Malay population rose from 420,840 in 1911 to 510,821 in 1921, an increase of 21.3 per cent. The rates of increase of the Malay population were 20.1 per cent. in Perak, 41.3 per cent. in Selangor, 11.3 per cent. in Negri Sembilan, and 17.3 per cent. in Pahang. The very high rate of increase in Selangor, where, in the Kuala Selangor district, the Malay population practically doubled since 1911, is due to the influx of foreign Malays, who have settled in the Coast districts to plant rubber.

The Chinese population of the Federated Malay States was 494,548 or only 61,304 more than in 1911. Practically the whole of this increase was in Chinese females, who now number 351 to 1,000 males as compared with 188 in 1911, and the lessening disparity between the sexes among the Chinese is gratifying as indicating a general tendency towards their permanent settlement in the Federated Malay States.

The rise in the Indian population was a marked feature of the 1921 census. In 1901, 58,386 persons of Indian nationality were enumerated; ten years later the number had risen to 172,465, the increase synchronising with the early development of the rubber planting industry, while in 1921 Indians in the Federated Malay States totalled 305,219. The percentages of increase since 1911 were 77.2 in Perak, 78.9 in Selangor, 84.4 in Negri Sembilan, and 31.4 in Pahang. More than four-fifths of the Indians in the Federated Malay States are Tamils.

The European population of the Federated Malay States rose from 3,284 in 1911 to 5,686 in 1921, of whom 93.2 per cent. are of British nationality. The most satisfactory feature of the census is that all the statistics, of sex, of marriage, of age and of birth place, show that the immigrant races, who have done so much to develop the resources of the



Federated Malay States, are ceasing to look upon these States as a place of temporary sojourn and are tending more and more to make their permanent home here.

#### VI.—RAILWAYS.

19. The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements (Singapore Island, Malacca, Province Wellesley) and the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (120 miles), extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula and opposite Singapore Island, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. At Gemas, the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast lines; the West Coast line runs North-North-West through Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak, thence enters Province Wellesley, passing Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour—about 472 miles from Johore Bahru, and thence proceeds through the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Siamese State Railways was opened on July 1st, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,188 miles.

20. The East Coast line proceeds northward from Gemas through Negri Sembilan and Pahang towards Tumpat. It is completed and opened for traffic as far as Chegar Perah Station, 23 miles beyond Kuala Lipis, the capital of Pahang, and 164 miles from Gemas, whilst at the end of 1923 the permanent way had been laid as far as the 168th mile. The distance from railhead in Kelantan to railhead in Pahang is  $98\frac{3}{4}$  miles. A section of 32 miles in Kelantan, between Tanah Merah Station and Tumpat on the East Coast is open for traffic, and this line when extended southward will meet the East Coast line from Gemas and provide through direct communication with Singapore from Kelantan. An extension has been made from Pasir Mas in Kelantan and runs in a westerly direction for 12 miles to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary, where it joins the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, 145 miles distant, where a junction is made with the main Bangkok-Penang-Singapore line. Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Siamese State Railways commenced on November 1st, 1921.

21. Branch lines connect the main line with the ports on the West Coast at Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson Wharf and Port Weld. At Prai on the mainland opposite Penang the construction of deep water wharves has been completed. A causeway, which will eventually carry two lines of rails and a roadway, is being built across the Johore Strait to connect the Island of Singapore with the Peninsula, and a single line was opened for goods traffic on September 17th and for passenger traffic on October 1st, 1923.

22. The total length of line (first track) now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 982 miles. The line is of metre gauge. On the mail trains on the West Coast main line there are sleeping saloons and restaurant cars. There are 238 permanent stations and 27 flag stations. The expenditure on capital account (including lines not open for traffic) was \$191,975,106 up to 31st December, 1923, of which \$173,061,106 was met from current revenue, and \$18,914,000 from loan account.



## ANNUAL REPORT, 1923.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

23. The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1923 provided for a revenue of \$55,355,192 and an expenditure (excluding capital expenditure, which was mainly to be met from loan moneys) of \$58,884,374.

BUDGET FOR 1923.

24. The actual revenue for the year was \$63,952,132 and the expenditure was \$52,825,572. An estimated deficit of \$3,529,182 was thus converted into a surplus of \$11,126,560. The principal excesses as compared with the estimate were \$3,822,874 under Customs, \$3,227,322 under Licences and \$1,226,243 under Fees of Court, etc. The sale of the Penang Hill Railway realised \$1,489,130, and was completed during the year; \$1,474,556 being received on this account in 1923. Of this sum, \$738,623 was credited to revenue against an estimate of \$750,000, and the balance was credited to loan account. The sale of the Teluk Ayer godowns, for which a provision of \$1,500,000 was made, was not effected. The largest savings in expenditure were: Railways, \$1,351,110; Medical, \$1,077,868; Public Works, \$532,544; Public Works Annually Recurrent, \$632,522. The only large excess over estimated expenditure was \$1,053,412 under Miscellaneous Services.

ACTUAL REVENUE  
AND EXPENDITURE.

25. In my report for 1922 I referred to the issue in December, 1921, of the first instalment (£5,155,000) of the Straits Settlements Loan of £10,000,000 at 97, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The second instalment of £4,200,000 was floated in May, 1922, at 95, bearing interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. After deducting expenses of issue, the proceeds of these two instalments amounted to \$74,297,549. Of this sum, \$24,182,089 has been spent upon Railway and other works, and the unexpended balance on the 31st December, 1923, was \$50,115,460. The debt to the Colony standing at \$5,261,432 on the "Rice Account" on the 31st December, 1922, was settled at the end of the year.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

26. The Siamese Government having decided not to ask for the instalment of £120,000, which would have brought the total up to the £4,750,000 originally contemplated, the loan stands at £4,630,000, and is repayable by 26 annual instalments commencing on the 1st January, 1924.

THE LOAN TO SIAM.

27. The State of Kedah has reduced its debt to \$1,500,000. The total loans to the Unfederated States and to Brunei amount to \$6,005,929.

LOANS TO UNFEDER-  
ATED STATES  
AND BRUNEI.

28. The surplus on the 31st December, 1922, was \$24,515,818. As the revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by \$11,126,560, the surplus was increased to \$35,642,378 on the 31st December, 1923. The statement immediately following shows that the whole of this surplus is not represented by cash.

SURPLUS.



ASSETS AND  
LIABILITIES.

29. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1923:

	\$	c.		\$	c.
Capital Account (Straits Settlements Sterling Loan) Balance at credit thereof (a) ...	50,115,460	36	Cash in Treasuries and Banks as per distribution statement ...	6,574,255	36
Composition Stamp Duty Fund, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	267,768	49	Cash with Agencies—		
Sundry Outstanding Accounts ...	653,454	59	Crown Agents ...	104,616	61
Straits Settlements Government War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	215	96	F.M.S. & S.S. Joint a/c, India ...	32,696	96
Indian Agency Account ...	431,832	87	Malay States Information Agency ...	7,874	46
Due to Johore ...	19,305	96	Penang Agency ...	5,349	57
" on account of Causeway ...	11,109	67	Singapore Agency ...	955,957	60
Family Remittances ...	2,514	28	Cash in Transit ...		
Bentong Tailings Retention Scheme ...	59,976	95	Fixed Deposits ...		
Deposits—			Advances at call and other temporary investments by Crown Agents ...	15,551,027	94
Courts ...	\$194,740	05	Composition Stamp Duty Fund 4½ per cent. Loan with Crown Agents ...	267,768	49
Forests ...	92,792	37	Ceylon Agency Account ...	14,708	01
Land ...	239,687	02	Due by other Governments—		
Postal ...	183,450	58	Ceylon ...	252	53
Miscellaneous ...	881,880	24	India ...	60,787	41
	1,592,550	26	Kedah ...	62,102	29
Sundry Funds—			Kelantan ...	2,172	60
Bailey Fund ...	\$ 938	25	Perlis ...	45	54
Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	26,868	38	Singapore ...	31,141	69
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	203,854	03	" Account Johore Causeway ...	6,028	89
Red Cross Fund ...	124,630	40	Trengganu ...	30,953	99
Miscellaneous ...	29,876	07			
	386,167	13	Sundry Outstanding Accounts ...	193,484	94
War Savings Certificates, 1924-1927 ...	405,047	03	Family Remittances ...	437,585	29
Straits Settlements Government 7 per cent. Loan, 1926 ..	15,000,000	00	Investments (Surplus Funds):	908	63
Suspense ...	22,467	41	S.S. Municipal Debentures (at cost) ...	47,800	00
Capital Fund—			Investments specially earmarked for the redemption of Straits Settlements 7 per cent. Loan—1926 ...	7,716,321	13
Bagan Serai Rice Mill ...	302,429	73	Investments (Specific Funds) (at cost):		
F.M.S. Government Factory ...	400,000	00	Bailey Fund ...	938	25
Surplus ...	35,642,377	24	Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	26,226	75
			Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	159,296	02
			Red Cross Fund ...	124,555	36
				311,016	38
			Investments War Savings Certificates (at cost) ...	405,047	03
			Loans—		
			Siamese Government (b) ...	\$39,685,714	30
			Unfederated States and Brunei ...	6,005,928	57
			Planters ...	2,945,018	28
			War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	1,198,858	49
			Miscellaneous ...	1,330,535	22
				51,166,054	86
			Advances ...	118,120	96
			Imprests ...	67,521	57
			Marine Slipway Account ...	10,321	47
			Museums, Natural Products Account ...	1,000	00
			Stores and Materials, Railways ...	2,845,696	42
			" Account, Post Office ...	133,584	76
			" and Furniture Account, P.W.D. ...	44,463	05
			" Account, Marine Slipway ...	26,698	93
			Furniture making account, Forest Department ...	2,921	42
			Timber Account, Forest Department ...	51,278	57
			Tin Purchases ...	11,104,760	48
			Sundry Assets ...	62,696	98
			Bagan Serai Rice Mill ...	302,429	73
			F.M.S. Government Factory ...	400,000	00
			Inter-Treasury Account ...	30,098	95
			Suspense ...	341,699	70
	105,312,677	93		105,312,677	93

## NOTE:

(a) The Straits Settlements Sterling Loan, the first two instalments of which totalling £9,355,000 (\$80,185,714.29) have been fully subscribed, appears on the credit side of the Capital Account. The expenses of issue of the loan and expenditure on Sinking Fund, the instalments of which are to be provided out of revenue.

(b) Repayable by 26 yearly instalments commencing from 1st January, 1924.



30. A statement of the sterling loan capital account is published as appendix B to this report. The sum of \$80,185,714 (representing £9,000,000) has been raised; and the available balance, which had been \$58,523,901 on the 31st December, 1922, was reduced to \$50,115,400 on the 31st December, 1923, by the expenditure during the year on loan account.

STERLING LOAN  
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

## II.—TRADE, CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

31. During the year, 22 local companies with a total nominal capital of \$12,367,784 were incorporated and registered as compared with 20 companies (\$3,708,700) in 1922, 30 (\$4,988,000) in 1921, and 54 (\$38,934,928) in 1920. The objects of the companies were mining in ten cases, rubber cultivation in five, other agricultural enterprise in two, the establishment of hospitals in two, commerce in two, and an electric scheme in one. At the beginning of the year, 28 companies were in course of liquidation; 15 went into liquidation during the year, and four were struck off the register as being defunct. There were 236 companies on the register at the close of the year.

COMPANIES.

32. The aggregate value of trade for the year, including re-exports, was \$286,189,187 compared with \$219,252,124 in 1922, an increase of 30 per cent. There has been decided improvement in trade all round due to the higher prices ruling for rubber and tin. The distribution per head of the population was £25. The values of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding re-exports and bullion) for the last five years are as follows:

TRADE.

	Imports.		Exports.		Trade balance.
1919	\$118,854,965	...	\$279,135,105	...	\$160,280,140
1920	170,522,123	...	288,715,698	...	118,193,575
1921	102,914,877	...	129,463,762	...	26,548,885
1922	78,666,032	...	135,116,634	...	56,450,602
1923	87,954,820	...	190,823,527	...	102,868,707

33. The distribution of trade, in imports and exports, was as follows: Singapore 47.03 per cent. and 29.09 per cent.; Penang 25 per cent. and 39.09 per cent.; Malacca .92 per cent. and 3.82 per cent.; Unfederated Malay States 3.31 per cent. and .08 per cent.; United Kingdom 9.78 per cent. and 13.61 per cent.; other British Possessions 4.91 per cent. and .71 per cent.; foreign countries 9.05 per cent. and 13.60 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION  
OF TRADE.

Imports from the United Kingdom have fallen from 15.86 per cent. in 1922. Exports to Singapore have fallen from 40.01 per cent. in 1922. Direct exports to foreign countries have increased from 8.23 per cent.

34. The revenue from Customs, excise and the opium monopoly yielded \$30,811,501, an increase of \$8,594,431. Import duties produced \$5,203,685, an increase of \$873,655. Export duties realised \$13,149,979, an increase of \$6,627,438. Excise duty yielded \$581,683, an increase of \$105,474.

REVENUE FROM  
CUSTOMS, ETC.

35. Sales of chandu (prepared opium) amounted to 1,007,192.6 tahils, showing an increase of 156,925.6 tahils as compared with 1922 but a decrease of 569,988 tahils as compared with 1920. There was no change in the selling price.

OPIUM.

36. The number of ocean-going steamers, which called at Port Swettenham, was 355 with a tonnage of 1,383,394 against 340 with a tonnage of 1,317,721 in 1922. The clearances of local steamers were 618 with a tonnage of 322,514 against 659 with a tonnage of 327,386 in the preceding year.

SHIPPING.



## III.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

## AREA UNDER TITLE.

37. There was at the end of the year in private occupation about 2,431,015 acres held under agricultural titles, and 215,301 acres held under mining titles. It is estimated that, of the 27,623 square miles covered by the four States of the Federation, 14.9 per cent. is land in private occupation, 15.9 per cent. is forest reserve, and 69.2 per cent. is still State land. Much of the State land has no road or railway access. In the upper reaches of the Perak and Pahang rivers, there are still great areas of almost unexplored forest. Of the State land and forest reserve, 10,475 square miles are above the 500 feet elevation, and of little value for agriculture, owing to the steepness of the ground.

## LAND REVENUE.

38. The land revenue (including \$302,967 derived from land sales), amounted to \$3,993,853 as compared with \$3,825,038 (including \$378,763 derived from land sales) collected in 1922. The net increase in land rents was \$219,802.

COST OF SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT.

39. The total cost of the Survey Department to the Federated Malay States, after deducting reimbursements and revenue, was \$1,206,030. Included in this is \$26,298, arrears of salaries for 1922, consequent on the adoption of a new scheme of salaries for the subordinate service.

The nett expenditure for the various branches was : Revenue Surveys, \$823,160; Topographical, \$145,271; Trigonometrical, \$50,752; Photo-Lithographic and Drawing, \$43,967; Instrument Repairing, \$16,588; and Head Office, inclusive of salaries of all officers on leave, \$126,292.

REVENUE OF SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT.

40. The revenue, apart from reimbursements, amounted to \$188,515, of which the Revenue Surveys contributed \$139,684, the Photo-Litho. Section \$46,047 and the Instrument Repairing \$2,784. Surveys for Government purposes (exclusive of mapping) for which fees were not charged totalled \$130,352. These were mainly done by the Revenue Branch.

WORK BY THE  
VARIOUS BRANCHES.

41. Requisitions for 14,291 lots, amounting to 81,487 acres, were completed by the Revenue Branch. The Trigonometrical Branch continued reconnaissance work in North-East Pahang and general control surveys. The Topographical Branch was engaged on the continuation of the general one-mile to an inch programme, the investigation and survey of Cameron's Highlands and surveys for town planning. The demand for topographical surveys is increasing, especially for large scale work necessary for designing and location. The Photo-Lithographic Branch reproduced a new series of the 1-mile topographical maps, maps of British Malaya on the 8-mile and 20-mile scale, a topographical map of Kuala Lumpur and environs, a series of district maps of Selangor showing comprehensive alienation and a series of eight-chain sheets showing all alienation. Great demands are made on the branch by government departments and the public, and the volume of work dealt with shows a large increase in both quantity and value.

## GENERAL.

42. A new subordinate salary scheme was introduced during the year. The policy of the department is to use Malays wherever possible, and this has been well maintained; they now total 46 per cent. of the total number on the Establishment List.



## IV.—GEOLOGY AND MINING

43. The field work of the Geologist staff was mainly done in Kelantan, Johore, Kedah and Perlis, where interesting observations were made. Prospecting for oil by a company in the Bernam Valley ended with negative results. A map, with descriptive notes, has been prepared, and awaits publication to show all occurrences that could be traced of primary tin-ore, that is to say, tin-ore in its original matrix, whether as veins, pipes or irregular bodies.

GEOLOGY.

44. The weight of tin-ore, reduced to a metallic basis, and of block tin, exported during the year was 37,649 tons as compared with 35,286 tons in 1922 and 34,490 tons in 1921. The export of tin-ore represents about 84.4 per cent. of the total. The export duty (in millions of dollars) was \$7.73 in 1923, \$5.97 in 1922 and \$6.15 in 1921.

EXPORT OF TIN.

45. The year opened with the price at \$91.75 per pikul of metallic tin. On the 19th March the price stood at \$118.62½; it declined from then onwards until the lowest price for the year was reached, viz., \$88.50 on the 5th July. Thereafter an improvement took place which continued till the beginning of December. The highest price during the year, viz., \$121, was reached on the 3rd December and the year closed with the price at \$116.87½ and a rising market.

PRICE OF TIN.

46. The following table shows the fluctuations in the price of tin for the last seven years in dollars per pikul:

FLUCTUATIONS IN  
PRICE OF TIN.

—	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Highest ...	140.00	182.50	166.00	212.00	115.00	93.62	121.00
Average ...	108.74	150.62	120.68	150.67	85.04	80.64	101.75
Lowest ...	85.00	117.50	100.00	90.00	72.00	71.75	88.50
Fluctuation ...	55.00	65.00	66.00	122.00	43.00	21.87	32.50

47. The feature of the year was the improved World's consumption of tin which is estimated to have exceeded production by 10,000 tons. The visible supplies decreased by 4,000 tons during the year. Heavy American buying, and activity in the English and American tin-plate trade were mainly responsible for the rise in the price at the beginning of the year. Under the Bandoeng Agreement, the Government had released to it 500 tons of tin every month, with effect from 1st April, 1923. The 4,500 tons thus released were sold in the daily sales of tin in Singapore, and a public communique now announces every month the amount thus sold. Sustained good demand from consumers, the ability of the market to absorb stocks released from the Bandoeng Agreement stocks, together with a favourable statistical position, were responsible for the recovery after the drop.

48. The labour force engaged in mining (including *dulang* pass holders) was 104,556 at the end of the year. The figures for the preceding three years were: in 1922, 94,948; in 1921, 99,757; and in 1920, 102,424. The total does not include labour employed on the extraction and transport of firewood.

LABOUR.



## TUNGSTEN.

49. The export of tungsten ore (wolfram and scheelite) was as follows: wolfram 37 tons, scheelite nil. During the previous year 94.7 tons of wolfram and .3 tons of scheelite were exported. These figures do not include 31.2 tons of tungsten ores imported for treatment and subsequently re-exported.

## GOLD.

50. The production of gold from the Raub Gold Mine (the only gold mine in the Federated Malay States) was 8,162 ounces. During 1922 the production had been 12,929 ounces. Alluvial native workings in various localities produced 1,405 ounces.

## COAL.

51. The production of coal from the Malayan Collieries, Limited, Selangor, showed an increase of 36,064 tons during the year; the output being 317,892 tons as against 281,828 tons in 1922. The Government Railways were the largest consumers of coal and took 55 per cent.; the mines took 32 per cent. and other local consumers 2 per cent.; 5 per cent. was exported and 6 per cent. consumed at the Collieries. The hydraulic stowage system and the various operations connected with the work continued to run satisfactorily.

## CLAY.

52. The Malayan China Clay and Pottery Company, Limited, is putting out a quantity of high class china clay, latex cups, and electric cleats and insulators.

## V.—FORESTRY.

## EXPLORATION.

53. The exploration work of the year was confined almost entirely to Negri Sembilan and Pahang. In Negri Sembilan, an area of about 18,000 acres, between the Gemas and Jelai-Gemas reserves, was found to be forest of very good quality. In Pahang, in the Temerloh district, a rich forest of about 94,000 acres was examined; and the average timber content, calculated upon a half per cent. enumeration survey, was found to be not less than 43 tons per acre. Within the last three years, in pursuance of its policy of exploring areas within which it was thought that forest reserves should lie, and of relinquishing claims upon areas found to be unsuitable, the department has examined and reported upon 3,600,000 acres, of which 2,000,000 acres have been relinquished for areas other than forestry, and 1,600,000 acres have been either reserved, or proposed for reservation, under the Forest Enactment.

## RESERVES.

54. The new reserves of 1923 cover 793 square miles (a record figure), and the total area of forest reserve is now 4,428 square miles, representing 15.9 of the total area of the Federated Malay States.

## EXPLOITATION.

55. The demand for timber and fuel, which had fallen very heavily in 1922, revived again in 1923, and in some cases exceeded the supply, owing to the fact that in 1922, much of the labour was dispensed with, and the carts and cattle were sold.

MINOR FOREST  
INDUSTRIES.

56. The departmental working of *damar penak* (or *damar chengal*) has now been thoroughly established at Kuala Pilah. The quality of the article is excellent. The grades adopted by the department were quickly established, and sales are now made to Europe and America without samples, the buyers being satisfied with the signed guarantee placed in each case. The potential value of this industry, when it spreads throughout the country, can be estimated from the fact that a Malay damar-tapper can earn \$20 per mensem in addition to his income from his padi-field and other sources, and that a whole-time tapper can earn very much more.



The market for gutta-percha is very uncertain, and the industry suffers accordingly. The Forest Department is sending a consignment of about one ton of gutta-percha of the highest quality to the British Empire Exhibition with the object of getting into touch with the consumers, and of learning what they really want, and how they want it.

The condition of the cane (rattan) industry is unsatisfactory. The department hopes to learn much, at Wembley, of the market demands and the commercial classification. Jelutong has received a considerable, and increasing, interest. A concession was granted to a syndicate of the right to take bamboos in parts of the Upper Perak district for making paper pulp.

57. Research work was considerably hindered by the time of the head-quarter staff being much taken up with the collection and packing of exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition. Further work was done on the proposed manual of commercial timber trees. The installation of a plant for the artificial seasoning, antiseptic treatment and testing of timber has been recommended by a Committee. Tests on natural seasoning were made, as well as durability tests and tests with wood preservatives. There is as yet no plant for making tests with wood preservatives under pressure. The need for a Forest Chemist is urged. The herbarium is inconveniently crowded.

RESEARCH AND  
EXPERIMENT.

58. The revenue of the department, which had been \$984,100 in 1921, and \$888,115 in 1922, rose in 1923 to \$1,209,156 against an estimate of \$959,300. The expenditure was \$752,451. This very satisfactory result is due partly to increased royalties and to the profits of the damar industry, but chiefly to the increased demand for timber and fuel. In the State forests, this country possesses an asset of inestimable value; and wisely generous expenditure in the next few years may lead to developments which may make the "forest revenue" so important an item in the annual revenue of the country as appreciably to reduce the burden of general taxation.

FINANCE.

#### VI.—AGRICULTURE.

59. At the beginning of the year, in a total establishment of 36 European officers, three appointments were temporarily suspended, and two were vacant. No new appointments were made during the year.

STAFF.

60. The price of "Standard Rubber Sheet", which had been at 48½ cents in Singapore at the end of 1922, was at the same figure at the end of the year under review. Its highest price was 65¼ cents in January, and its lowest 44¾ cents in May.

PRICE OF RUBBER.

61. Interesting figures of the exports of rubber from the Federated Malay States over a period of years will be found in the statement printed at the end of this report.

EXPORTS OF  
RUBBER.

62. The rubber exported from the Federated Malay States during 1923 was 102,818 tons as against 129,404 tons in 1922. The "Standard Production", on the 31st October, 1923, of the Federated Malay States was recorded as being 162,350 tons, and was classified as follows:

"RESTRICTION".

Estates over 100 acres...	...	107,557 tons
Holdings between 25 and 100 acres ...	...	10,793 "
Small holdings ...	...	44,000 "

These figures may be taken as being very nearly correct, and show that "Restriction" has, in the year 1923, and in the Federated Malay States alone, been successful in keeping more than 60,000 tons of rubber off the



market. When it is remembered that, with unrestricted tapping, the actual output of the country (especially in the small holdings) would have far exceeded the "Standard Production", it must be conceded that even though "Restriction" has not raised the price of rubber to a figure that had been desired, it has, nevertheless, succeeded in preventing the market from being flooded with an unwanted commodity. There has been some trouble with forgeries of coupons; and frauds of various kinds have required constant vigilance on the part of the officials. The Commissioner of Customs has recorded his opinion that there has been very little smuggling of rubber from the Federated Malay States, and that it is less than 600 tons.

#### RUBBER DISEASES.

63. Of the "stem" diseases of rubber, "pink disease" is the most prevalent. There was less of it than in 1922. All European-managed estates in districts where this disease prevails maintain a pest-gang to carry out routine treatment. On small holdings, treatment of the disease is enforced by Inspecting Officers. "Mouldy rot" is the most important "bark" disease, and the area subject to it extended considerably during the year. The disease is likely to become wide-spread, and its control will require routine treatment, especially through wet weather. Effective control can be maintained at a reasonably low cost. "Black Stripe" and "Brown Bast", two other bark diseases, do not call for special comment. Of the "root" diseases, "fomes", "wet rot", "dry rot" and "brown root disease" continue to give trouble; and there is reason to fear that many old plantations will lose large areas as the result of neglect in the past.

#### NEW USES FOR RUBBER.

64. For the third year in succession, the Government made a grant of £3,000 (\$24,814) to the Rubber Growers' Association for its work in connection with propaganda for new uses and new markets for rubber.

#### COCONUTS.

65. The price of best quality copra in Singapore varied from \$9-75 a pikul (in July) to \$12-14 (in December); and the average price was \$11-30, which is about \$1 better than the average for 1922. At this figure, a well-managed property yields a good profit. Co-operative methods of marketing amongst the small holders would greatly increase their profits.

#### PADI.

66. It is clearly recognised that the only form, in which "encouragement" of padi cultivation can be of any real use, is the adoption of a policy, under which padi cultivation becomes a profitable business. The Government Rice Mill at Krian has attained the object for which it was established, and provides a fair price to the padi planter. The Government has now decided upon a policy, under which the cost of the irrigation, or drainage, for padi cultivation of all new and large areas will be defrayed by the Government, which will not seek to recoup itself by any "assessment rate". The Government expenditure will be regarded as a subsidy to Food Production. Every effort is being made to instil ideas of co-operation amongst the padi planters, especially in the Krian district.

In Perak and Pahang, the padi crop of the spring of 1923 was up to the average. The yield from the Selangor rice-fields, which are comparatively small, was poor; and, in Negri Sembilan, considerable



damage was done by rain at harvest time. An average crop throughout the country is expected from the padi, which was standing in the fields at the end of the current year.

67. Interesting and satisfactory work was done at the Government Experimental Plantation at Serdang, but the results do not call for any special comment.

68. The area under different forms of cultivation is, in acres, as follows :

State.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Kampong fruit.	Total.
Perak ... ..	112,884	91,765	440,518	104,536	749,703
Selangor ... ..	19,680	93,649	392,459	22,238	528,026
Negri Sembilan ... ..	31,603	17,509	279,932	20,941	349,985
Pahang ... ..	30,694	12,305	117,932	60,970	221,901
Grand total ...	194,861	215,228	1,230,841	208,685	1,849,615

The corresponding tables for 1922 were 190,594 ; 193,256 ; 1,228,661 ; 231,395 ; and 1,843,906 acres.

#### VII.—LEGISLATION.

69. In all, 28 Enactments, including one private Bill, were passed during the year. Important consolidating and amending Customs and Excise Enactments were passed, and the Labour Code was repealed and re-enacted, certain suggestions made by the Indian Government being incorporated in the new law. The old State Enactments dealing with harbours and lights and small shipping were repealed and replaced by a Ports Enactment and a Fisheries Enactment, and the Mineral Ores and Police Force Enactments were re-enacted in improved forms. The private Bill referred to was introduced to effect the incorporation of the Planters Association of Malaya, a measure which it is believed will increase the usefulness of that body. Legislation was also passed to enable the Government to raise short term loans by means of Treasury bills either here or in London. The only Enactment, which could be called in any way contentious, was the Town Planning Enactment. This was referred to a Select Committee, and their recommendations were adopted in full. The remaining Enactments effected amendments and improvements in existing laws, but do not call for special mention.

FEDERAL ENACT-  
MENTS.

#### VIII.—POLICE.

70. The Force with an approved strength of 4,000 officers and men is distributed in 181 police stations and 8 police posts. Throughout the year there has been no lack of recruits, making it possible to insist on a high standard of physique and intelligence. Discipline was satisfactory and a great improvement in general smartness and keenness was noticeable, particularly among the Malays. A new system of "Refresher" Courses was introduced for the purpose of re-training subordinate police officers and constables. All police telephones are now connected with public exchanges and police stations may in certain circumstances be used as public call offices. As an experiment two police districts (Port Dickson and Mantin) are manned exclusively with Malays. Recruits for the Railway Police are now enrolled and trained at the Dépôt. The expenditure of the Force was \$2,827,796 and its revenue \$244,298.

POLICE.



## CRIME.

71. There was a great decrease in seizable crime, the number of offences reported being 8,473 as against 10,451 in 1922. The decreases in murder (from 121 cases to 89), in gang-robbery (from 83 cases to 61), in robbery (from 123 cases to 83) and in house-breaking (from 207 cases to 150) were marked. The robbery figures were the lowest ever recorded. The country as a whole was very quiet and there were no serious outbreaks or organised crime to be dealt with. The Criminal Registry continued to demonstrate its capability of dealing with large numbers of enquiries, among which 971 cases of sudden or suspicious death were investigated.

A comparison of numbers of the more serious offences against property in 1923 with those committed in 1904 is interesting. The figures are as follows and the period exactly corresponds with the inauguration of the Central Registry for the identification of criminals by means of finger-prints:

	1904.	1923.
Gang-robbery ... ..	236	61
Robbery ... ..	422	83
House-breaking ... ..	403	150
Theft (serious) ... ..	656	208
	<hr/> 1,717	<hr/> 502

## IX.—PRISONS.

72. There are seven prisons. On the 1st January, 1923, there were 1,507 prisoners; during the year 6,936 were admitted; and 1,266 remained at the close of the year. The daily average figures were: Civil Prison, 139; short-sentence and revenue grade, 692; long sentence and condemned, 553. Ten executions were carried out. One prisoner escaped. None committed suicide. The daily average of sick was 3.22 per cent. as compared with 3.12 in 1922. There were 37 deaths, of which 1 was from malaria, 4 from dysentery, 5 from phthisis, 3 from pneumonia and 24 from other causes, of which debility may be presumed to be the cause or predisposing factor.

73. The total expenditure of all the prisons was \$425,881. The daily average of 1,384 prisoners was maintained at a nett cost of \$400,438 (the prison revenue being deducted) giving an annual cost per head of \$289. The annual cost in 1922 had been \$282, and in 1921 as much as \$304. The daily average of prisoners had been 1,499 in 1922, and the reason for the annual increase of \$7 over nett cost per prisoner in 1923 is due to the increase in the daily average of prisoners.

## X.—MEDICAL.

## (i).—VITAL STATISTICS.

## STATISTICS.

74. The estimated population at the end of June, 1923, was 1,389,667. There were 35,653 births and 33,914 deaths: the rates being 25.66 and 24.40 per mille, respectively. The death-rate is the lowest yet recorded for any year. An improvement is recorded in the death-rate of each of the four principal towns (Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping and Seremban). There were 6,420 deaths of children under one year of age, being an infantile mortality rate of 180.07 per mille.

## (ii).—PUBLIC HEALTH.

## MALARIA.

75. As usual, malaria heads the list as the most important cause of sickness and deaths. The number of deaths recorded was 15,516 (11.17 per mille). The figures for 1922 and 1921 had been 15,570 (11.44 per mille) and 17,168 (13.16 per mille). The Malaria Advisory Board



met regularly throughout the year. The Mosquito Destruction Boards have performed excellent service and their value in the campaign against malaria has been proved beyond question. Considerable attention is being focussed on the educational side of the malaria problem and the arousing of public interest therein. Malaria is a notifiable disease in many Sanitary Board areas. It was made notifiable in Kuala Lumpur, by *Gazette* Notification, on the 7th October, 1921. In 1922, only 35 cases amongst the European population were notified; and this number dropped in 1923 to the remarkable figure of only five cases. As the European population of Kuala Lumpur, according to the 1921 census, was 1,267 in that year, and as the five cases notified certainly include every case that occurred, and may, and probably do, include relapses, and cases where the infection was incurred outside the area, the figures are a striking testimony to the health of the town.

76. Difficulty continues to be experienced in inducing the public to avail itself of the facility for hospital treatment of venereal diseases in the early stages. Public education regarding these diseases is however being actively promoted. Venereal disease clinics, centres and propaganda are in process of organisation. Injections of Novarseno-benzol were given in 29,675 cases.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

77. The campaign against yaws was continued throughout the year with gratifying results. Injections of Novarseno-benzol were given to 31,135 persons as against 22,972 in 1922. Little trouble is found in persuading people to undergo treatment, and considerable progress has been made in the eradication of this disease.

YAWS.

78. The number of vaccinations was 77,724 as against 65,201 in 1922.

VACCINATION.

79. Sixteen cases of plague, 12 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 32 of smallpox and 17 of diphtheria occurred. There was no case of cholera.

INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES.

80. The Infant Welfare Advisory Board met regularly during the year. The Infant Welfare Centre in Kuala Lumpur has made extraordinary progress. The Centre is primarily an educational institution, which provides for young mothers of all nationalities advice and teaching in the care and management of their infants. The work of the Centre is directed rather to the supervision of the health of the infant and the education of the mother than to the treatment of the sick, but the incidental treatment of simple ailments is nevertheless included within its scope. The staff consists of a Lady Medical Officer, a European Nursing Sister and six Health Visitors. The number of attendances at the Centre has risen from 50 infants and 20 children in July, 1922, to 508 infants and 254 children in December, 1923. "Health visiting" is an essential factor in the programme of the Infant Welfare; and it is satisfactory to record that the prejudice against the invasion of the home by strangers, which is even more marked in the East than in the West, is gradually disappearing, as the mothers are understanding that the object of the visit is to help, and not to harass. Particular attention is given to antenatal work, and to education and propaganda. The Kuala Lumpur Centre has been so successful that arrangements are being made to extend this form of activity to other places.

INFANT WELFARE.



## (iii).—MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS AND  
DISPENSARIES.

81. There were on the 31st December, 1922, in the Federated Malay States, the following medical institutions:

- 4 European Hospitals;
- 40 District Hospitals;
- 3 Women's Hospitals;
- 3 Leper Asylums;
- 7 Gaol Hospitals;
- 1 Quarantine Camp (for Immigrants);
- 4 Vagrant or Decrepit Wards;
- 1 Mental Hospital;
- 14 Outdoor Dispensaries;
- 10 Town Dispensaries.

During the year, there were 87,310 indoor patients as against 92,690 in the preceding year. Outdoor patients numbered 527,414 as compared with 433,111 in 1922 and 329,310 in 1921. The increase in the number of out-patients is due in a great measure to the Travelling Dispensaries which were started towards the end of 1922. These dispensaries bring medical requirements to sufferers living in distant places removed from ordinary medical facilities, and have, particularly in Pahang, proved a great success.

## MENTAL DISEASES.

82. On the 31st December, 1923, the patients at the only institution for mental disorders in the country (The Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan) numbered 900 males and 254 females. During the year 358 men and 111 women were admitted. The increase in the number of female admissions is noteworthy. Alcohol accounted for 42, and syphilis for 25 admissions. Under the former head the number of admissions of Chinese remains nearly stationary, while there was a considerable reduction in the number of Indians. The commonest form of mental disease on admission was Recent Melancholia with 115 victims. The Mental Disorders Enactment worked very satisfactorily during the year, which was the first year of its operation.

## (iv).—RESEARCH.

## MALARIA.

83. Further valuable research into the treatment of malaria by quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona has been conducted and a publication on the subject issued.

OTHER INVESTIGA-  
TIONS.

84. The investigation into the disease melioidosis was continued throughout the year, and additional evidence obtained in demonstration of its specific character. The first recorded case of the disease in a European came under observation. A rare case of typhoid septicaemia was discovered and examined. The Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine at the Fifth Congress held in Singapore in September discussed at length the subject of beri-beri, and finally adopted a number of resolutions including a recommendation that each of the Governments interested and the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation be invited to nominate a representative on a "Beri-beri Committee" which shall report at the next Congress. Investigations were conducted in connection with cases of plague which occurred in Kuala Lumpur during the months of April and May. Live rats examined showed a flea index of 3.0 and all fleas were of the species *Xenopsylla cheopis*. These results dispose of the surmise that freedom from serious outbreaks of plague in this country might be due to the absence of an efficient transmitting agent.



85. Research into the subject of the seasonal prevalence of species of anopheline mosquitoes was continued during the year. As a result of investigation covering a period of three years, the definite conclusion appears to emerge that these mosquitoes occurring in this country have no definite breeding season but breed throughout the year and increase in frequency when conditions become suitable. Investigation work was undertaken on estates in Johore and at Sabak Bernam. At the latter place five specimens of *A. barbirostris*, a species hitherto considered to be innocuous, were found to be infected, and there appears little doubt that the species is an important factor in the outbreak of malaria there.

MALARIA BUREAU.

86. The Institute of Medical Research issued the following publications during the year :

PUBLICATIONS.

“Vitamins and Diet”;

“The Control of Beri-beri in the Far East”;

“Observations on Human Intestinal Protozoa in Malaya”;

“Protozoa of the Human Mouth in Malaya”.

The annual reports of the Institute may be obtained, free of charge, upon application to the Superintendent, Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur.

#### XI.—EDUCATION.

87. The expenditure upon Education (including \$89,107 spent by the Public Works Department on the building and upkeep of schools) was \$1,867,936. Of this amount, \$465,287 was paid as grants to English aided schools and \$674,229 expended upon Malay vernacular education. The total revenue (derived mainly from school-fees) was \$61,143. An education rate of 1 per cent. in Sanitary Board areas produced only \$97,357.

FINANCIAL.

88. There are 19 English Government schools for boys, 14 English grant-in-aid schools for boys and 11 for girls. The total average enrolment was 3,389, 5,863 and 2,267, respectively.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

89. It may be noted that, of the 11,519 pupils in the English schools, 242 hold Government scholarships, giving free education, board and lodging; 45 hold other scholarships; 2,192 receive free education from the Government, and 489 free education from other sources. Thus, 2,968, or 26 per cent., receive a free education.

SCHOLARSHIP AND  
FREE EDUCATION.

90. At the Cambridge University Local Examinations held in December, there were 323 successes against 280 in the preceding year. In the Senior Examination 97 boys and 9 girls passed out of 179 and 18 entries. In the Junior Examination 192 boys and 25 girls passed out of 401 and 58 entries.

EXAMINATIONS.

91. Evening classes were held at Kuala Lumpur and Seremban. Most of the students were clerks in Government offices. At Seremban, classes were held in shorthand and book-keeping; at Kuala Lumpur, in those subjects and in practical mathematics, building construction, machine drawing, magnetism and electricity, telegraphy and telephony. 334 students enrolled at the beginning of the year, of whom 142 attended throughout the first term: for the second half-year 165 students were enrolled, of whom 126 remained till the end of the term.

EVENING CLASSES.



MALAY COLLEGE,  
KUALA KANGSAR.

92. The expenditure on this Malay College was \$82,744. There were 140 students, all boarders educated and maintained entirely at Government expense. 19 students entered for the Senior Cambridge Examination, of whom 11 passed; for the Junior there were 21 entries and 17 passes. One Junior candidate from Negri Sembilan obtained honours with distinctions in Geography, Malay, English and History. In both standards, distinctions were gained in Geography and Malay. The general health of the boys was good.

SULTAN IDRIS  
TRAINING COLLEGE.

93. At the beginning of the year there were 120 students in residence at this College for the training of Malay vernacular teachers, and after the Fasting Month 73 more joined. The total expenditure was \$81,012, defrayed two-thirds by the Federated Malay States and one-third by the Government of the Straits Settlements. There were boys from every Settlement in the Colony and every Malay State under British protection except Johore. Two Perak boys died of malaria contracted during the holidays at their homes, and not at the College. Otherwise the health of the students was excellent. Manual and agricultural training plays a notable part in the curriculum.

MALAY VERNACULAR  
EDUCATION.

94. The Malay vernacular schools are all Government institutions and provide free education. There are 369 schools for boys and 60 for girls with average enrolments of 22,702 and 2,474. In addition to Malay Inspectors, the teaching staff numbers 1,137. The modern training of teachers, the introduction of a new series of text-books, basketry, school gardening and domestic science have led to a great improvement in these schools.

TAMIL VERNACULAR  
SCHOOLS.

95. There are 153 Tamil vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 5,493. An improvement in the quality of the teachers is reported. The inspecting staff was increased.

CHINESE  
VERNACULAR  
SCHOOLS.

96. The number of Chinese schools registered at the end of the year was 239 with 449 teachers. One of the most important innovations of the year was the introduction of grants-in-aid for such of these schools as apply for them and are willing to be inspected. It is desired to encourage the education of Chinese-speaking children through the medium of their own domestic dialect; and it is hoped to provide for the training of teachers and the compilation of text-books suited to local needs. The Chinese community have spent large sums on their vernacular schools, often with results not commensurate with the expenditure.

## XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

## GENERAL.

97. The year 1923 has been one of progress in practically every branch of postal, telegraph and telephone activity; there is no instance in the statistics of a retrogression of any importance. The only previous period in which the amount of correspondence exceeded that of 1923 was the boom period of 1919-20. Nevertheless the revenue for 1923 was the highest on record, and exceeded that of 1920 by \$575,000, or 54 per cent. The increase compared with 1922 was \$171,524.

98. The most striking feature of the returns is the great increase in telephone revenue, which is 30 per cent. greater than in 1922 and nearly double that of 1920. The telephone trunk revenue has nearly doubled since 1921.



99. There are now 99 post offices and 39 places at which postal business is transacted by railway station masters and others. The estimated number of articles posted and delivered was over 22 millions, being an increase of nearly two millions. The cash-on-delivery parcels delivered increased by nearly 30 per cent. in number, and over 50 per cent. in value, the total trade charges collected in the Federated Malay States amounting to \$315,271 which were duly remitted to the senders. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels received from Great Britain again more than doubled. A direct parcel post exchange was established with India on 1st April, 1923. The resumption of the night mail train between Kuala Lumpur and Penang rendered possible a very great acceleration in the Malayan mail services.

POSTAL.

100. Money orders numbering 243,871 were issued and paid, the total amount representing \$12,705,637. Telegraph money orders numbering 7,169 for \$563,004 were issued and paid. A telegraph money order service with India was started on 1st June, 1923, and has proved popular. A money order agreement was concluded with Netherlands East Indies and operated from 1st September. The most important event of the year in connection with money orders was the conclusion of an agreement with China and the exchange started on 1st January, 1924.

MONEY ORDERS.

101. An unprecedented increase of 3,167 took place in the number of Savings Bank depositors, the total number now being 18,758. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor rose to \$96, an increase of \$14 per depositor. Increased advantage was taken of the facilities for withdrawal on demand and withdrawal by telegraph.

SAVINGS BANK.

102. Telegrams despatched and delivered showed an increase. The total number of subscribers connected to the telephone exchanges at the end of the year was 2,210, an increase of 208. There were also 1,093 extension circuits, extension bells and private lines maintained, an increase of 154. On 31st December, 1923, there were 2,330 miles of telegraph and telephone lines and 16,807 miles of overhead wires, of which 13,508 were telephone wires. There were also 53 miles of cable, the length of the single line in the cables being 5,231 miles. These figures do not include railway wires and Federated Malay States Government wires in Johore. A telephone exchange was opened at Kuala Kangsar. A trunk line was completed between Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, thus connecting the northern and southern groups of exchanges and affording intercommunication between practically all telephone points in the Federated Malay States. Other additional trunk lines were erected between Kuala Lumpur and Tapah, Sungkai and Tanjong Malim, Kuala Lumpur and Seremban.

TELEGRAPHS AND  
TELEPHONES.

103. The nett revenue collected by the department was \$1,641,170, an increase of \$171,524. Annually recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,641,625 and special expenditure (including \$160,026 on loan account) to \$177,712. The value of the services performed free of charge for other Government departments, estimated at \$143,000, is not included in these figures which also exclude temporary and acting allowances amounting to \$157,834.

FINANCIAL.



## XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

## GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

104. The total expenditure of the department was \$8,677,346, and the cost of administration (\$1,215,896) represented 15.16 per cent. of it as against 16.4 per cent. in 1922. In regard to these figures of relative cost it has to be borne in mind that the services of officers of the department are not confined to the activities of the department but are not infrequently required by other departments, and Sanitary and other Boards. The Director records that the officers, having, in recent years, been employed less than usual upon special services, have been able to devote more detailed attention to the actual work undertaken, with the result that a higher standard of production has been attained. A saving has been effected of \$1,960,114, which is very considerably more than the cost of administration. The saving in annually recurrent expenditure was \$1,111,903.

## WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

105. The annual maintenance of "works and buildings" cost \$866,130 against a provision of \$1,045,575 and an expenditure in 1922 of \$652,612. Upon buildings alone (which are valued at \$33,713,169) the cost of maintenance was \$645,501.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

106. In addition to the construction of quarters for Government officials, the following buildings were completed or in course of completion at the end of the year: extensions to the Training College at Tanjong Malim; a house at Teluk Anson for the Raja Muda of Perak; a sea-side residence for His Highness the Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan; and police buildings in Pahang.

## ROADS.

107. There are 2,494 miles of metalled cart-roads, 140 miles of unmetalled cart-roads and 1,794 miles of bridle-roads and paths. The average cost of maintenance per mile of metalled roads was \$1,178 as against \$1,126 in 1922. The total expenditure upon annual maintenance of roads, streets and bridges was \$3,126,270 as against \$2,942,390 in 1922.

## RIVERS.

108. River maintenance cost \$79,023 and extended to 443 miles of river.

## ANTI-MALARIAL WORKS.

109. Anti-malarial works expenditure was \$81,562 against a provision of \$117,800; whilst the expenditure on loan account was \$73,439 against a provision of \$250,400. This expenditure does not include the general expenditure of the Mosquito Destruction Boards upon oiling.

## LOAN PROGRAMME.

110. The provision upon loan programme of works for the year was \$4,335,293 and the expenditure was \$2,021,547.

## XIV.—RAILWAYS.

## WORKING.

111. The receipts from all sources were \$14,675,106, an increase of 6.22 per cent., whilst expenditure chargeable to revenue on all accounts amounted to \$12,964,757, an increase of 9.76 per cent. The nett receipts for the year's working therefore amounted to \$1,710,349 compared with \$2,004,005 in 1922. This represented .89 per cent. on the capital expenditure, against 1.07 per cent. last year.

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

112. The number of ordinary passengers carried was 10,551,115 in 1921, 8,439,333 in 1922, and 10,656,384 in 1923. The number for the year therefore shows an increase of 26.27 per cent. over that for the previous year. The Penang-Kuala Lumpur night mail was reinstated on October 1st. With the object of attracting passengers, temporary



reductions in fares were made on certain sections of the Railway. Revised rates for the carriage of perishable articles, vehicles and live stock were introduced in October, and a new scale of port charges on the 1st December.

113. Receipts from goods train traffic rose by \$256,614 from \$6,401,153 to \$6,657,767, being an increase of 4.01 per cent. GOODS TRAFFIC.

114. Expenditure on capital account is referred to in the prefatory note to this report. During the year the expenditure was \$5,183,234 as compared with \$12,808,500 in 1922. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

115. On the Kelantan Railway, the permanent way has been laid as far as the sixty-first mile from Tumpat, and the earthwork is in progress up to the eighty-fifth mile. The bridge over the Kelantan river (5 spans of 250 feet and 5 spans of 150 feet) was completed during the year, as also were seven other girder bridges, and the foundations, piers and abutments for the Nal Bridge. The expenditure during the year on this section was \$1,702,132. KELANTAN RAILWAY.

116. The land works, including the block-work wall, let to the contractors, were completed, with the exception of the gap allowed to remain opposite the old Prai Dock. The facing of the banks of the Southern Reclamation with granite pitching, and also the wharf widening, including the laying and surfacing of the roadways behind the block-work wall, were completed by the 16th May. The Jetty and Coal Wharf, which were finished in 1922, have been used by vessels coming into the port. The expenditure during the year was \$1,396,980. PRAI WHARVES.

117. Very satisfactory progress is recorded. The causeway was opened on the 17th September for goods trains, and on the 1st October for passenger trains, the wagon ferry and steam launch services across the Straits accordingly being discontinued. The lock has been in continuous use since the beginning of the year, the total number of craft passing through it being 13,512. The lifting bridge carrying the railway and roadway across the lock was completed, the operating cabin erected, and the electrical operating and controlling gear installed. Only about 41,000 cubic yards of rubble remain to be deposited. The expenditure during the year was \$2,879,376. JOHORE CAUSEWAY.

118. The line was completed and opened for passenger traffic on the 21st October. The expenditure during the year was \$187,772. PENANG HILLS  
RAILWAYS.

119. The Railway Board held regular monthly meetings throughout the year. It has four official and seven unofficial members; and of the unofficials, one resides in Singapore and another at Penang. RAILWAY BOARD.

#### XV.—GENERAL.

120. The year under review was the first complete year of the working of the Department of the Public Trustee. The duties of the Public Trustee are (a) to act in the administration of estates of small value, (b) to act as an ordinary trustee, and (c) to act as a trustee appointed by the Court. During the year, he administered 15 estates of deceased persons: in one large estate, he had been appointed executor by will. He accepted six trusts during the year; and 41 wills, or copies of wills, have been deposited with him during the year for safe custody. He has been notified of his appointment as an executor under wills in a number of cases. PUBLIC TRUSTEE.



## CO-OPERATION.

121. The Co-operative Societies Department made slow but very sure and steady progress throughout the year. The number of societies, that have been registered, is still small. The formation of a large number of societies in the early years of the movement is not to be encouraged, for a small number of efficient societies is far preferable to a large number of poorly instructed societies. Throughout the country, there is a very keen demand for instruction from the officers of the department in the methods of co-operation, and this demand appears to be continually and rapidly increasing.

## LABOUR.

122. Returns of labour under section 82 of "The Labour Code, 1923," from 1,204 estates showed 121,463 Madras Indians, 31,957 Chinese, 4,791 Javanese, and 4,894 of other nationalities. The corresponding figures for 1922 were 122,589, 27,575, 4,906 and 3,724. In addition, figures show 18,767 Madras Indians, 1,079 Chinese, 119 Javanese and 2,038 other nationalities employed by Government departments. The total returns, from estates and Government departments combined, thus show 140,230 Madras Indians, 33,036 Chinese, 4,910 Javanese and 6,932 other nationalities.

## HILL STATIONS.

123. The meteorological observations on Gunong Tahan were completed, and the mountain finally evacuated in July. The revised railway programme of works on the loan account does not provide for the hill railway that had once been proposed; and the development of Gunong Tahan as a hill station is, for the present at least, abandoned.

Two meteorological observation stations were opened at Cameron's Highlands, one on Rhododendron Hill (at an elevation of 5,200 feet) and the other at Tanah Rata (4,800 feet). A topographical survey of the Highlands is being made, and the unfinished section of the road (some thirty miles) is being retraced. It is to be feared, however, that the financial position will make it difficult for the Government to proceed with the road construction in the near future.

Progress at Fraser's Hill during the year was slow, for all expenditure was cut down as much as possible, as part of the policy of economy. It is hoped that, exclusive of the main road from the Gap, there will be at the end of 1926, six miles of metalled development roads, serving the bungalow sites. Seven Government bungalows are in occupation; and nine more houses should be ready for occupation by the end of 1926. This will complete the Government building programme; and it is hoped that a number of private buildings will be erected within the next year or two. Fair progress has been made with the golf-links and the playing-field.

## SUMMARY.

124. The year under review has been one of convalescence and recuperation. The country has passed through trials that have taxed its strength to the utmost; and that strength can be gauged by the figures in paragraph 32 of this report, which show a favourable trade balance, in excess of exports over imports, amounting to \$102,000,000. It must be admitted, however, that the profitable price of tin has been more than counterbalanced by the unprofitable price of rubber. A price of 1s. 6d. a pound for rubber means more to this country than a price of £300 a ton for tin.

W. GEORGE MAXWELL,

KUALA LUMPUR,  
26th May, 1924.

*Chief Secretary to Government,  
Federated Malay States.*



## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

## GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Tin.	Exports of Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
			Imports.	Exports.								
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$		
1889	5,013,000	4,091,078	15,653,456	19,720,689	26,029	1,750,008	...	...	190,538	359,025	373,343	1889
1890	4,840,065	5,237,275	15,443,809	17,602,093	26,976	1,609,401	...	...	166,054	406,032	398,780	1890
1891	4,572,310	5,554,800	14,889,942	18,495,554	32,114	1,573,441	...	...	199,680	414,889	424,218	1891
1892	5,347,189	5,883,407	19,161,159	22,662,359	33,477	2,097,274	...	...	300,680	537,111	449,656	1892
1893	6,413,134	6,797,538	21,896,117	27,373,760	39,912	2,602,380	...	...	347,600	723,934	475,093	1893
1894	7,511,809	7,162,396	24,499,615	32,703,147	47,676	3,238,000	...	...	457,262	986,617	500,531	1894
1895	8,481,007	7,582,553	22,653,271	31,622,805	49,592	3,379,813	...	...	468,239	1,294,390	525,969	1895
1896	8,434,083	8,598,147	21,148,895	28,395,855	48,541	3,126,974	...	...	511,237	1,344,994	551,407	1896
1897	8,296,687	8,795,313	25,000,682	31,148,340	44,095	2,716,263	...	...	636,054	1,294,139	576,844	1897
1898	9,364,467	11,110,042	27,116,446	35,241,003	41,167	3,210,699	...	...	636,927	1,394,720	602,282	1898
1899	13,486,410	11,499,478	33,765,073	54,895,139	38,960	6,181,542	...	...	639,899	1,722,475	627,720	1899
1900	15,609,807	12,728,930	38,402,581	60,361,045	43,111	7,050,382	...	...	712,898	2,254,742	653,157	1900
1901	17,541,507	17,273,158	39,524,603	63,107,177	47,475	6,968,183	...	...	626,114	2,377,040	678,595	1901
1902	20,550,543	15,986,247	45,757,240	71,350,243	47,258	8,438,775	...	...	661,668	2,856,640	714,435	1902
1903	22,672,567	16,219,872	47,790,059	80,253,944	50,842	9,590,505	...	...	721,304	3,608,054	750,276	1903
1904	22,255,269	19,318,768	46,955,742	77,620,084	51,733	8,814,688	...	...	801,959	3,605,029	786,116	1904
1905	23,964,593	20,750,395	50,575,455	80,057,654	50,991	9,249,627	104	...	887,593	3,940,599	821,957	1905
1906	27,223,476	18,899,425	50,926,606	80,832,325	48,617	10,036,798	432	50,023	1,437,753	4,564,100	857,797	1906
1907	28,793,745	20,225,993	52,542,277	80,593,196	48,429	9,395,825	905	97,752	1,701,682	5,200,911	893,637	1907
1908	24,623,325	25,874,573	48,171,243	65,599,933	50,835	7,285,864	1,402	113,981	1,598,713	5,066,153	929,478	1908
1909	25,246,863	23,633,851	46,194,598	76,273,438	48,743	7,155,124	2,698	360,055	1,623,876	5,188,111	965,318	1909
1910	26,553,018	23,598,610	53,255,151	102,851,990	43,862	7,162,026	5,439	962,973	2,201,469	5,868,507	1,001,159	1910
1911	35,056,544	25,202,749	66,532,039	116,280,927	44,148	8,818,764	8,792	999,207	2,290,962	7,058,689	1,036,999	1911
1912	42,647,687	30,990,487	76,122,679	154,974,195	48,420	10,850,121	15,638	1,576,224	2,875,414	8,421,016	1,109,017	1912
1913	44,332,711	47,287,581	86,409,157	148,669,498	50,126	10,729,888	23,720	1,395,923	2,790,451	9,469,446	1,117,625	1913
1914	37,309,943	55,010,037	72,140,005	122,962,929	49,042	7,046,869	31,012	1,334,245	2,562,436	9,133,911	1,136,500	1914
1915	40,774,984	42,838,631	60,015,935	161,838,118	46,766	7,235,086	56,782	2,401,914	2,597,836	9,187,512	1,172,336	1915
1916	51,121,856	31,966,581	69,621,113	219,943,686	43,870	7,903,785	62,813	3,851,815	3,068,766	11,616,696	1,208,177	1916
1917	65,553,186	40,878,746	73,261,725	271,485,389	39,833	9,331,288	80,022	4,914,781	3,308,464	13,189,829	1,244,018	1917
1918	68,448,862	45,286,910	74,750,746	223,066,282	37,370	13,141,841	78,389	2,254,556	3,657,454	13,106,413	1,279,859	1918
1919	72,135,075	70,676,961	118,854,965	279,135,105	36,934	9,944,177	106,453	4,883,123	3,533,829	14,957,460	1,315,700	1919
1920	72,277,146	100,433,471	170,522,123	288,715,698	34,934	12,203,531	101,330	4,443,100	4,004,095	17,316,533	1,300,000	1920
1921	54,449,568	114,386,546	102,914,877	134,955,549	34,489	6,153,360	94,510	164,169	3,568,490	16,198,426	1,298,292	1921
1922	52,494,110	49,811,007	78,822,349	140,429,775	35,286	5,766,808	128,461	802,390	3,731,041	13,816,324	1,360,876	1922
1923	63,952,132	52,825,572	89,088,237	197,100,950	37,650	8,265,195	101,311	4,664,374	3,919,900	14,675,106	1,389,667	1923

NOTE.—The total Revenue and the total Expenditure of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan in 1875 were, respectively, \$409,394 and \$436,872. Figures for Pahang first appear in 1889. Federation dates from 1st July, 1896. § A census of the population was taken in 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921. The population of Perak in 1879 was estimated at 81,084, and in 1889 at 194,801; that of Selangor in 1884 at 46,568 and in 1887 at 97,106. No figures for the other States are given prior to 1891. \* As now corrected. || Excluding bullion and specie.



## APPENDIX B.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO				Cr.		
Dr.				31st DECEMBER, 1923.		
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
To Loan Expenses—					By Loan Subscription—	
Interest on Deferred instalments, 6 per cent. Loan ...	268,092	28			6 per cent. 1936 to 1951	44,185,714 29
Interest on Deferred instalments, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	110,958	96			By Loan Subscription—	
			379,051	24	4½ per cent. 1935 to 1945	36,000,000 00
Composition Stamp Duty, 6 per cent. Loan ...	552,321	42				
Composition Stamp Duty, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	360,000	00				
			912,321	42		
Discount on Issue Price, 6 per cent. Loan ...	1,325,571	43				
Discount on Issue Price, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	1,800,000	00				
			3,125,571	43		
Underwriting Commission, 6 per cent. Loan	441,857	14				
Underwriting Commission, 4½ per cent. Loan	360,000	00				
			801,857	14		
Commission for obtaining Underwriting, 6 per cent. Loan ...	110,464	29				
Commission for obtaining Underwriting, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	90,000	00				
			200,464	29		
Crown Agents Commission, 6 per cent. Loan...	110,464	29				
Crown Agents Commission, 4½ per cent. Loan	90,000	00				
			200,464	29		
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock, 6 per cent. Loan	108,049	28				
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	89,355	00				
			197,404	28		
Miscellaneous — Stamps, etc., 6 per cent. Loan	5,873	21				
Miscellaneous — Stamps, etc., 4½ per cent. Loan	4,475	18				
			10,348	39		
Advertisements, 6 per cent. Loan ...	31,052	18				
Advertisements, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	29,630	03				
			60,682	21		
			5,888,164	69		
To Loan Works—						
Public Works Department ...			4,646,073	35		
Posts and Telegraphs Department ...			440,154	82		
Topographical Survey Department ...			181,861	60		
Railways, Open Line ...			901,380	40		
„ Construction...			18,012,619	07		
			24,182,089	24		
To Balance ...			50,115,460	36		
			80,185,714	29		
					80,185,714	29