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CONTENTS:

SELANGOR ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1924.

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SELANGOR ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

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

[A pikul is 133½ pounds av.]

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue for 1924 amounted to \$28,198,804 as compared with \$26,396,948 in 1923 and an estimate of \$24,706,774. This amount, which includes Selangor's share of Federal Revenue, is greater than the revenue of any former year.

2. The expenditure was \$20,810,628 on an estimate of \$23,371,495, the preceding year's expenditure being \$21,062,466.

3. In 1921 (the worst year the country has ever experienced) expenditure exceeded revenue by no less than \$25,181,770: since then the position has been reversed. In 1922 revenue exceeded expenditure by \$1,625,815: in 1923 by \$5,304,482: in 1924 by \$7,388,176.

4. On the 1st January, 1925, the State's assets were \$24,194,639 and its liabilities \$185,010: included in the assets were advances to the amount of \$22,921,417 and investments to the amount of \$20,000. Cash in the Banks and Treasuries on the same date was \$451,798 and in transit \$10,775.

5. Financial statistics are given in Appendix "A" to this report.

II.—STATE COUNCIL.

6. The State Council met on five occasions, His Highness the Sultan presiding at each meeting.

7. One Enactment was passed, amending "The Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce Registration Enactment, 1900." Other legislation affecting the State was confined to the Federal Council.

8. Four sentences of capital punishment came before the Council: in one case the sentence was commuted to imprisonment.

9. Two Malay Reservations (of land) were constituted, both in the Kuala Langat district, and various other matters of interest came before the Council.

III.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

10. The total area of land alienated for agricultural and building purposes as at the end of 1924 is given as 660,072 acres—an increase of 5,265 acres over the previous year's return. There was not much demand for land, such applications as were received being principally for the cultivation of the African oil-palm.

11. Of the various forms of cultivation 409,856 acres are shewn as being under rubber; 90,699 acres under coconuts; and 20,518 acres under rice (as compared with 17,680 acres under rice in 1923).

12. The rice harvest was, on the whole, fair, more attention being paid (with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture) to the selection of seed.

13. Measures are under consideration for rendering available for rice cultivation a large tract of land lying between the Selangor and the Bernam rivers, but the initial expenditure involved will probably be very heavy. Subject to any success that may attend this scheme (if, and when, development is undertaken) Selangor can never be self-supporting in the matter of grain: in any case it must, for many years to come, be dependent upon outside supplies. Even for other forms of cultivation the areas still available for alienation are very limited, and much of what does remain is either not readily accessible or requires heavy expenditure on drainage.

14. Oil-palm cultivation shews every indication of being successful, one estate having already a large output: the price of rubber was maintained at a profitable level (artificially—by means of restriction of export): pineapples, in regard to the planting of which there was marked activity a year or two ago, cannot now, it is said, be produced at a profit, except, possibly, under exceptionally favourable conditions in the matter of transport: as regards other forms of cultivation there are no features of interest to be recorded. I see no reason to vary the opinion, which I have expressed before, that the native peasantry would be well advised to concentrate upon rice and kampong cultivation.

15. The Experimental Plantations at Serdang, conducted by the Department of Agriculture, continue to expand, and many interesting experiments are to be seen there.

16. His Highness the Sultan, who takes a keen interest in any matters affecting the improvement or extension of rice cultivation, paid a visit in March to the Experimental Station at Titi Serong in Perak.

17. Land Officers were, as during the previous year, considerably handicapped owing to the large amount of work involved by the carrying out of "The Export of Rubber Restriction Enactment."

18. Land registration work shewed an increase from 12,686 transactions in 1923 to 13,173 in 1924. The stamp duties collected on such transactions—chiefly transfers and mortgages of land—during the last five years are as follows:

1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$292,306
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,992
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,138
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,061
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,706

19. The total Land Revenue (inclusive of land sales) was \$1,297,627 as compared with \$1,295,240 in 1923.

20. Detailed statistics relating to land are given in Appendix "B".

IV.—MINING.

21. The export of tin from Selangor amounted to approximately 11,950 tons, valued at \$25,100,286, as compared with 10,904 tons, valued at \$18,761,006, in the preceding year: more than half of the export was in the form of ore, and 74 per cent. (as compared with 89 per cent. in the preceding year) came from mines under Chinese management.

22. The total labour force employed in mining at the end of the year was 32,750 (practically all Chinese), as compared with 25,946 a year previously, the higher price obtainable for the metal, and the more settled conditions, generally, having a marked effect upon immigration from China.

23. The total horse-power of steam, gas, oil, hydraulic and electric plants in operation is returned as 14,056, being a slight increase. Six dredges were in operation, and five more are under construction.

24. The area of land leased for tin-mining is 55,622 acres, being somewhat lower than the 1923 figure. Stimulated by the high price of tin, there was considerable demand for prospecting licences.

25. The export duty on tin rose from \$2,487,827 to \$3,472,530.

26. Fifty-eight cases (criminal and civil) were tried in the Warden's Court, and no appeals were lodged. During the past four years there has been but a single appeal against the decision of the Warden—a striking testimony to the efficacy of the present system of jurisdiction.

27. Deaths from mining accidents numbered 40 as compared with 35 and 56 in the two preceding years.

28. Continued attention was paid to the question of tailings from the mines, as affecting water-courses, and no hydraulicing is permitted except where effective retention of tailings is practicable. The largest, and most important, retention scheme is that operated by the miners in the higher reaches of the Selangor River above Kuala Kubu. This scheme has continued to answer all tests made upon it.

29. Tin miners, generally, have had a prosperous year, the price of the metal averaging £249 a ton as compared with £202 in 1923.

29A. Three hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five tons of coal were produced by "Malayan Collieries, Limited" as against 317,892 tons in 1923, pit-head royalty rising from \$74,833 to \$87,866. The coal is mostly consumed on tin-mines and on the Government railway, the tonnage consumed on the mines being still considerably short of the firewood consumption.

V.—FORESTS.

30. Reserved forests now total 576 square miles, being a percentage of approximately 18 of the total area of the State. (Land alienated for mining, building and agriculture amounts to about 35 per cent.) The only addition made during the year was in respect of some small mangrove areas, but other additions are in contemplation.

31. The output of timber of all kinds increased from 149,000 to 171,569 tons, firewood, in particular, shewing a large increase. About 53 per cent. of the firewood came from the mangrove reserves, in regard to which it is mentioned that erosions by action of the sea are less than accretions. The former, however, affect growing trees, while the latter have still to be developed. Stealing from mangrove forests is reported to be no longer a profitable industry, owing to the preventive and punitive measures adopted by the Forest executive.

32. The position in regard to firewood, generally, does not improve, and supplies have to be brought from longer distances, involving increased prices for the consumer. There will, before long, have to be further development of forest roads in order to facilitate extraction from the more inaccessible parts of the forests. The position would be far more acute were it not for our coal supplies.

33. Three hundred and eighty persons were dealt with for forest offences, mostly unauthorised fellings. Of these, 38 cases were taken to the Courts, the remainder being dealt with departmentally.

34. A considerable demand is reported to have sprung up for permits to tap wild "Jelutong" trees for the manufacture of "chewing-gum," the local product having been well reported on in New York.

35. An interesting item in the Forest report for the year records the promotion of a Sakai Forest-guard to the rank of Forester, this being, I believe, a quite unique position for a member of the forest tribes.

36. Forest revenue for the past three years shows a very satisfactory increase, the figures being as under:

1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$163,446
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,532
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238,949

The policy, however, is, very rightly, to concentrate upon development and provision for the future rather than upon immediate exploitation.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

37. The programme of expenditure by the Public Works Department had again to be curtailed owing to financial conditions, only items of real urgency being proceeded with.

38. Of \$3,742,959 voted for Special Services on loan account in connection with "Works and Buildings", "Roads, Streets and Bridges", "Electric Lighting" and "Drainage and Irrigation" a sum of \$1,063,000 only had been expended by the end of the year, many items being unavoidably delayed—largely owing to town-planning problems. A large quantity of material, also, more especially in connection with the new Electric Power Station, was on order, but was not delivered during the year.

39. Good progress was made with the housing scheme for Government subordinates (State and Federal) in Kuala Lumpur; work was commenced, and material ordered, in connection with the new Electric Power Station in Kuala Lumpur; and a new English school, also in Kuala Lumpur, is approaching completion.

40. In connection with the new Electric Power Station it should be mentioned that it had been recognised for some years past that heavy expenditure would have to be incurred to put our electric supply service upon a satisfactory footing. Financial considerations had prevented earlier development of such an undertaking, and detailed recommendations were not completed in time for the item to be considered in connection with the Budget Estimates for 1924, but it was found possible in January, 1924, to allot a special vote of \$2,000,000 for the purpose.

41. The State possesses 790 miles of metalled roadways (153 of which have been treated with bituminous preparations), 41 miles of unmetalled road, and 106 miles of bridle-path. One hundred and eighty-one miles of metalled road were re-metalled during the year. Our roads were not constructed originally to withstand the weight of present-day traffic (especially motor traffic in the shape of lorries and traction-engines), and many have suffered badly, but reconstruction must perforce be gradual.

42. Water supplies to towns are being improved as necessity arises and as funds permit. The consumption in Kuala Lumpur town reached another high-water mark, and plans for an increased supply are under consideration. The daily consumption averages, probably, about 37 gallons per head of population.

43. The condition of the Selangor River at, and above, Kuala Kubu, owing to deterioration due to mining, continued to cause anxiety, and money has been provided in the current year's Budget for a diversion of the river from a point above the town to a point some way below it.

A deviation of the Railway (skirting, instead of running through, the town of Kuala Kubu) had been completed by the end of the year, but not brought into use.

44. The Engineering staff of the Public Works Department was below strength throughout the year, and this, coupled with delay in delivering material and delays inseparable from town-planning problems, resulted in less progress being made than might otherwise have been the case.

VII.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

45. Twenty-five new societies were registered under "The Societies Enactment", and ten were formally exempted from registration, while proof of non-existence was given in the case of 18 societies previously recognised. There were four prosecutions for participation in illegal societies.

46. The "Chinese Advisory Board"—composed, mainly, of influential Chinese citizens, and presided over by the head of the Protectorate—discussed various matters of interest to the Chinese community; passed rules for the management of a "Destitute Chinese Emergency Fund" (a charity maintained by voluntary subscriptions for the benefit of aged and destitute Chinese women) and, also, certain resolutions concerning public subscriptions for elementary (non-Government) schools and for control of such funds.

47. There were 144 admissions to, and 138 discharges from, the Government home for women and girls. A Committee of ladies (both European and Chinese) was appointed to assist the Protectorate in the management of the home.

48. The two decrepit wards for Chinese in Kuala Lumpur—towards the maintenance of which the State gives financial assistance—continued to serve a most useful purpose, and increasing use continues to be made of the admirably-conducted "Chinese Maternity Home", which, also, receives financial assistance from the State.

VIII.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

49. Imports, which, during the years 1920 and 1921, exceeded exports in value, have, for the past three years, been well below the value of exports. For 1924, imports were valued at \$50,923,012 and exports at \$74,737,851, the figures in each case being higher than those of the preceding year.

50. Imports shewed increases in bulk of, amongst other items, rice, steel-work, tea, and spirituous liquors, while decreases were apparent in the import of petroleum, cotton goods and pigs. There was a decreased export of rubber (due to the operation of The Restriction Enactment) and an increased export of, amongst other items, tin, coffee and dried fish.

51. Customs and Excise duties credited to Selangor totalled \$11,986,651—an increase of \$1,072,612.

52. Profits on the sale of "Chandu" (prepared opium) by the Government Monopoly amounted to \$3,082,186. The policy of opening Government shops instead of licensed shops is being pursued, with a view to better control, and 64 per cent. of the total amount of sales was accounted for by Government shops. Issues of chandu for sale show, however, a reduction. Licences for consumption on the premises were reduced in number from 54 to 48, while licences for consumption off the premises were reduced from 32 to 8. The Government factory in Kuala Lumpur continued to supply other States with chandu purchased in bulk from Singapore.

53. Liquor licences are controlled, as hitherto, by District Licensing Boards, on which there is unofficial representation.

IX.—MARINE AND FISHERIES.

54. The number of ocean-going steamers calling at Port Swettenham during the year was 413 as compared with 355 in 1923. There was an increase, also, in the number of other merchant-vessels.

55. Light-houses, buoys and beacons were kept in good condition. A new channel, giving 25 feet clearance at low water, was located, by a sounding-party from H.M.S. "Iroquois", across the bar at Pintu Gedong at the southern entrance to the Klang Straits. The channel hitherto made use of gave only 21 feet.

56. Two licensed pilots are now employed, continuously, at Port Swettenham.

57. The value of work done at the Government slipway is given as \$82,471, shewing a profit on the transactions of \$2,109. New machinery to the value of \$10,770 was installed, and more is on order.

58. Amongst men-of-war that visited the port during 1924 were H.M.S. "Hood", "Repulse", "Hawkins", "Durban", "Bluebell", "Magnolia" and "Iroquois". On the occasion of the visit of the Special Service Squadron, consisting of H.M.S. "Hood" and "Repulse", no less than fifteen thousand visitors from the Federated Malay States were conveyed, by launch, to the flagship, and the visit was made the occasion for numerous receptions and entertainments on shore.

59. The economic investigation of fisheries was continued. Pulau Ketam remains one of the largest fish salting centres on the west coast, salt being imported mainly from Siam and to a lesser extent from Egypt. No fish-canning industry has yet been started, but experiments go to show that there is a reasonable possibility of success for such an industry.

The question of the erection of a cold-storage plant at Port Swettenham has been raised and is under consideration.

A new "Fisheries Enactment" came into operation during January.

60. The fishing industry gives employment to about 9,000 inhabitants of the State, Chinese outnumbering Malays by nearly three to one.

X.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

61. Additional telephonic facilities were provided in various parts of the State, but, owing to the non-arrival of material from England, through-communication with Penang was not established as expected.

62. No new post offices were opened.

63. Cash-on-delivery services with India and Ceylon were established during the year, and there are indications that these services will become popular.

64. Correspondence posted and delivered again shows an increase over the figures for the preceding year, the number of articles dealt with being returned as 10,754,588.

65. Money Orders issued showed an increase in value of \$233,965 and Money Orders paid an increase of \$363,389.

66. There were 22,775 deposits, and 11,786 withdrawals, in the Post Office Savings Bank: the average value of a deposit was \$40.98 and of a withdrawal \$65.74. The balance to the credit of depositors at the end of the year was \$949,053 as compared with \$768,175 and \$558,239 at the close of 1923 and 1922, respectively. These figures show the increasing popularity of the Savings Bank.

XI.—COURTS.

67. Appendix "C" to this report contains statistics of the work performed by the Courts.

As compared with 1923 there is an increase on both the civil and criminal sides, the latter being the more marked. Ulu Langat is the only district shewing a decrease on each side. The increase of work in the Criminal Courts is, as pointed out elsewhere in my report, not due to an increase of serious crime.

68. There was a decrease in revenue (always an uncertain quantity) from death duties.

69. The number of inquests was 136 as compared with 121 in the preceding year. In 32 cases death was due to drowning; in 24 cases to suicide; and in 47 cases the verdict was death by accident.

XII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

70. The police force was maintained at approximately the authorised strength. General discipline was good, and there was a decrease in serious offences by members of the force. Hospital cases, also, were fewer in number. Improved conditions of service have not only attracted a better class of recruit but have resulted, as was only to be expected, in a more contented and better disciplined force.

71. Criminal statistics are, on the whole, satisfactory. While reports of all offences increased in number it is noticeable that "seizable" offences decreased from 2,707 to 2,546. Thirty murders were reported—a higher figure than the previous year's, but below the average for the past five years. Sexual jealousy was the most fruitful cause. There has been a marked decrease in gang-robbery and robbery—due in part to the decrease of unemployment consequent upon better trade conditions and in part to better police supervision. The absence of organised gangs of robbers is due, without doubt, to the excellent work performed by the Intelligence and Detective Branches, during recent years, in breaking up the gangs. Cases of forged coupons (in connection with Rubber Export Restriction) were less numerous; cases of forged currency notes were, on the other hand, more numerous. In one case a complete set of implements was seized.

72. There were 15 deaths from motor accidents, due in many cases to reckless driving.

73. Eighty-seven fires were reported, causing the destruction of 91 houses: in the majority of cases, however, the buildings were of a more or less temporary and inflammable type.

74. Rewards were paid for the destruction of 10 tigers, 27 panthers and 705 crocodiles, the latter being a quite unprecedented take.

XIII.—PRISONS.

75. All long-sentence prisoners have, as hitherto, been transferred to the Central Convict Establishment in Perak, the Pudu Prison in Selangor being reserved for short-sentence, civil and female prisoners.

The daily average number in the Pudu Prison was 254 against an average of 309 for the preceding three years. Prison offences were mostly of a trivial nature.

76. The general health of the prison was satisfactory, the average daily number of sick (8.48) comparing very favourably with the figures for the two preceding years. There were three deaths from sickness and four executions.

77. Stone breaking by inmates of the prison was abolished in March in favour of coir-picking, such articles as coir-mats and brooms being manufactured.

78. The annual cost of maintenance was \$328 per head, being slightly lower than in either of the two preceding years, notwithstanding the reduction in numbers.

79. There were only 221 admissions to the Criminal Vagrant Ward, and but 75 inmates remaining at the close of the year, the low numbers being accounted for by generally improved trade conditions and absence of unemployment. The accommodation provided is sufficient for normal times, though there is a tendency to overcrowding in times of trade depression. The average daily number of inmates was 78 as compared with 102 during the preceding year, while of the 221 persons admitted 182 were Chinese and 35 Tamils. Subsequent employment was found for 39 of this number, 89 were repatriated, and 46 were sent to a home for decrepits. Only three deaths occurred as compared with 32 during the preceding year. Inmates were employed, where possible, in growing vegetables for prison consumption and on such light labour as broom and basket making.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

80. English schools include two Government and ten aided institutions, five of the latter being schools for girls. The enrolment has risen from 4,606 to 5,130, of whom 701 are Malays, 1,213 Indians and 2,531 Chinese. These English schools cannot accommodate all those desirous of an English education: the problem is to decide to what extent the State can, and should, provide facilities.

81. The enrolment in the 72 Malay vernacular schools (boys' and girls' schools) increased by 429. In some of these schools such useful subjects as carpentry, basketry, net-making, wood-carving and needle-work are taught. Increased attention is being paid to school gardening, and prizes for school exhibits have been taken at some of the local Agricultural Shows. Physical exercises are taught also.

82. There are 134 Tamil aided schools, with an enrolment of 4,682, of whom 1,355 are girls. The Malay vernacular schools, though fewer in number, have a very much larger enrolment.

83. All schools are now medically inspected by the State medical authorities.

84. The attendance at secondary and evening classes showed some improvement. At the evening classes, which were started in 1922, instruction is given in such subjects as book-keeping, shorthand, engineering, surveying, mechanics and telegraphy.

85. Cadet Corps are successfully maintained at three of the larger English schools.

86. A site has been finally agreed upon for an Artizan school which is about to be built in Kuala Lumpur.

XV.—HEALTH.

87. Statistics from the various hospitals: also meteorological and vital statistics, will be found in the appendices to this report.

The total number of in-patients treated in Government hospitals was 30,192, with a death-rate of 7.24 per cent., as compared with 27,571, and a death-rate of 8.05 in 1923. The 1924 figures approximate more closely to those for 1922.

Out-door patients have increased very rapidly in numbers of recent years, the figures for the past four years being 100,433; 128,806; 159,403 and 177,896. The increase is due to development of the policy of establishing town dispensaries and travelling dispensaries, both of which have served a most useful purpose.

88. The incidence of malaria again shows a very satisfactory decrease, 4,442 cases being treated, with 232 deaths, as compared with 5,968 cases and 317 deaths in 1923.

As compared with population the death-rate from malaria has decreased in six years from 20.29 per mille to 7.70 per mille. It is considered probable, however, that malaria may be a causative factor in many deaths attributed to other diseases.

89. Cases of venereal disease numbered 780 as compared with 1,794: dysentery 1,048 as compared with 1,218: ankylostomiasis 710 as compared with 913. Cases of phthisis, on the other hand, shewed a small (very small) increase: there was a slight increase in the numbers of beri-beri and pneumonia patients; and influenza cases rose from 898 to 1,497. This latter disease was mostly of a mild type.

90. The death-rate among phthisis *patients* is high, as usual, due to sufferers not seeking admission until too late: the total number of cases, however, was below 700, and the death-rate as compared with population (of Kuala Lumpur town) fell to 2.66 per mille against 2.91 in 1923 and 3.33 in 1922—a very satisfactory decrease.

91. Eight cases of typhus occurred, with one death: five cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with four deaths: one case of smallpox; and twenty-two cases of diphtheria, with ten deaths. There were no cases of plague, but cholera occurred in June, at the Quarantine Camp, amongst coolies newly arrived from India, 85 deaths resulting. The disease was confined to the Quarantine Camp and was promptly and satisfactorily dealt with by the Health authorities.

92. With a total (estimated) population of close upon 435,775 the birth-rate for the whole State shews an increase and the death-rate a decrease. For Kuala Lumpur town, with a population estimated at rather more than 91,000, the corrected (three months' residence or more) death-rate was 16.74 per mille against 19.19 in 1923 and 21.36 in 1922.

93. The number of lepers accommodated in the asylum was 524, and it is satisfactory to record that most of the admissions are now voluntary and are made at a comparatively early stage of the disease. Medical treatment is optional, but good results are reported in the case of the large proportion who elect to undergo treatment. The treatment is that known as "Tai Foong Chee", being a preparation of chaulmoogra and other ingredients. With the exception of watchmen all employees at the asylum are lepers who have been trained as dressers, attendants, cooks, gardeners, washermen, etc.

94. There was increased activity in connection with the Infantile Welfare Centre—primarily an educational institution, providing teaching and advice to young mothers of all nationalities. A most interesting and instructive report by the Lady Medical Officer in charge is supplemented by figures shewing that the rate of infantile mortality in Kuala Lumpur is steadily declining, the rate for 1924 being 170 per 1,000 births. The institution has been a pronounced success, and the building used for the purpose has had to be enlarged owing to the greatly increased numbers seeking advice or treatment.

95. Vaccinations (against smallpox) numbered 11,745: 3,964 injections were given for yaws, and 10,525 for syphilis. A new venereal clinic was opened in Kuala Lumpur during the year and promises to be a marked success.

96. There were 517 admissions to the recently opened camp for Chinese decrepits at Port Swettenham. Twenty-four were discharged, 157 absconded, 239 were transferred to hospital or elsewhere and 38 died, leaving 444 inmates at the close of the year.

97. Voluntary treatment for suppression of the opium craving by injection of atropine was started in two hospitals, free of charge for either medicine or diet. One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two patients offered themselves, and the reports so far received are satisfactory, but there must always be difficulty in following up cases after discharge in order to ascertain the patient's subsequent history. Patients have come from all parts of the Peninsula, and those treated include all classes of Chinese.

98. It is of interest to note that, of the in-patients treated in the various Government hospitals, Indians numbered 15,732, Chinese 9,628 and Malays 1,503.

99. No case of rabies occurred, and the State has been free of this disease for more than two years. (An outbreak has, however, been reported since the close of the year.)

The "Pasteur" treatment can now be obtained at the Institute of Medical Research in Kuala Lumpur.

100. There were a few cases of rinderpest, and several outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease.

XVI.—MUNICIPAL.

101. Much useful work continues to be done by the Sanitary Boards (composed of officials and unofficials) in Kuala Lumpur and other towns, there being no Municipalities in the State. The Boards work in close co-relation with the Health and Public Works Departments and with the Government Town Planner.

102. The position as regards modern town planning in Selangor is summarized in the following extract from a report made by the Government Town Planner:

"The year ending 31st December, 1924, witnessed steady progress towards the establishment of permanent town planning policy and action under the provisions of 'The Town Planning Enactment, No. 19 of 1923,' and 'The Town Planning Rules, 1924.' Town planning areas were notified in Selangor during December, and Statutory Committees appointed for Kuala Lumpur, Klang and Port Swettenham. Town Planning Administrators were also appointed for these areas for the purpose of co-operating with the Government Town Planner and securing the execution of proposed plans and schemes approved by Government. Sufficient time has not elapsed to place on record the result of any deliberations by these statutory authorities."

"Marked progress was made in preparing and carrying out general plans and scheme details for Kuala Lumpur, Klang and other areas in Selangor during the interval between 1921 and 1924, occupied by departmental preparations and the discussion and determination of the necessary legislation and machinery thereunder. In this respect the Selangor Advisory Town Planning Committee gave valuable assistance, and was an important factor in furthering Government policy and promoting the practical results in various areas achieved to date. These results are by no means inconsiderable, and illustrate the undoubted benefits obtained from town planning in this State."

"The work of the Advisory Committee was a necessary prelude towards securing legislative sanction for town planning generally, and it has, with the aid of the Government Town Planner and others, led to valuable experience and the establishment of a working basis which should greatly aid the Statutory Committees in their share of the larger work which requires to be done in the future."

103. Not only have the Government Town Planner's services been instrumental in effecting greatly improved lay-outs at a minimum of cost to the State, but there is increasing evidence of the recognition by private interests of the value of his proposals—both to the State and to themselves.

104. Comment has been expressed in some quarters upon the fact that the results of the Town Planner's efforts during the past few years are not visible, to a greater extent, upon the ground. It is not always realised, perhaps, that constructional improvements form no part of the functions of a Town Planner. The essence of town planning consists in the disposal or redistribution of land to the best advantage.

and so that there may be no confliction in the future between public and private interests, and in order that roads and public buildings may be constructed, and parks and open spaces laid out, when the necessity arises, without undue dislocation of existing arrangements and without enormous expenditure of public funds.

105. Much remains to be done by way of provision for future needs, but the impressions recorded by a recent visitor to the State are worth quoting:

“Whoever planned Kuala Lumpur in the first instance had depth of vision; whoever carried on the good work to its present stage had imagination and foresight.”

“Not only is the site admirably selected, but the general plan and lay-out of the town is as near perfection as any country could desire. The roads, public buildings, parks, and all that make a town are a credit to any country.”

106. The consumption of water in Kuala Lumpur again showed an increase and, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, a scheme for increasing the supply is under consideration.

107. Overcrowding is still prevalent to some extent in parts of Kuala Lumpur, but it is probable that the general conditions in regard to health, overcrowding and slums compare not unfavourably with those of any other Eastern town of similar size.

108. A Government dairy—started during the previous year—has been fairly successful, the milk being for the most part taken by the Government hospitals but to some extent, also, by the public.

109. The Fire Brigades (possessing motor-engines) attended 23 calls in, and near, Kuala Lumpur and Klang. In the smaller country towns appliances are of a simpler description and are under the charge of the police.

110. The institution (in Kuala Lumpur) of motor-traction in place of bullock-haulage for conservancy and other town purposes has resulted, as might be expected, in increased efficiency.

111. There was an increase of 365 in the number of motor-vehicles registered.

Of 2,146 cars, 1,155 are of American make, 466 are Canadian, and only 320 British: of 810 motor-cycles 728 are British; while of 381 traction-engines, lorries and other heavy vehicles 142 are of British make, 134 Canadian and 91 American.

American cars again show a larger percentage of increase than do those of British make.

112. Much valuable work continues to be performed by “Mosquito Destruction Boards” in the various townships. These boards—composed of officials and unofficials—deal with all minor questions of malaria prevention and make recommendations in regard to larger schemes entailing heavier cost. There can be little doubt that their activities have had an appreciable effect in diminishing the incidence of malaria.

XVII.—LABOUR.

113. The total number of assisted immigrants arriving at Port Swettenham from Southern India was 28,773, the number being nearly 11,000 in excess of the figure for the preceding year. Seventeen thousand nine hundred and sixty of these were adult males.

The figures for the past five years have been:

1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,233
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,256
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,512
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,828
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,773

These immigrants disperse, after release from the Quarantine Camp, to various parts of the Federated Malay States.

Deck passengers returning to India numbered 10,624—mostly adult males.

114. Deaths in the Quarantine Camp numbered 155, the number being unusually high owing to cholera brought in by immigrants on steamships from Southern India.

115. The death-rate on Selangor estates employing Indian labour showed a decline, both in the coast and in the inland districts.

116. Employment was readily obtainable by able-bodied labourers. Unemployed, who were found unfit for labour, were sent to a home for decrepits pending recovery or repatriation.

117. Fifty-eight estate hospitals are maintained in Selangor, some hospitals serving groups of estates. All estates were visited by officers of the Health and Labour Departments.

118. Conditions generally were favourable during the year, and recruiting was maintained at a steady rate.

119. A strike took place upon the 15th December amongst dissatisfied employees at the Railway Central Workshops in Kuala Lumpur. The situation was at no time such as to cause any real anxiety, and the men returned to work early in January of the current year.

XVIII.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

120. The co-operative movement continues to make satisfactory progress, the policy being to concentrate in the first instance upon the creation of a few well-established societies which will serve as models. Thrift and Loan Societies amongst Government employees are making steady headway, and there are indications of such societies being formed among other than Government employees.

The principles of Rural Credit Societies are arousing increased interest amongst the Malay peasantry, and efforts are being made, also, to stimulate interest amongst the Chinese and Indian sections of the community.

The head-quarters of the department in charge was moved during the year from Perak to Selangor.

XIX.—VOLUNTEERING.

121. A new "M.S.V.R. Enactment" was brought into force during the year, and the position was strengthened, for administrative purposes, by the appointment, in March, of a State Adjutant. Up till March there had been a single Adjutant for the whole Federation. Signs are not wanting of a revival of interest in the volunteer movement, and it is hoped that the internal re-organisation of the Corps will result in the recruitment of a larger proportion of the younger men available.

122. The strength of the Selangor Malayan Volunteer Infantry was maintained at eight platoons, the personnel including 233 Malays, 127 Chinese and 81 Tamils. There was a revival of active interest amongst the Straits-born Chinese in Kuala Lumpur, and steps are being taken to promote further interest amongst the Malays in the more distant centres.

XX.—GENERAL.

123. His Highness the Sultan continued to enjoy excellent health and to take a keen interest in everything affecting the welfare of his people and of his State.

The year under review marked the completion of half a century of British Protection, and His Highness has been pleased to record his deep appreciation of the benefits that have accrued thereby.

124. The Federated Malay States War Memorial, erected in Kuala Lumpur in honourable remembrance of 266 former residents of these States who lost their lives while on active service during the Great War, was formally unveiled in March by His Excellency the High Commissioner, in the presence of a large gathering.

125. Reference has been made earlier in this report to the visit to Port Swettenham of the Special Service Squadron, consisting of H.M.S. "Hood" and "Repulse". Later in the year a visit was paid by some naval seaplanes from the seaplane carrier "Pegasus." The officers spent some days in Selangor taking observations, and His Highness the Sultan, who showed a keen interest in the craft, accepted an invitation to ascend in one of the planes, piloted by Squadron-Leader Tomkinson. Advantage was taken of the visit, also, to discuss general questions of future local policy in regard to aviation facilities.

126. The Raja Muda of Selangor was amongst those who visited England during the year in connection with the organisation of the Malayan section of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The Raja had the honour of being presented to His Majesty the King.

127. A short visit was made to Kuala Lumpur in September by His Majesty the King of Siam. Although the visit was not an official one His Majesty was received with due ceremony, and various entertainments were given in his honour. The last occasion on which a Siamese Ruler had visited Selangor was in 1890, when the Royal Yacht "Vestris" was wrecked off the coast of Kuala Selangor.

128. An Agri-Horticultural Show was held in Kuala Lumpur in July and was visited, with great interest, by large crowds representing every nationality: a very successful local show was held, also, at the head-quarters of the Kuala Langat district.

129. A noteworthy event of the year was the presentation of a Companionship of the Imperial Service Order to Inche Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gani, Datoh Setia di Raja, a Malay officer of long service, holding an important position.

130. The thanks of the Government are due to all members of the unofficial community who have given their services during the year as members of Boards and Committees.

131. The improvement recorded in my last report in respect of trade conditions generally was well maintained during 1924. Tin has been at a highly remunerative price, while the position in regard to rubber—our principal other article of export—has been vastly improved by compulsory restriction of export, involving, as it does, restriction of production. It would be difficult to over-estimate the benefit that the measure has brought to the country. The year 1925 opened with every prospect of still further improvement in general conditions.

KUALA LUMPUR,
30th April, 1925.

O. F. STONOR,
British Resident, Selangor.

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APPENDIX A.

I.—Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st January
to 31st December, 1924.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	\$		\$
RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Land Revenue	1,142,015	Pensions, Retired Allowances, Gratuities, etc. ...	32,318
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise Classified ...	684,484	The Ruler and Chiefs ...	155,581
Fees of Court or Office, Rents exclusive of Lands, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-Aid	1,067,076	The Resident	19,393
Interest	49,728	Clerical Service	224,094
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	12,323	Courts	12,091
Municipal	835,340	Military Expenditure ...	35,850
Land Sales	115,477	District and Land Officers (including Settlement Officers)	153,617
Federal Receipts	24,292,361	Chinese Department ...	6,209
		Mines Department ...	79,938
		Prisons	48,861
		Medical	21,470
		Education	525,522
		Bands	11,000
		Marine	103,859
		Agricultural Department (including Government Gardens and Plantations)	12,619
		Transport	3,003
		Purchase of Land	13,396
		Miscellaneous Services ...	312,997
		Valuer-General	6,813
		Sanitary Boards and Vehicles Department ...	630,972
		Mosquito Destruction Boards	80,004
		Public Works Department and Electric Lighting ...	545,512
		Public Works Annually Recurrent	1,325,177
		Public Works Extraordinary (Revenue Account)	17,521
		Federal Charges	16,432,811
Total Revenue	28,198,804	Total Expenditure	20,810,628

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

II.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1924.

LIABILITIES.				\$	ASSETS.				\$
Deposits	...	...	...	183,574	Cash	...	...	...	451,798
Sundry Funds	...	...	...	937	Cash in Transit	...	...	...	10,775
Suspense	...	...	...	499	Loans	...	...	...	634,153
Surplus	...	...	...	24,009,629	Advances	...	...	...	22,921,417
					Marine Slipway	...	...	...	52,167
					Imprest	...	...	...	2,875
					Investments	...	...	...	20,000
					Sundry Assets	...	...	...	50,494
					Suspense	...	...	...	50,960
Total	...			24,194,639	Total	...			24,194,639

Statement of Investments on 31st December, 1924.

Local Investments—Municipal Debentures \$20,000

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

III.—Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for the years 1920 to 1924.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue, 1920.	Actual Revenue, 1921.	Actual Revenue, 1922.	Actual Revenue, 1923.	Actual Revenue, 1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Land Revenue	957,705	987,741	1,063,262	1,142,381	1,142,015
2. Customs	7,194,619	*			
3. War Taxes	23,013				
4. Licences, etc.	5,492,301	653,863	554,328	700,706	684,484
5. Fees of Court, etc.	287,014	816,604	641,438	1,002,515	1,067,076
6. Interest	215,764	107,548	77,624	81,066	49,728
7. Federal Receipts	10,220,205	17,695,127	17,500,902	22,474,003	24,292,361
8. Miscellaneous Receipts	15,300	15,634	17,416	15,812	12,323
9. Municipal	1,007,542	1,084,451	890,561	867,293	835,340
10. Land Sales	283,926	149,098	127,644	113,172	115,477
Total Revenue ...	25,697,389	21,510,065	20,873,175	26,396,948	28,198,804

* Included in Federal Revenue since 1921.

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

IV.—Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for the years 1920 to 1924.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure, 1920.	Actual Expenditure, 1921.	Actual Expenditure, 1922.	Actual Expenditure, 1923.	Actual Expenditure, 1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Political Pensions and Compassionate Allowances ...	17,211	19,538	18,939	21,499	32,318
2. The Ruler and Chiefs	106,902	139,462	161,606	165,145	155,581
3. The Resident... ..	16,340	30,905	15,879	15,178	19,393
4. Clerical Service	208,315	207,037	200,957	210,813	224,094
5. Malay Officers	1,861	215			
6. Acting Allowances	590	2,901			
7. Chinese Protectorate	8,461	6,153	5,288	5,622	6,209
8. District and Land Offices, including Settlement Officers	72,375	84,371	79,513	89,505	153,617
9. Mines	85,721	94,538	94,713	80,404	79,938
10. Courts	11,143	9,330	9,374	11,526	12,091
11. Education	418,929	415,628	423,984	489,248	525,522
12. Prisons	86,926	83,604	70,794	56,280	48,861
13. Marine and Slipway... ..	117,979	134,464	83,283	154,041	103,859
14. Public Gardens	14,972	12,878	12,457	12,627	12,619
15. Sanitary Boards	545,216	699,958	594,500	585,567	630,972
16. Mosquito Destruction Boards			68,343	74,270	80,004
17. State Band	9,500	15,000	10,000	10,000	11,000
18. Transport	16,010	13,586	4,791	6,792	3,003
19. Valuer-General					6,813
20. Medical					21,470
21. Military Expenditure					35,850
22. Miscellaneous Services	913,687	2,359,675	463,643	551,436	312,997
23. Purchase of Land	190,802	216,634	5,141	2,188	13,396
24. Public Works Department and Electric Lighting ...	543,924	939,819	261,809	496,293	545,512
25. " Annually Recurrent	1,457,523	1,403,100	1,200,461	1,238,142	1,325,177
26. " Special Services	2,479,751	3,767,051	13,277	71,052	17,521
27. Federal Charges	30,088,611	36,035,931	15,448,608	16,714,838	16,432,811
28. Trade and Customs	229,287	55			
Total Expenditure ...	37,642,036	46,691,833	19,247,360	21,062,466	20,810,628

APPENDIX B.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINING.

I.—Return of Land Revenue for the last five years.

					1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Rents	...	...	...	...	862,830	906,282	987,690	1,037,976	1,050,447
Fees and Licences	...	...	...	...	160,888	103,620	96,167	130,279	122,624
Reimbursements	...	...	...	...	18,723	16,108	13,090	13,812	9,054
			Total	..	1,042,441	1,026,010	1,096,947	1,182,067	1,182,125
Land Sales	...	...	...	...	283,926	149,099	127,644	113,173	115,502
			Total	...	1,326,367	1,175,109	1,224,591	1,295,240	1,297,627

II.—Abstract of Land Revenue Collected in 1924 by Districts.

				Kuala Lumpur.	Klang.	Kuala Langat.	Ulu Langat.	Kuala Selangor.	Ulu Selangor.	Total.
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Rents	...	...	...	161,328	142,613	143,458	195,262	245,077	162,709	1,050,447
Fees and Licences	...	...	...	40,182	11,967	18,097	13,168	17,800	21,410	122,624
Reimbursements	...	...	...	2,916	689	506	1,203	1,571	2,169	9,054
		Total	...	204,426	155,269	162,061	209,633	264,448	186,288	1,182,125
Land Sales	...	...	...	11,893	4,179	15,825	55,053	8,915	19,637	115,502
		Total	...	216,319	159,448	177,886	264,686	273,363	205,925	1,297,627

III.—Comparative Return of Land Revenue, 1923 and 1924, by Districts.

District.	Collected, 1923.	Collected, 1924.	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimated, 1924.	Collected, 1924.	Excess.	Deficit.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	239,748	216,319	...	23,429	204,600	216,319	11,719	...
Klang	167,226	159,448	...	7,778	147,310	159,448	12,138	...
Kuala Langat	171,022	177,886	6,864	...	166,035	177,886	11,851	...
Ulu Langat	226,924	264,686	37,762	...	261,975	264,686	2,711	...
Kuala Selangor	269,718	273,363	3,645	...	258,370	273,363	14,993	...
Ulu Selangor	220,602	205,925	...	14,677	184,300	205,925	21,625	...
Total	1,295,240	1,297,627	2,387 (nett)	...	1,222,590	1,297,627	75,037	...

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

IV.—Land Alienated and Reverted to Government in 1924 and Total Alienated on 1st January, 1925.

AGRICULTURAL AND BUILDING LANDS.

District.	Alienated prior to 1924.		Alienated in 1924.		Reverted in 1924.		Alienated on 1st January, 1925.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Kuala Lumpur	13,855	83,517	282	325	116	161	14,021	83,681
Klang	10,759	128,286	121	287	35	36	10,845	128,537
Kuala Langat	11,281	96,099	832	5,968	44	87	12,069	101,980
Ulu Langat	11,360	112,903	115	2,269	88	209	11,387	114,963
Kuala Selangor	16,167	146,073	351	2,126	67	498	16,451	147,701
Ulu Selangor	8,286	82,624	12	1,112	56	526	8,242	83,210
Total ...	71,708	649,502	1,713	12,087	406	1,517	73,015	660,072

MINING LANDS.

Kuala Lumpur	676	19,271	43	1,069	78	1,471	641	18,869
Klang	2	210	1	5	...	...	3	215
Kuala Langat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulu Langat	191	2,954	7	119	28	453	170	2,620
Kuala Selangor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulu Selangor	1,431	35,115	48	601	119	1,798	1,360	33,918
Total ...	2,300	57,550	99	1,794	225	3,722	2,174	55,622

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

V.—Return of Area of Land Held and Form of Title.

District.	Permanent Titles.								Temporary Titles.									
	Town Grants.		Agricultural Grants.		Agricultural Holdings Mukim Register.		Agricultural Holdings under Approved Applications.		Town Leases.		Agricultural Leases.		Mining Leases and Certificates.		Special Leases, Licences, etc.		Total.	
	No.	Area in sq. ft.	No.	Area acres.	No.	Area acres.	No.	Area acres.	No.	Area acres.	No.	Area acres.	No.	Area acres.	No.	Area acres.	No.	Area acres.
Kuala Lumpur ...	4,289	86,292,360	1,323	59,456	8,145	20,835	176	246	46	3	42	1,160	641	18,869	...	...	14,662	102,550
Klang ...	1,371	16,335,000	507	99,271	8,213	26,473	736	2,232	15	12	3	174	3	215	...	...	10,848	128,752
Kuala Langat ...	192	1,798,286	215	61,971	9,915	34,872	193	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	2,890	12,069	101,980 ^a
Ulu Langat ...	574	20,037,600	1,007	76,697	8,901	34,666	901	3,124	1	(8.24 ps.)	...	...	170	2,620	3	16	11,557	117,583
Kuala Selangor ...	157	1,252,896	243	79,956	11,502	45,088	3,784	19,012	...	...	3	6	...	...	762	3,610	16,451	147,701
Ulu Selangor ...	879	6,229,080	657	60,535	6,669	22,412	30	110	5	1	2	9	1,360	33,918	...	...	9,602	117,128
Total ...	7,462	131,945,222	3,952	437,886	53,345	184,346	5,820	25,555	67	16	50	1,349	2,174	55,622	2,315	6,516	75,189	715,694

SEL.

(a) Including four applications for grant of 1,375 acres.

An acre = 43,560 sq. ft.

131,945,222 sq. ft. = 3,029 acres, 1,982 sq. ft. as follows:

Kuala Lumpur ...	1,981	acres
Klang ...	375	"
Kuala Langat ...	41	" 12,326 sq. ft
Ulu Langat ...	460	"
Kuala Selangor ...	28	" 33,216 "
Ulu Selangor ...	143	"
Total ...	3,029	" 1,982 "

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

VI.—Comparative Return of Registration Work in Land Offices during 1923 and 1924.

District.	1923.		1924.	
	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
		\$		\$
Kuala Lumpur	1,645	19,760	1,589	12,054
Klang	1,789	6,768	1,579	5,124
Kuala Langat	2,273	6,433	2,304	5,817
Ulu Langat	1,577	4,623	1,835	4,875
Kuala Selangor	1,453	3,653	1,766	3,453
Ulu Selangor	1,545	6,460	1,591	8,253
Total	10,282	47,697	10,664	39,576

VII.—Comparative Return of Registration Work in Registry of Titles during 1923 and 1924.

1923.		1924.	
No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
	\$		\$
2,404	62,364	2,509	46,130

VIII.—Return showing Area under the Different Forms of Cultivation.

District.	Padi acres.	Coconut acres.	Rubber acres	Fruit trees and general kampong cultivation acres.
Kuala Lumpur	759	1,650	55,590	556
Klang	1,019	9,042	76,826	1,623
Kuala Langat	270	27,900	52,000	16,450
Ulu Langat	3,425	3,730	99,434	632
Kuala Selangor	11,885	47,938	64,759	1,500
Ulu Selangor	3,160	439	61,247	1,276
Total	20,518	90,699	409,856	22,037

IX.—Total Export of Tin for the years 1920 to 1924.

Year.	Block tin.	Tin-ore.	Total tin and tin-ore.	Total duty.
	Pkls. kts.	Pkls. kts.	Pkls. kts.	\$
1920	45,589 44	116,802 94	162,392 38	3,062,080
1921	55,513 53	116,680 78	172,194 31	1,740,736
1922	75,740 18½	115,993 38½	191,733 57	1,900,726
1923	72,754 67	111,973 14½	184,727 81½	2,487,827
1924	77,350 77	124,761 21	202,111 98	3,485,135

APPENDIX C.

COURTS.

I.—Statement of the Estimated and Actual Revenue for the year 1924.

District.	Estimated.	Actual.	Excess.	Deficit.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	97,025	101,171	4,146	...
Klang	15,250	16,518	1,268	...
Kuala Langat	8,175	7,171	...	1,004
Ulu Langat	9,100	9,522	422	...
Kuala Selangor	6,125	7,493	1,368	...
Ulu Selangor	11,750	15,955	4,205	...
Total ...	147,425	157,830	10,405 (nett)	...

II.—Statement of Revenue Collected in the Criminal Courts during the year 1924.

District.	Magistrates' Courts.	Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	40,927	754	47	41,728
Klang	9,080	221	37	9,338
Kuala Langat	5,185	346	27	5,558
Ulu Langat	6,866	...	19	6,885
Kuala Selangor	4,801	10	10	4,821
Ulu Selangor	12,047	331	4	12,382
Total ...	78,906	1,662	144	80,712

III.—Statement of Revenue Collected in the Civil Courts during the year 1924.

District.	Court of a Judicial Commissioner.	Magistrates' Courts.	Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	39,074	20,265	...	104	59,443
Klang ... ..	...	7,106	...	74	7,180
Kuala Langat ... ..	...	1,586	...	27	1,613
Ulu Langat ... ..	...	2,569	...	68	2,637
Kuala Selangor ... ..	...	2,530	4	138	2,672
Ulu Selangor ... ..	...	3,529	...	44	3,573
Total ...	39,074	37,585	4	455	77,118

APPENDIX C—(cont.)

IV.—Return of Enquiries of Deaths for the year 1924.

District.	No. of enquiries held.	Principal Verdicts.									Total.	
		Death by sentence of Court.	Accidental.	Suicide.	Murder.	Culpable homicide or murder suspected.	Rash act.	Drowning.	Natural causes.	Unknown causes.		Misadventure.
Kuala Lumpur	50	4	25	6	3	2	...	8	2	...	...	50
Klang	19	...	...	4	1	...	...	8	...	...	1	19
Kuala Langat	18	...	3	4	2	...	1	6	2	...	...	18
Ulu Langat	16	...	4	4	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	16
Kuala Selangor	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	5
Ulu Selangor	28	...	14	6	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	28
Total ...	136	4	47	24	11	3	1	32	8	1	5	136

V.—Statement of Work Performed in the Civil Courts during the year 1924.

District.	Court of a Judicial Commissioner.			Magistrates' Courts.				Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	Appeals.	Probate and Administration.	Total.	Appeals.	Suits.	Probate and Administration.	Total.	Number of Suits.	Number of Suits.	
Kuala Lumpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,707	...	1,707	...	111	1,818
Klang ... ..	...	...	...	1	548	...	549	...	122	671
Kuala Langat ... ..	...	...	...	2	164	6	172	...	34	206
Ulu Langat ... ..	...	10	10	...	242	...	242	...	66	318
Kuala Selangor	4	...	4	2	266	17	285	13	142	444
Ulu Selangor	4	13	17	...	313	...	313	2	51	383
Total ...	8	23	31	5	3,240	23	3,268	15	526	3,840

APPENDIX C—(cont.)

VI.—Statement of Work Performed in the Criminal Courts during the year 1924.

District.	Appeals.					Court of a Judicial Commissioner.				Magistrates' Courts.					Penghulus' Courts.			Kathis' Courts.			Total Suits.
	Court of a Judicial Commissioner.					Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending.	Total.	Transferred.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	
	Upheld.	Dismissed.	Pending.	Returned to Lower Court.	Total.																
Kuala Lumpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,875	1,722	...	9,597	8	10	18	...	...	...	9,615
Klang	3	4	...	1	8	7	2	...	9	13	1,849	510	18	2,390	21	6	27	...	...	...	2,434
Kuala Langat	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	870	154	11	1,041	44	22	66	9	2	11	1,119
Ulu Langat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	120	...	930	9	...	9	...	1	1	940
Kuala Selangor	8	4	...	...	12	4	1	...	5	8	795	182	1	986	8	5	13	1	8	9	1,025
Ulu Selangor... ..	...	3	1	...	4	5	4	1	10	...	1,062	273	4	1,339	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,355
Total	12	11	1	1	25	16	7	1	24	27	13,261	2,961	34	16,283	92	43	135	10	11	21	16,488

APPENDIX D.

MEDICAL.

I.—Annual Return of Hospitals for the year ending 31st December, 1924.

Hospitals.	Remained from previous year.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Discharges, Deaths, etc.					Remaining at the close of the year.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.	Daily average No. of patients.	No. of Beds.
				Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Total.				
European Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	8	321	329	311	...	...	5	316	13	1.51	9.56	22
General " "	252	6,396	6,648	5,728	128	120	420	6,396	252	6.32	252.	318
District " "	479	9,338	9,817	7,407	112	968	723	9,210	607	7.36	436.	714
Malay " "	51	930	981	871	...	22	39	932	49	3.97	55.	60
Leper " "	348	176	524	5	34	23	37	99	425	7.06	389.21	380
Tai Wah Ward " "	135	19	154	2	7	8	4	21	133	2.59	132.95	144
Gaol Hospital " "	7	204	211	194	3	...	3	200	11	1.42	8.48	31
Vagrant Ward " "	11	113	124	117	...	...	3	120	4	2.41	8.44	80
District Hospital, Klang	220	3,888	4,108	3,224	175	112	404	3,915	193	9.83	195.5	246
" Kajang	80	1,780	1,860	1,491	49	104	141	1,785	75	7.58	82.18	130
" Kuala Selangor	31	608	639	526	42	6	37	611	28	5.79	20.1	54
" Serendah	36	943	979	811	27	18	88	944	35	8.98	35.7	116
" Kuala Kubu	55	1,775	1,830	1,474	31	47	196	1,748	82	10.71	63.15	128
Quarantine Camp Hospital, Port Swettenham	31	1,612	1,643	1,503	9	7	74	1,593	50	4.50	44.04	87
Sapintas Hospital	4	341	345	314	4	...	12	330	15	3.47	7.30	20
Total ...	1,748	28,444	30,192	23,978	621	1,435	2,186	28,220	1,972	7.24	1,739.61	2,530

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

II.—Vaccination Return for the State for the year 1924.

Station.	Number vaccinated.								Total.	Result.				Total vaccinated.	Percentage.	
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Chinese.	Indians.	Javanese.	Malays.	Japanese.	Others.		Perfect.	Modified.	Failed.	Not seen.		Perfect.	Failed.
Kuala Lumpur	3	49	2,870	845	10	1,021	...	142	4,940	2,655	664	638	983	4,940	53.74	12.91
Ulu Langat ... ..	...	2	593	37	...	510	...	2	1,144	805	106	43	190	1,144	70.36	3.75
Ulu Selangor	1	6	694	99	...	313	...	2	1,115	760	32	135	188	1,115	68.16	12.1
Coast Districts	1	7	932	1,744	802	831	1	91	4,409	4,119	10	16	264	4,409	93.42	.36
Estates ... ..	...	5	40	87	...	3	...	2	137	130	7	...	...	137	94.89	...
Total	5	69	5,129	2,812	812	2,678	1	239	11,745	8,469	819	832	1,625	11,745	72.1	7.08

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

III.—Return of Diseases more Commonly Treated at the Hospitals, with Percentage of Deaths, during the last three years.

Disease.	1922.			1923.			1924.		
	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths.
Malaria	8,369	413	4.93	5,968	317	5.31	4,442	232	5.22
Venereal diseases	2,042	28	1.37	1,794	28	1.56	780	20	2.56
Ankylostomiasis	1,057	104	9.84	913	85	9.30	710	43	6.05
Dysentery	1,283	353	27.51	1,218	301	24.71	1,048	242	23.09
Diarrhœa	299	22	7.35	301	24	7.97	478	20	4.18
Beri-beri	449	64	14.25	218	22	10.09	276	23	8.33
Pneumonia	546	250	45.78	535	208	38.87	640	245	38.28
Phthisis	670	307	45.82	681	324	47.57	689	312	45.28
Influenza	806	19	2.35	898	18	2.	1,497	24	1.6

APPENDIX E.
VITAL STATISTICS.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered in the State of Selangor during the year ended 31st December, 1924.

BIRTHS.

Nationalities.	Kuala Lumpur.				Klang.				Kuala Langat.				Ulu Langat.				Kuala Selangor.				Ulu Selangor.				Total.			Total of the corresponding period of 1923.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1923.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1923.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1923.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1923.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1923.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1923.	Male.	Female.	Grand total.	
Europeans ...	25	32	57	61	1	3	4	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	36	64	70
Eurasians ...	33	26	59	51	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	36	29	65	55
Chinese ...	1,231	953	2,184	1,592	229	229	458	379	197	182	379	348	181	128	309	253	73	84	157	138	246	178	424	391	2,157	1,754	3,911	3,101
Indians ...	552	508	1,060	859	491	499	990	791	378	360	738	585	110	77	187	121	380	379	759	807	85	98	183	159	1,996	1,921	3,917	3,322
Javanese ...	24	32	56	52	194	177	371	344	139	131	270	218	33	44	77	78	126	138	264	223	1	5	6	7	517	527	1,044	922
Malays ...	377	324	701	664	165	160	325	196	170	156	326	249	316	280	596	567	305	289	594	601	157	149	306	353	1,490	1,358	2,848	2,630
Japanese ...	2	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	6
Others ...	4	5	9	12	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	14
Total ...	2,248	1,884	4,132	3,297	1,083	1,073	2,156	1,717	885	829	1,714	1,403	641	530	1,171	1,023	884	891	1,775	1,770	490	430	920	910	6,231	5,637	11,868	10,120

DEATHS.

Europeans ...	7	7	14	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	8	17	13
Eurasians ...	12	8	20	22	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22	24
Chinese ...	1,774	628	2,402	2,198	394	85	479	390	103	43	146	162	189	75	264	231	86	34	120	149	630	153	783	762	3,176	1,018	4,194	3,892
Indians ...	652	363	1,015	1,132	462	317	779	984	218	155	373	356	108	53	161	229	262	264	526	629	126	52	178	244	1,828	1,204	3,032	3,574
Javanese ...	24	9	33	28	89	62	151	156	49	23	72	82	22	10	32	42	48	42	90	120	5	...	5	3	237	146	383	431
Malays ...	227	190	417	475	90	60	150	160	62	44	106	157	184	148	332	362	207	236	443	575	111	81	192	257	881	759	1,640	1,986
Japanese ...	1	3	4	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	6
Others ...	4	1	5	5	4	2	6	1	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	30	25	55	1	...	...	...	...	47	30	77	7
Total ...	2,701	1,209	3,910	3,877	1,042	526	1,568	1,692	442	268	710	758	503	286	789	865	633	601	1,234	1,474	873	287	1,160	1,267	6,194	3,177	9,371	9,933

BIRTHS: { 27.23 rate per mille during the year 1924.
23.81 " " " 1923.
DEATHS: { 21.50 " " " 1924.
23.37 " " " 1923.

APPENDIX F.
METEOROLOGICAL.

I.—Abstract of Thermometrical and Rainfall Observations taken at Six Stations of the State of Selangor during the year 1924.

Month.	KUALA LUMPUR.				KLANG.				KAJANG.				KUALA KUBU.				KUALA SELANGOR.				TELOK DATOH.			
	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.
	°	°	°	M. M.	°	°	°	M. M.	°	°	°	M. M.	°	°	°	M. M.	°	°	°	M. M.	°	°	°	M. M.
January ...	87.39	72.35	16.03	137.7	85.6	74.3	11.3	214.7	84.26	72.00	12.26	98.4	88.51	72.09	16.42	226.2	88.4	...	...	305.7	88.0	65.0	23.0	207.6
February ...	89.69	72.45	17.24	140.0	86.0	74.8	11.2	215.1	82.86	71.48	11.38	184.3	89.93	71.27	18.65	100.0	89.9	...	...	228.6	88.0	65.0	23.0	270.5
March ...	90.13	73.16	16.97	308.2	85.8	75.0	10.8	246.4	83.16	71.35	11.81	152.7	90.48	72.03	18.45	247.1	89.7	...	...	127.7	89.0	...	...	127.7
April ...	90.66	73.33	17.33	328.2	86.6	75.2	11.4	252.4	82.86	71.4	11.46	378.7	90.5	72.1	18.4	435.9	90.2	...	...	314.0	88.0	74.0	14.0	284.9
May ...	89.9	74.26	15.65	358.6	85.9	75.3	10.6	171.0	82.84	71.42	11.42	130.6	89.8	72.7	16.8	240.7	89.6	...	...	192.1	87.0	74.0	13.0	179.2
June ...	89.33	72.80	16.53	129.9	86.0	74.9	11.1	79.1	...	71.77	...	194.6	90.06	71.4	18.66	215.6	90.3	No meter.	...	31.1	87.0	73.0	14.0	114.8
July ...	89.58	72.45	17.13	146.6	85.5	74.3	11.2	219.4	88.87	72.93	15.94	77.0	90.09	70.08	18.4	113.4	90.2	...	...	186.5	87.0	73.0	14.0	124.5
August ...	89.68	72.35	17.33	149.6	86.3	74.2	12.1	109.2	89.29	73.06	16.23	153.4	91.00	71.1	18.3	107.7	89.3	...	...	59.2	88.0	73.0	15.0	109.2
September ...	87.37	72.4	14.97	183.0	84.3	73.7	10.6	232.0	88.33	73.1	15.23	161.5	88.4	71.06	17.3	337.4	88.8	...	...	168.7	85.0	72.0	13.0	251.3
October ...	88.13	72.74	15.39	137.6	85.1	74.5	10.6	79.7	89.38	73.03	16.35	289.8	88.7	71.2	14.2	399.4	88.9	...	...	85.2	85.0	73.0	12.0	202.7
November ...	87.13	72.63	14.5	185.6	84.9	74.6	10.3	161.0	89.9	73.43	16.47	221.3	87.5	71.9	15.9	281.2	88.6	...	...	179.9	85.0	73.0	12.0	130.7
December ...	86.94	71.29	15.65	111.8	83.8	73.2	10.6	66.4	90.06	72.38	17.68	139.8	88.39	71.03	18.0	175.0	88.8	...	...	199.8	86.0	72.0	14.0	44.8
Mean ...	88.83	72.60	16.23	...	85.5	74.5	11.0	...	86.52	72.32	14.20	...	89.44	71.49	17.45	...	89.4	...	...	...	86.92	71.55	15.18	...
Total Rainfall ...	2316.8				2046.4				2182.1				2879.6				2078.5				2047.9			
Average Monthly Rainfall ...	193.07				170.5				182.				240.0				173.2				170.74			
Mean Temperature	80.71				80				86.52				80.46				No meter.				79.23			

APPENDIX F—(cont.)

II.—Abstract of Mean Meteorological Readings of the Kuala Lumpur Observatory for the last ten years from 1915 to 1924.

	Temperature of Air.							Temperature of Radiation.					Temperature of Evaporation.				Rainfall.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Greatest rainfall in 24 hours.
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference sun and shade.	Grass.	Difference sun and radiation.	Sun in vacuum.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.				
1915	79.6	83.6	79.3	80.8	88.1	76.6	11.5	143.2	55.1	125.5	17.7	143.2	.872	.941	.871	.894	Inches. 89.70	94.0	72.0	Inches. 2.95
1916	74.4	84.1	78.2	80.5	87.2	74.0	13.2	140.8	53.6	115.4	25.4	140.8	.817	.837	.831	.830	mm. 1886.7	92.0	69.0	66.0
1917	81.1	83.8	77.5	80.8	87.7	72.9	14.8	140.6	52.9	111.4	29.2	140.6	.804	.842	.838	.828	2666.3	92.0	68.0	133.5
1918	80.9	85.1	76.8	80.9	88.4	72.4	16.0	144.7	56.3	111.2	33.5	144.7	.796	.811	.814	.807	2146.0	94.0	68.0	104.0
1919	83.5	87.0	77.3	82.6	89.6	72.6	17.0	148.2	58.6	112.3	35.9	148.2	.731	.789	.834	.784	2038.0	92.0	70.0	169.8
1920	81.2	86.9	77.5	81.5	90.5	72.4	18.1	151.3	60.8	110.5	40.8	151.3	.844	.917	.837	.866	2346.0	96.0	70.0	76.1
1921	81.6	85.5	77.3	81.8	90.3	71.9	18.4	*	...	110.3	...	*	.849	.869	.835	.851	2136.9	96.0	68.0	92.1
1922	81.3	86.4	77.1	82.2	89.3	72.7	16.6	150.1	60.8	107.5	42.6	150.1	.825	.822	.833	.823	2055.8	96.0	69.0	63.8
1923	81.16	84.49	76.9	80.6	89.0	72.4	16.6	150.5	61.5	*	...	150.5	.835	.846	.854	.845	2361.0	94.0	66.0	80.6
1924	80.82	85.21	77.17	80.71	88.83	72.6	16.23	147.13	58.3	*	...	147.13	.814	.813	.836	.821	2316.8	94.0	68.0	98.0

* Not recorded. Instrument broken.

APPENDIX G.

PRISONS.

Return showing Admissions and Discharges during the year 1924.

	Kuala Lumpur.	Klang.	Kuala Langat.	Kuala Selangor.	Ulu Selangor.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1924	209	...	...	...	...	209
Admitted during 1924	1,636	28	27	15	9	1,715
Total	1,845	28	27	15	9	1,924
Discharged	1,488	28	27	15	9	1,567
Transferred	48	...	...	...	...	48
Banished	70	...	...	...	...	70
Died	3	...	...	...	...	3
Transferred to Mental Hospital	2	...	...	...	...	2
Executed	4	...	...	...	...	4
Total	1,615	28	27	15	9	1,694
Remaining on 31st December, 1924	230	...	...	...	...	230

APPENDIX H.
STATISTICAL.
Financial and Statistical Returns for the years 1889 to 1924.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Land Revenue including Land Sales.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs. (a)	Railway Receipts. (b)
			Imports.	Exports.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1889	1,828,427	1,394,181	7,029,406	7,764,007	43,271	750,634	13,333	276,234
1890	1,888,928	1,996,544	7,005,496	6,467,564	33,155	672,667	12,678	317,268
1891	1,825,585	1,724,338	5,670,098	6,560,324	41,674	672,633	15,300	315,551
1892	2,135,448	2,044,115	7,393,668	8,060,416	81,975	828,326	18,920	381,199
1893	2,765,351	2,605,588	9,274,649	10,271,808	104,521	1,082,004	37,765	521,386
1894	3,334,468	2,817,292	12,139,686	12,925,602	122,697	1,402,174	40,469	660,794
1895	3,805,211	3,083,386	10,759,123	13,955,803	142,092	1,520,927	43,655	770,074
1896	3,756,936	3,572,583	9,131,195	12,006,108	134,313	1,377,325	76,182	750,519
1897	3,688,390	3,567,845	11,407,017	12,246,638	179,351	1,157,622	73,312	675,545
1898	3,862,439	4,470,843	13,045,127	13,779,941	203,564	1,347,258	89,002	733,908
1899	6,692,330	3,414,551	18,008,485	20,894,185	206,493	2,481,701	60,732	854,326
1900	6,303,165	4,944,161	18,406,571	21,798,444	255,899	2,695,828	67,938	1,072,379
1901	6,544,796	6,060,780	17,845,835	24,520,625	286,404	2,706,949	70,013	1,167,770
1902	7,978,736	5,573,549	21,201,078	25,025,613	268,080	3,019,647	97,444	1,360,131
1903	8,457,622	5,849,070	21,056,267	27,960,054	277,107	3,364,300	100,877	
1904	8,241,766	6,922,143	21,351,679	27,827,920	320,806	3,138,649	120,127	
1905	8,857,793	7,186,146	24,643,619	26,683,316	332,017	3,195,318		
1906	9,803,184	6,414,257	23,598,469	26,963,358	537,517	3,357,033		
1907	10,514,654	7,026,914	25,703,523	29,281,438	593,134	3,225,231		
1908	8,538,550	9,222,072	23,336,956	23,035,591	524,193	2,443,673		
1909	8,889,651	8,184,347	19,893,057	29,631,902	504,991	2,367,036		
1910	9,238,845	7,831,805	24,315,540	46,732,136	659,705	2,388,770		
1911	12,330,045	8,715,718	30,196,834	47,433,952	695,906	2,822,867		
1912	14,848,357	10,759,444	36,144,051	61,902,362	971,374	3,513,142		
1913	15,561,395	16,725,848	42,390,846	56,897,277	939,695	3,403,015		
1914	13,833,880	20,197,593	34,956,124	46,534,659	812,781	2,223,942		
1915	15,062,392	15,652,889	29,678,640	61,141,632	863,975	2,235,707		
1916	18,561,273	11,592,636	33,556,504	82,743,691	995,160	2,287,306		
1917	23,948,757	14,920,428	37,277,425	101,830,247	974,309	2,657,282		
1918	24,455,790	16,167,911	37,445,165	79,718,369	1,128,142	3,911,597		
1919	25,922,875	26,464,005	56,289,298	100,848,202	1,003,488	3,153,704		
1920	25,697,389	37,642,036	102,410,392	100,915,769	1,226,359	3,062,080		
1921	21,510,066	46,691,833	56,423,687	48,637,713	1,136,838	1,740,736		
1922	20,873,175	19,247,360	39,055,945	49,374,195	1,224,591	1,900,726		
1923	26,396,948	21,062,466	45,113,736	74,288,350	1,295,241	2,487,827		
1924	28,198,804	20,810,628	50,923,012	74,737,851	1,297,627	3,485,135		

(a) Federal since 1904.

(b) Federal since 1902.