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CONTENTS:

NEGRI SEMBILAN ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1924.

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NEGRI SEMBILAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue for 1924 amounted to \$7,420,418 as compared with \$6,658,094 in 1923. The estimated revenue for the year was \$6,105,484.
2. The expenditure in 1924 was \$5,723,383 as compared with \$5,596,840 in 1923. The estimated expenditure for the year was \$6,285,066.
3. On the 1st January, 1925, the State's assets amounted to \$5,607,001. Liabilities stood at \$109,594, which figure includes advances amounting to \$5,081,046. The equivalent figures for 1923 were \$3,933,271, assets, and \$132,898, liabilities.
4. The finances of the State are thus shown to be steadily improving, although the surplus is still less than 12 months' revenue.

II.—THE STATE COUNCIL.

5. The State Council met on five occasions during the year, His Highness the Yang di per Tuan Besar presiding at each meeting.
6. No Enactments were passed in 1924.
7. Five death-sentences came before the Council for consideration, one of which was confirmed. The other four sentences were commuted, respectively, to penal servitude for life, to rigorous imprisonment for a term of 15 years and, in two cases, to rigorous imprisonment for a term of 10 years.
8. The Forest Reserves and Malay Reservations throughout the State were extended by the constitution of further areas as reserves and reservations approximating to an addition of 31,700 and 6,700 acres, respectively.

III.—LAND ADMINISTRATION AND AGRICULTURE.

9. Land revenue (exclusive of land sales and reimbursements) amounted to \$696,597 as compared with \$693,075 in 1923. The total for land rents was \$645,505 and it is satisfactory to record that these were collected in full in three districts, namely, Seremban, Tampin and Port Dickson, while the ratio of arrears outstanding at the close of the year to the total rents payable was negligible. This fact may be taken as a general indication of the more stable economic conditions prevailing during the period under review, although the amount collected in respect of arrears counter-balances to a large extent any increases noticeable under Land Rents Recurrent and Survey Fees in the forms annexed in appendix B.
10. The total area of land alienated for agriculture at the end of the year was approximately 451,415 acres, that is, 1,943 acres more than the 1923 total. In Port Dickson district the application books remained closed, but there was a marked demand for land for growing rice and tapioca in Tampin district and the considerable area of 2,670 acres was alienated under various forms of title in Seremban district.

11. The number of transactions registered in the Land Offices of the State amounted to 5,563 as compared with 6,001 in 1923.

12. A revival of the *padi* industry was noticeable in Tampin district where practically all the rice lands were planted up and the yield reached the satisfactory average of about 245 *gantangs* to the acre. In Kuala Pilah a plague of the insect known as *pianggang* attacked the *padi* in the mukim of Johol, but was successfully combated with the ready assistance of the Agricultural Department combined with the co-operation of the cultivators themselves, with the result that the pest was more or less segregated in one area. Schemes for the extension of *padi* planting areas were developed during the year, notably in the district of Port Dickson where the possibilities of a low lying plain of about 3,000 acres were investigated by the Hydraulic Branch of the Public Works Department with a view to bringing it under cultivation. In Kuala Pilah a marked improvement was effected in the Terachi Valley, as a result of the irrigation dams to which reference was made in the administration report for 1923. Arrangements were made for the extension of this scheme to the neighbouring valley of Sri Menanti.

13. The demand for surveys was greater than in 1923, the increase being mainly due to requisitions in respect of small agricultural holdings in the districts of Kuala Pilah and Tampin. The department, however, was able to lend assistance outside the State at various periods throughout the year by the loan of some of its personnel for work in Malacca Territory and in Singapore Island. The expenditure in respect of Negri Sembilan decreased by about \$24,600 as compared with 1923 and the revenue was roughly \$4,700 more. Attention continued to be given to the verification of the road reserves of the State and useful work was done in the way of detailed contour surveys of the towns of Seremban, Kuala Pilah and Gemas.

IV.—MINING.

14. The output of tin in 1924 was 16,056 pikuls as compared with 18,017 pikuls for the previous year, a decrease of 1,950 pikuls. At the same time the revenue from all sources relating to mining increased by over \$10,000. Four hundred and ninety-five pikuls of wolfram were produced, a decrease of 136 pikuls on the figure for 1923. No gold was exported.

15. The labour force employed in mining, as enumerated by the departmental census at the close of the year, was 2,744 persons, an increase of 294 coolies over the equivalent figure for 1923, which is attributed to the high price of tin attained during the year. The effective horse-power of machinery and hydraulic appliances increased by 176.

16. Generally speaking there has been an increase in the number of applications for large areas for prospecting purposes throughout the State, while the mines already in existence have been carried on with a greater degree of prosperity owing to the higher price of tin.

17. Measures were taken to cancel all individual mining licences, with effect from the close of the year, except in the case of those held by Mr. A. Braddon at Ulu Gapau, in the district of Jelebu, where the output of tin derived by *lampan* working was about 850 pikuls.

18. Renewed interest is being shown by the mining investor in the possibilities of the Jelebu district, which have of late years been somewhat neglected, and from the number of applications for licences to prospect in the Lukut Valley it seems possible that the modern dredge may give a new lease of life to that historic mining field.

19. Five deaths occurred from accidents among the labour force working on mines in the State, the gross death-rate being 1.81 per thousand for 1924, as compared with 1.22 and 1.96 per thousand for 1923 and 1922, respectively.

V.—FORESTS.

20. Additional Forest Reserves at Palong (Kuala Pilah) and Bukit Tunggul and Angsi (Seremban district) were added to the existing reserves during the course of the year, an increase of 38,000 acres which makes the total land reserved for this purpose up to the 31st December, 1924, 636 square miles or 24.9 per cent. of the whole area of the State. This increase includes an area of 6,390 acres comprised in the Palong Reserve, which on survey was found to exceed by that amount the previous estimate of its extent. When the proposed Bukit Galla, Jelai-Gemas and Linggi mangrove reserves have been finally gazetted, the area of the reserved forests will be roughly 30 per cent. of the total area of the State.

21. No new work was undertaken with regard to the demarcation and maintenance of Forest Reserves in Negri Sembilan during the year, attention being mainly confined in this respect to repairing and consolidating the existing boundaries.

22. In connection with the figures relating to the exploitation of timber it is remarkable that the revenue again rose, namely, from \$62,236 to \$87,347 in spite of the continued definite instructions prohibiting the felling of *penak* trees, and that sales on account of sleepers amounted to \$33,061 as compared with \$9,102 in 1923.

23. The departmental administration of the Malayan damar penak industry, inaugurated in 1922, continued to show satisfactory results. The output, at an average of 139 pikuls per mensem, increased by 429 pikuls and the organisation was strengthened by increased supervision and the introduction of foreign Malay tappers in the Kuala Pilah district localities, where damar collecting could be conveniently combined with padi planting. A flourishing settlement of 188 Mendilings has been established at Langkap, where a supervised programme of tapping has been begun. The work of sorting and grading was successfully carried on at the Central Store and the total output of Malayan damar penak and Malayan damar mata kuching for the year was 1,676 pikuls, an increase of 424 pikuls over the output in 1923. This increase was mainly in the Kuala Pilah district.

24. The total annual revenue from the department increased by \$31,344 to \$207,957, which is attributed to the extra output of damar penak and to the execution of orders placed by the Controller of Timber Supplies for railway sleepers.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

25. The expenditure authorised in the Estimates under Other Charges and Annually Recurrent headings together with the supplementary provision sanctioned during the year amounted to \$910,806. Against this \$799,099 was spent.

26. The cost of the upkeep in a fair state of preservation of the Government buildings throughout the State worked out at \$117,850 or 2.62 per cent. of their recorded value of \$4,560,187.

27. The length of the metalled and tarred or asphalted roads in the State was 465 miles, approximately the same as in 1923. There were also 260 miles of bridle-paths. Over 85 miles of road were remetalled during the year. As a result of the extent to which it is used for the motor transport of goods, the condition of the Port Dickson-Seremban road caused anxiety in the latter part of the year and considerable repairs were put in hand. The exhaustion of laterite supplies about Seremban led to the adoption of a programme of metalling a number of the town roads with granite.

28. \$483,400 was allocated in the Estimates for Expenditure under Loan Account, which was supplemented by further revotes and special provision during the year, amounting to \$44,481, making a total of \$527,881. Of this \$346,299 was spent, the most considerable items being \$173,179 in respect of quarters and buildings (including furniture) and \$132,230 for road improvements and the widening and replacement of bridges. The main work under the latter heading was the part-completion of the Tampin-Gemas road, which is still in course of construction.

Fifteen miles between Gemencheh and Gemas were gravelled and the through road was opened to restricted traffic in September. The metalling of this remaining portion was begun towards the close of the year, and when this is completed the road systems of Negri Sembilan and Johore will be linked up for full traffic.

29. No new buildings of any size were constructed and the expenditure under this heading was mainly restricted to the erection of cooly lines and quarters for subordinates.

30. Owing to inadequate legislative authority for undertaking schemes affecting alienated land and also in the absence of considered estimates and plans less was done in the way of anti-malarial works than had been expected. But arrangements were made for a detailed programme towards the end of the year and the sum of \$74,640 out of the \$100,450 provided on this account has accordingly been revoted for 1925, when this important work will be energetically continued.

31. There was a plentiful supply of shifting Tamil labour during the year. The health of the force was good, and an average strength of 1,430 was maintained.

32. A certain amount of delay in putting public works in hand at the beginning of the year is attributed to a shortage of senior staff and also to a lack of trained technical subordinates. The latter defect will, it is hoped, eventually be remedied by the reopening of a technical school in Kuala Lumpur under the control of the Director of Public Works.

33. Arrangements for attaching a Financial Assistant to the head office of the State and for placing the Seremban Electric Light Supply under the control of the Electrical Board, Federated Malay States, were carried into effect during the year.

VII.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

34. The revival of the import trade continued during 1924 with the result that the total value of imports increased from \$7,341,893 to \$7,911,647. The figures for the value of exports also show an increase from \$23,770,542 to \$24,521,104.

35. The quantity of rubber exported increased from 20,547 to 21,743 tons and its value from \$22,807,505 to \$22,938,615.

36. Detailed comparative figures will be found in appendix C.

37. Four hundred and seventy-eight, as against 646 for 1923, steam vessels entered and cleared from Negri Sembilan ports throughout the year, with a tonnage of 121,264 in comparison with 149,687 for the previous year. The entrances and clearances of native craft also decreased, namely, from 2,970 to 2,154. The latter decrease is mainly attributable to the fact that three large *tongkangs*, formerly used in the Coast district for trading with Malacca and Singapore, were disposed of by their owners in 1924 and no longer plied between those ports and Port Dickson.

VIII.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

38. No prosecutions were instituted but 187 enquiries were held during 1924 under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment. The total number of enquiries on all counts was 549.

39. There were seven admissions from Negri Sembilan to the Federal Home for Women and Girls in Kuala Lumpur.

40. On the 31st December, 1924, the total number of societies either registered or exempted from registration was 111.

41. Registered Chinese schools increased in number from 29 to 31 and the number of pupils recorded rose from 1,105 to 1,248. The number of teachers increased from 43 to 53.

IX.—LABOUR.

42. The labour force employed on estates at the end of 1924 was recorded as 27,901, a decrease of 4,675 from the 1923 total. Of these 17,031 were Indians, 9,314 Chinese, and 652 Javanese, as against the equivalent figures of 16,530, 12,902 and 669, respectively, for the previous year. As regards Indian labourers the percentage of females to the total force rose from 24.29 in 1923 to 26.36. As these figures do not include females who are not actual labourers, the true proportion of females is really higher.

43. Assistance was given to distressed Indian labourers by putting them in the way of obtaining employment, while in all 194 persons were sent to the Home for Decrepit Indians in Kuala Lumpur.

44. The general health of Indian estate labour improved and the total number of deaths has declined in the last three years from 474 in 1922, to 400 in 1923 and to 335 for 1924, the last figure being 19.1 per mille only of the average total population under this heading, compared with 23.7 in 1923, 28 in 1922, 30 in 1921 and 43.5 in 1920.

45. The improvement in housing and sanitary conditions on estates was maintained and by the close of the year there were in all 44 estate or group hospitals. The various Government hospitals were also largely used by estates situated within easy reach of them.

46. Eleven new Indian vernacular schools were opened on estates, and of the total number of 43 such schools in existence 26 received grants-in-aid from the Government. Provision was made in the 1925 Estimates for the appointment of a Tamil Assistant Inspector of Schools with a view to improving the education given in that language.

47. The total of the labour force maintained by Government rose from 3,128 to 3,563, among whom the death-rate worked out at 11.2 per mille, the rate per mille for Indians alone being 14.2.

48. Sixty-eight toddy-shops managed by estates and 12 public toddy-shops were licensed during the year. The latter figure includes one shop managed by the Government. The existence of these public licensed toddy-shops resulted in a certain amount of drunkenness and it is the policy of the Government to replace them by shops directly under Government or estate control.

X.—EDUCATION.

49. The figure for expenditure on education, excluding provision for temporary allowances and school buildings, was \$271,149. The equivalent 1923 figure was \$238,076. A sum of \$14,372 was spent on the erection and extension of school buildings.

50. Grants-in-aid to English schools amounted to \$38,173. The four Government English schools hitherto maintained were added to by the opening of a further school at Jelebu, housed temporarily in a building formerly used as a club.

51. Camps for Boy Scouts were held at Port Dickson in January and February. At the first camp the attendance was 26 and at the second 34. The boys lived under canvas and regular instruction classes were held. On the latter occasion His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops in Malaya inspected the camp and expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements.

52. Four new Malay boys' schools were opened during the year at Gedohom, Siliau, Tanjong Agas and Chuau. The last three were accommodated in buildings provided for the purpose by the inhabitants of the kampongs in question. This is in accordance with the Government's policy of providing equipment and staff sufficient to set a school going provided that this outlay is justified by private enterprise on the part of the Malays themselves providing the necessary house accommodation. In the

event of such an experiment proving a success, a more permanent structure is later on provided by the Government. Two new girls' schools were opened, at Gunong Pasir and Kampong Tanjong. The average enrolment for both boys and girls schools shows a decided increase. The teaching of basketry was encouraged as much as possible in these Malay schools, and also the cultivation of garden plots in the vicinity of each building.

53. In all 54 Malay boys held scholarships in English schools and 477 were receiving free education during the year. Both privileges were the subject of keen competition.

54. The number of Tamil schools inspected rose from 20 to 28. Of these 22 received grants-in-aid while one in Seremban is a Government school. The Protector of Chinese inspected 31 Chinese schools during the year and reported an average attendance of 1,245 pupils.

55. A systematic medical inspection of schools was carried out during the year and visits were made to each school by Assistant Surgeons, dressers or members of the Health or Medical branches. Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine scholars were examined at 81 inspections, as a result of which the following statistics were recorded:

Disease.	Average percentage of occurrence.				
Diseases of the eyes	1.09 per cent.
Diseases of the ear53 ..
Scabies	7.08 ..
Other skin diseases including yaws	2.52 ..
Tuberculosis	Nil
Cases of enlarged spleen	14.50 ..

In addition arrangements were made for the free issue to pupils of a plentiful supply of quinine.

XI.—HEALTH.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

56. The estimated population was, for 1923, 189,688, and for 1924, 194,544. During the year the birth-rate rose by 1.44 per mille and the death-rate by .43 per mille. The infantile death-rate per 1,000 births was 205.93 in comparison with 180.87 for the previous year. This increase has received the serious consideration of the Government and measures are being taken with a view to the initiation of an Infant Welfare Campaign in the State, with Seremban town as a centre, where the infantile death-rate is highest.

57. There were no serious epidemics or outbreaks of disease during the year. The mortality returns indicate that the principal disease to be contended with is still malaria, which is estimated to have accounted for 10.49 deaths per mille during 1924, the equivalent figure for the previous year being 10.53 per mille.

58. The death-rate per mille among Malays throughout the State rose during the course of the year. The comparative figures per mille in respect of recent years are as follows:

1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
30.41 ...	26.53 ...	24.66 ...	23.96 ...	27.51

It will be seen that the rate for 1924 is the highest recorded since 1920. The main causes of death were malaria, convulsions and beri-beri. On analysis of the statistics for these diseases for the period 1920 to 1924 it is found that the highest number of deaths due to malaria was 1,572 in 1920, the lowest 1,191 in 1923. The 1924 figure was 1,329. As regards convulsions, the previous highest recorded number of deaths was 333 in 1921, the lowest 237 in 1923, as compared with 391 for last year. The highest recorded number of deaths from beri-beri was 51 in 1921. There were only 44 deaths from this cause in 1924. It will be seen therefore that the increased

death-rate is not directly attributable to any main diseases. Difficulty is found in determining the cause, the information afforded by statistics of Malays admitted to hospital being misleading, since they are reluctant as a race to take advantage of medical treatment and prefer to remain in their *kampongs* when seriously ill. It is considered that the rising death-rate can best be combated by the prosecution of the Infant Welfare Campaign referred to above.

59. Anti-malarial work was continued throughout the year under the Mosquito Destruction Boards and possible breeding areas were regularly inspected and supervised. Work was continued on the subsoil draining of ravines in all districts and the energy with which the campaign was prosecuted in Port Dickson resulted in a marked abatement of the mosquito nuisance in that neighbourhood. As a seaside resort, Port Dickson may now fairly claim to be safe from malaria.

B.—MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

60. Thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four cases were treated in hospital as compared with 13,725 in 1923. The number of deaths decreased from 1,131 to 1,079, a reduction of .16 per cent.

61. The number of out-patients again increased during the year and a total of 96,432 attendances was recorded, as against 92,722 in 1923.

62. Among the diseases treated it is interesting to record that 1,870 persons were attended for ankylostomiasis, 1,230 of whom were admitted for other co-incident diseases. Of the 640 cases admitted for ankylostomiasis, *per se*, 42 deaths resulted, a ratio of 6.50 per cent. which approximates to the 6.4 per cent. recorded for 1923. Towards the end of the year proposals were put forward for carrying out an experimental campaign for the eradication of this disease in the district of Kuala Pilah.

63. There were 320 cases of influenza resulting in 9 deaths as against 276 cases and 20 deaths the preceding year. The mild type of the outbreak this year and the adoption of treatment by iodine are held to account for the decrease.

64. The number of cases treated for yaws by injection of neosalvarsan and other arsenical preparations declined from 9,358 the previous year to 7,267, of which 2,312 were given two or more injections, 705 receiving three or more injections.

65. Good work continued to be performed by the travelling dispensaries which dealt with an increase of 9,025 attendances during the year.

66. At the General Hospital, Seremban, a Venereal Disease Clinic was opened on the 10th July. From that date until the end of the year, 1,658 cases, 10 of whom were females, were treated.

The clinic was admirably conducted and supplied a long felt want.

67. Two hospitals were closed down during 1924, the Mantin hospital in March and the Gemas hospital in July. Their continued existence was not considered justifiable in view of the facilities for concentrating at Seremban or Tampin any cases from the two neighbourhoods in question whose needs cannot be met by the treatment afforded by permanent outdoor dispensaries.

C.—VETERINARY.

68. A small outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in the first half of the year and 61 cases were reported in Seremban and three cases in Tampin districts. Unfortunately the disease became more prevalent later in the Gemencheh and Batang Malaka areas of Tampin district, where about 200 cases were outstanding at the close of the year. The total number of cases was 877, but the type of disease was of the usual mild kind common to Malaya. There were no cases of rabies. In November and December a few dogs were suspected in Seremban, but the results of the brain tests were negative.

XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

69. The returns of correspondence posted and delivered, money orders issued and paid and savings bank transactions have been compiled federally in respect of 1924; State figures are therefore not available.

70. The mail from Seremban to Jelebu and the morning mail from Seremban to Kuala Pilah were both accelerated by one hour. The road widening programme of the Public Works Department necessitated the rearrangement of sixty-five miles of telegraph and telephone pole route.

71. New public telephone exchanges were opened in November at Nilai, Bahau and Batang Malaka, making in all seven telephone exchanges connected with various Post Offices, three of which are operated entirely by Malays. In addition to this six Post Offices are now supplied with Public Call Boxes from which trunk calls may be obtained, with the result that of the 17 Post Offices in Negri Sembilan, 13 are provided with telephone facilities. As a result of the opening of the Nilai Exchange telephonic communication was established between that place and Kajang and Seremban.

XIII.—SANITARY BOARDS.

72. A total revenue of \$257,224 was collected by the Sanitary Boards in Negri Sembilan, as against \$262,366 in 1923. There were slight increases in Kuala Pilah, Tampin and Jelebu, and a decrease of \$3,501 for Seremban and of \$1,093 for Port Dickson. As regards Seremban a certain amount of re-grouping of the headings into which the revenue collected now falls makes a comparison with the figures for the previous year somewhat misleading. The main reason for any apparent decrease, however, is attributable to the fact that the administration of electric light and power was taken over by the Electrical Board in February so that the revenue under this heading only amounted to \$8,250, collected in respect of January. In Port Dickson the whole of the Sanitary Board area was reassessed, as a result of which an increase of revenue is to be expected in the future.

73. In Seremban, \$1,700 was expended on the construction of a football ground and \$18,400 on works in connection with the extension of drains and the construction of a new bridge on the Setul Road.

74. A Town Planning Committee was gazetted on the 1st November, and took an increasing part in the development of a settled policy for the future development and layout of Seremban.

75. In Port Dickson the immediate vicinity of the road for five miles along the coast was gazetted under appropriate sections and by-laws of the Sanitary Boards Enactment, with the object of protecting this area against the erection of insanitary or undesirable buildings. Much was done to beautify the town and coast, and extensive anti-malarial measures, in the way of sub-soil drains and the filling up of mosquito breeding and unsightly swamps, were successfully carried out.

76. The revenue collected in respect of licence and registration fees for motor vehicles rose from \$34,880 for 1923 to approximately \$43,000.

XIV.—COURTS.

77. The total number of civil suits which came before the Judicial Commissioner's Court was 182, in addition to six appeals from the decision of Magistrates' Courts and the usual applications for letters of administration and probate. This Court also dealt with 36 criminal cases in original jurisdiction, and 21 criminal appeals from lower Courts.

78. During the year 1,288 civil suits came before the Magistrates' Courts, as against 1,658 in 1923. The number of criminal cases heard in these Courts was 5,968. The equivalent figure for 1923 was 6,666. The volume of litigation is, therefore, shown to have declined by 370 civil and 698 criminal cases, respectively.

79. A total revenue of \$46,894 was collected by the Negri Sembilan Courts, excluding that derived from the Judicial Commissioner's Court, a decrease of \$13,103 from the figure for 1923.

XV.—POLICE AND CRIME.

80. The total number of offences of all kinds reported or suspected was 9,681 compared with 10,004 in 1923 and 10,241 in 1922 and an average for the preceding five years of 11,367. The number of seizable offences again declined, namely, from 1,356 in 1923 to 1,278 only, the average for the last five years being 1,755. The following comparative statement of serious crime, however, shows an increase as compared with 1923:

Offences.	1924.	1923.	Average for five years.
*Murder and homicide	16	13	19
Gang-robbery	10	11	14
Robbery	21	11	26
House-breaking	53	36	33
Theft (serious)	33	27	40
Counterfeit coin and notes	2	2	1
Unlawful societies	3	5	8
Mischief by fire	2	4	1
*Robbery with murder	1	—	3
Total	141	109	145

It will be seen that the main increases were in respect of murder and house-breaking and this is attributed to unemployment amongst the Chinese labouring classes. Many of these out-of-work coolies had previously occupied themselves in minor crimes of the nature of smuggling matches and tobacco, illicit mining and distilling of samsu, etc., but during the course of the year the Police and Chinese Protectorate and Preventive Departments were more successful in suppressing this kind of crime with the result that the more desperate characters took to robbery and house-breaking. Towards the end of the year, however, the conditions of employment to some extent improved, and it is hoped this may have the result of removing the cause for any further increase of serious crime. A total number of 204 sudden or suspicious deaths were investigated under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, compared with 159 in 1923 and an average for the last five years of 178.

81. The total strength of the Force in Negri Sembilan at the close of the year for all ranks was 450, a shortage of 8.2 per cent. on the authorised establishment. Discipline was good and the health of the Force continued to improve.

82. A total of 555 stray dogs were destroyed as compared with 707 in 1923. In all 7,606 dogs were registered in 1924, the average figures for the last five years being 6,203.

XVI.—PRISONS.

83. The following is a comparative statement of the daily average number of prisoners of different grades:

	1923.	1924.
Civil prison	22.85	20.89
Short sentence and revenue grade... ..	108.85	127.24
Long sentence and condemned	5.06	6.14

The accommodation provides for 247 Criminal and 31 Civil prisoners.

84. The number of offences increased slightly in 1924 from .147 to .201 per criminal prisoner; but they were all of a trivial character which did not involve reference to the Visiting Justices or necessitate severe punishment. It is, therefore, not illogical to record that the discipline in the gaol improved during the year. The morale of the prisoners generally was better than in the previous year, largely as the result of increased supervision by the European Warders over the Asiatic staff.

* Three murders were committed in the course of a robbery.

85. Expenditure showed a decrease of \$2,300, while the revenue increased by \$1,300. With the increase of the daily average number of prisoners by 17.51 the annual net cost of each prisoner was reduced by \$59.19 from \$311.05 to \$251.86.

86. The work on which the prisoners were employed, apart from utilising them for prison services, was mainly in connection with gardening, wood-cutting, tailoring, carpentering, rotan working and stone cutting in the quarry. The prisoner carpenters made all the kit boxes for the sub-warders' barracks, the targets for the Police and M.S.V.R., besides several kinds of heavy furniture. Occasionally it was possible to teach a prisoner the rudiments of a trade with the object of enabling him on his discharge to earn a livelihood. Roselle fibre work was undertaken during the year and nets, hammocks, pull-throughs for rifles, ropes and twine were turned out satisfactorily. Tailoring was also taught with some success and an experiment was started with a prisoner cobbler.

87. As regards the prison staff, discipline was strengthened with good results throughout the year and fewer offences occurred.

88. The daily average number of inmates in the vagrant ward was reduced from 58.67 to 33.03. Employment was found for these in the way of gardening and other miscellaneous light work. They grew their own vegetables with the result that a saving of \$205 was effected on the ration vote. Twelve Chinese and four Tamils were repatriated.

89. In his report on his inspection of the Prison and Vagrant Ward in November, the Inspector of Prisons recorded that the State might well be proud of both institutions. The gardens were well kept and a variety of English vegetables were grown, a regular supply of which to the local hospitals was subsequently arranged. The gaol was reported as second only to the much larger Convict Establishment at Taiping in the matter of revenue. The running costs were lower than any other prison in the Federated Malay States. The prisoners were well disciplined and obviously contented.

XVII.—GENERAL.

90. The health of His Highness the Yang di per Tuan Besar continued satisfactory and it is a pleasure once more to record the personal interest taken by His Highness in everything that concerns the welfare and advancement of the State. His Highness was present at the ceremonial parades on His Majesty's Birthday and on Armistice Day and also honoured a large number of social functions with his presence.

91. Two Conferences of District Officers, the Resident in each case presiding, were held during the year and various questions of policy and administrative detail were discussed.

92. District Agricultural Shows were again held at Seremban, Jelebu, Kuala Pilah and Rembau. They were, as in the previous year, most successful and there can be no question of the educative value of these shows to the rural population.

93. Rubber restriction continued throughout the year and on the whole the system worked smoothly and well in Negri Sembilan. The bulk of the work fell on the District Officers and their staffs; and excepting in Seremban, where a European officer was appointed temporarily to assist the Collector of Land Revenue, it was carried out with a trifling addition to the clerical staff. Towards the end of the year District Advisory Committees were appointed in each district. It is hoped that their appointment will not only result in the ventilation and redress of genuine grievances, but will also enable the small holder to realise that the Government is doing its best to prevent any avoidable inconvenience in connection with restriction.

94. "E" Company, the local detachment of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment, maintained its tradition for efficiency, winning the Griffiths cup, awarded to the Company having the largest percentage of efficient members during the year. At the Singapore Volunteer Corps Rifle Meeting the Straits Trading Lewis gun shield was carried off by a team of members of "E" Company, and the Loke Yew cup was won by Private J. W. Gillman. The efficiency of the Malayan Volunteer Infantry is still far from satisfactory. With the appointment of a regular officer as State Adjutant, which was made in April, it is hoped that matters may improve; but real efficiency in such a unit can hardly be expected unless a keen and efficient officer can be found to take a personal interest in each of the four scattered platoons, and with the frequent moves to which Europeans in this country are subject this ideal is seldom attainable. During the year there were three different Commanding Officers, and at the time of writing the State Adjutant is acting in the absence of any. The unit numbered 211 of all ranks. During August eleven non-commissioned officers and eight selected privates attended a week's camp at Port Dickson; this proved a success and will be repeated on a larger scale in future.

95. The administration of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment continued in the capable hands of Mr. H. H. Banks in his honorary capacity of Game Warden, and Mr. K. P. Reynolds was gazetted as Deputy Game Warden for the Tampin district. A Conference of Game Wardens was held in Seremban in April, the Game Warden, Pahang, Mr. T. R. Hubback, presiding, when a number of legislative and administrative improvements were suggested which have since received the consideration of the Government. Mr. Banks writes as follows:

"The aim of the game laws is to protect and preserve the game and in such a way that it will not interfere with the development of the country or become a burden to the cultivators, but the idea, only too commonly held unfortunately, that any wild animal found anywhere near cultivation (often only that by courtesy) should be instantly exterminated is a wrong one and should be most strongly deprecated. The wild life of Malaya is not ours to dispose of as we please, it is held in trust for those who come after us. Information collected during the last few years shows that in the past much reckless slaughter was indulged in regardless of age or sex, but there is yet time to save the game of the country and it is hoped that the efforts now being made will result in an organisation which will ensure the permanent preservation of the fauna for all time. It would be a matter of the greatest regret if the fauna, particularly the larger mammals, of Malaya should for want of adequate protection to-day become in the no distant future only a memory."

96. The first co-operative society in the State was started in 1923. By the end of 1924 the number had grown to four, two of which were rural credit societies and two thrift and loan societies; the two latter were composed of Government servants, one being confined to Malays. The advent of these thrift and loan societies has practically superseded the old system of Government loans to subordinates for domestic or private purposes. The two societies had a total membership of 598 with paid-up share capital and deposits from members amounting to \$12,921. The formation of further rural credit societies is in progress and the movement is making good progress under a Malay officer who has been specially trained for this work. The State is also fortunate in that one of the leading chiefs, the Dato Sedia Raja of Rembau, is a keen supporter of the movement; before his election to his present dignity he had made a close study of the principles and practice of co-operation, and he has already organized two societies in an honorary capacity.

97. Under the Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment 351 private cars, 244 motor cycles, 163 motor wagonettes, 305 motor cars for hire and 76 motor lorries were licensed. The figures for 1923 were 343, 220, 108, 319 and 40, respectively. The main increases, it will be seen, are under motor wagonettes, an increasingly popular form of conveyance, and lorries. Four hundred and twenty-two drivers' certificates were issued, as against 263 in the previous year. Applications for drivers' certificates are referred to the Criminal Registry in order that persons already known to the police as unsuitable may not be licensed. Thirty-one drivers were convicted

of rash or negligent driving and two for failing to stop after an accident. There were also a large number of less serious cases taken to Court. The Licensing Officer records that, with two exceptions, all drivers convicted of rash or negligent driving were old drivers, who had held certificates for over a year, and adds that the beginner is as a rule too much in awe of his car to take liberties with it.

98. There were 39 boys from Negri Sembilan at the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar at the beginning of the year, including four probationers studying under the scheme for Malay officers. These latter qualified during the year and left the college, and nine of the others were superannuated. Four new boys were admitted, so that the number at the close of the year was 29.

99. Port Dickson is becoming increasingly popular as a seaside resort. The Government maintains four bungalows, or sanatoria, for Europeans and two for subordinates, and another is in course of construction. These bungalows, which are fully furnished and provided with cook-caretakers, are available for Government officers and for the general public, and were used by 153 officials and 30 unofficials during the year, including visitors to "Drumochter" and "Magnolia Bay" during May, June and July when these bungalows were reserved for the Malay States Volunteer Regiment. A new rest-house, pleasantly situated on the beach close to the town, was also opened and was so fully occupied that its accommodation is being extended. A small golf course was laid out, and a sailing boat was provided, complete with fishing lines and a boatman, and these are available for the use of visitors. Applications for the use of these bungalows are received by the District Officer, Port Dickson.

A seaside bungalow at Port Dickson was purchased during the year for the use of the British Resident.

100. Although Negri Sembilan cannot claim to possess a hill station, there is an attractive Government bungalow on Gunong Angsi, the final point on a spur which runs from the main mountain ridge of the Peninsula towards the Straits of Malacca. The bungalow is situated some 2,500 feet above sea-level and commands a magnificent view on every side; in good weather the coast of Sumatra is clearly visible. It contains six bed-rooms and is fully furnished and provided with a cook-caretaker who is prepared to cater for visitors at contract prices. The hill is easily accessible, being approached by a well-kept but somewhat steeply graded path five miles in length which starts close to Perhentian Tinggi Railway Station, at the 10th mile on the Seremban-Tampin road. By the courtesy of the Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Limited, chairs and coolies for carrying baggage and supplies can be obtained on application in advance to the Manager, Perhentian Tinggi Estate, with whom charges should be arranged privately. Applications for the use of the bungalow are received by the Secretary to the Resident.

101. The thanks of the Government are due to the many gentlemen who assisted in the administration of the State by serving on the various public Boards and Committees.

102. Mr. E. S. Hose, c.m.g., British Resident, proceeded to Singapore on the 1st April to assume the duties of Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, in which appointment he was confirmed on the 18th July, when Mr. E. C. H. Wolff was appointed to succeed him. From Mr. Hose's departure until Mr. Wolff assumed duty on the 10th October Mr. C. W. H. Cochrane acted as British Resident.

E. C. H. WOLFF,

15th April, 1925.

British Resident, Negri Sembilan.

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APPENDIX A.

I.—Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1924.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	\$ c.		\$ c.
RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Land Revenue	696,496 79	Pensions	19,044 34
Licences, etc.	245,945 08	The Rulers and Native Officers	223,621 88
Fees of Court or Office, etc....	206,430 98	The Resident	12,390 45
Interest	20,450 64	Chinese Protectorate ...	1,894 47
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	9,961 58	Clerical Service	114,439 93
Municipal	202,032 84	Courts	8,826 35
Land Sales	31,509 30	District and Land Officers (including Settlement Officers)	102,712 06
Federal Receipts	6,007,590 51	Education	226,643 59
		Marine	2,827 55
		Military Expenditure ...	7,737 43
		Mines Department ...	34,278 27
		Miscellaneous Services ...	114,957 27
		Mosquito Destruction Boards	34,853 14
		Municipal	166,732 16
		Prisons	19,674 25
		Public Works Department	149,459 17
		Public Works Annually Recurrent	741,379 23
		Purchase of Land	4,800 00
		Transport	2,259 91
		Federal Charges	3,734,852 02
Total Revenue ...	7,420,417 72	Total Expenditure ...	5,723,383 47

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

LIABILITIES—	\$ c.	ASSETS—	\$ c.
Deposits	109,594 01	Cash	343,799 76
Surplus	5,497,407 39	Cash in Transit	30,494 76
		Loans	149,728 34
		Advances	5,081,046 54
		Imprests	1,900 00
		Suspense Account ...	32 00
Total ...	5,607,001 40	Total ...	5,607,001 40

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

III.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for each of the last ten years.

Year.						Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December.
						\$	\$	\$
1915	...	...	...	...	...	3,129,512	3,501,111	1,145,577
1916	...	...	...	...	...	4,594,435	2,729,003	3,011,009
1917	...	...	...	...	...	* 7,182,461	4,139,614	6,053,856
1918	...	...	...	...	...	† 5,956,457	4,098,429	7,911,884
1919	...	...	...	...	...	‡ 7,111,538	5,732,256	9,291,157
1920	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 5,942,205	7,635,239	7,598,123
1921	...	...	...	...	...	5,647,511	10,376,590	2,869,044
1922	...	...	...	...	...	5,219,944	5,349,840	2,739,148
1923	...	...	...	...	...	6,658,064	5,596,840	3,800,373
1924	...	...	...	...	...	7,420,418	5,723,383	5,497,407

* Includes special war taxation, \$1,328,718.

† 560,963.

‡ 786,344.

\$ 3,083.

IV.—Receipts under Principal Heads of Revenue for each of the last ten years.

Year.	Land Revenue.	Customs.	Licences, Excise, etc.	Fees of Court, etc.	Municipal.	Federal Receipts.	Land Sales.	War Taxes.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915 ...	356,054	847,697	1,299,592	50,578	136,367	373,018	46,459	
1916 ...	432,020	1,391,050	1,813,703	55,862	153,839	586,107	145,490	
1917 ...	536,351	*1,702,155	2,422,001	68,440	174,707	822,100	112,157	1,328,718
1918 ...	571,704	*1,059,520	2,475,049	63,851	214,075	775,085	213,541	560,963
1919 ...	596,734	*1,411,155	2,743,924	77,719	232,032	1,110,919	125,891	786,344
1920 ...	609,447	*1,317,293	2,717,090	79,482	258,599	880,179	51,855	3,083
1921 ...	597,811	...	231,871	365,857	270,612	4,132,708	13,196	
1922 ...	606,283	...	198,636	85,260	261,573	4,018,674	17,294	
1923 ...	693,112	...	244,110	137,263	216,031	5,320,274	19,238	
1924 ...	696,497	...	245,945	206,431	202,033	6,007,591	31,509	

* Exclusive of special war duties.

V.—Expenditure under Principal Heads for each of the last ten years.

Year.			Personal Emoluments.	Other Charges.	Works and Buildings.		Roads, Streets and Bridges.		Federal Charges.
					Annually Recurrent.	Special Services.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Services.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915	...	...	288,756	159,249	47,411	319,800	414,984	54,987	2,138,677
1916	...	...	296,216	181,980	56,268	161,467	454,211	59,852	1,450,335
1917	...	...	344,463	192,276	57,599	155,233	443,654	44,105	2,793,116
1918	...	...	372,232	219,821	65,307	399,558	449,757	156,185	2,048,935
1919	...	...	403,514	271,055	68,367	513,531	515,862	185,541	3,537,990
1920	...	...	534,124	397,704	80,136	836,520	600,362	571,094	4,226,541
1921	...	...	496,715	363,611	85,765	1,107,158	704,286	951,479	6,359,914
1922	...	...	496,160	367,875	68,641	...	608,285	...	3,579,188
1923	...	...	530,459	374,253	138,694	42,613	584,351	...	3,728,681
1924	...	...	636,889	461,465	129,967	...	594,847	...	3,734,852

APPENDIX B.

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

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Rents	574,308	566,758	572,771	643,263	645,505
Fees and Licences, etc.	35,139	31,054	33,516	74,619	71,682
Reimbursements	3,693	1,657	2,171	3,214	6,063
Total	613,140	599,469	608,458	721,096	723,250
Land Sales	51,855	13,197	17,294	19,238	31,509
Total Revenue	664,995	612,666	625,752	740,334	754,759

II.—Abstract of Revenue Collected in 1924 by districts.

	Seremban.	Port Dickson.	Jelevu.	Kuala Pilah.	Tampin.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Rents	227,973	96,400	40,356	143,533	137,243	645,505
Fees and Licences, etc.	28,270	4,580	8,865	9,958	20,009	71,682
Reimbursements	2,117	705	1,205	991	1,045	6,063
Total	258,360	101,685	50,426	154,482	158,297	723,250
Land Sales	8,408	3,680	12,052	3,116	4,253	31,509
Total Revenue	266,768	105,365	62,478	157,598	162,550	754,759

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

District.	Collected, 1923.	Collected, 1924.	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimated, 1924.	Collected, 1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Seremban	244,220	245,453	1,233	...	233,550	245,453	11,903	...
Port Dickson	98,713	98,840	127	...	92,300	98,840	6,540	...
Jelevu	45,103	47,696	2,593	...	44,510	47,696	3,186	...
Kuala Pilah	158,952	153,492	...	5,460	146,170	153,492	7,322	...
Tampin	146,087	151,116	5,029	...	134,267	151,116	16,849	...
Total	693,075	696,597	8,982	5,460	650,797	696,597	45,800	...

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

IV.—Lands 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.
Seremban	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,526	132,097	294	2,401	93	2,065	13,727	132,433
Port Dickson	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,157	105,428	38	695	92	243	4,103	105,880
Jelevu	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,072	20,778	79	431	53	323	4,098	20,886
Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,298	100,900	225	617	40	84	21,483	101,433
Tampin	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,832	90,227	437	662	23	106	17,246	90,783
Total							59,885	449,430	1,073	4,806	301	2,821	60,657	451,415

v.

MINING LANDS.

Seremban	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	5,554	15	269	35	2,349	105	3,474
Port Dickson	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	144	...	...	...	...	8	144
Jelevu	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	4,350	14	1,011	27	736	166	4,625
Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	297	...	...	4	54	16	243
Tampin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total							332	10,345	29	1,280	66	3,139	295	8,486

x.s.

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

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

District.	Permanent Titles.										Temporary Titles.						Total.	
	Town Grants and Certificates of Titles.		Agricultural Grants and Certificates of Titles.		Agricultural Holdings Mukim Register.		Agricultural Holdings under Approved Applications.		Old Titles.		Town Leases.		Agricultural Leases.		Mining Leases and Certificates.			
	No.	Area in sq. ft.	No.	Area in sq. ft.	No.	Area in sq. ft.	No.	Area in sq. ft.	No.	Area in sq. ft.	No.	Area in sq. ft.	No.	Area in sq. ft.	No.	Area in sq. ft.	No.	Area in sq. ft.
Seremban ...	2,087	74,269,800	3,106	4,842,086,040	8,488	824,285,880	7	566,280	...	...	10	289,235	24	26,413,045	105	151,327,440	13,827	5,919,237,720
Port Dickson ...	168	470,216	1,394	4,315,402,080	2,478	294,857,640	4	609,840	...	...	3	8,944	1	87,120	8	6,272,640	4,056	4,617,708,480
Jejebu ...	214	1,964,582	1,402	612,366,480	2,482	295,467,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	201,465,000	4,264	1,111,263,542
Kuala Pilah ..	369	1,045,440	610	2,535,279,120	20,320	1,861,362,360	182	20,603,880	...	...	2	130,680	...	...	16	10,585,080	21,499	4,429,006,560
Tampin ...	258	740,520	557	2,593,126,800	16,029	1,329,146,280	355	28,575,360	67	2,918,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,266	3,954,507,480

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

VI.—Comparative Return of Registration Work in Land Offices during 1923 and 1924 under the Land and Mining Enactments.

District.	1923.		1924.	
	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
		\$		\$
Seremban	1,319	3,290	1,507	2,558
Port Dickson	440	1,117	327	827
Jelevu	413	321	469	555
Kuala Pilah	1,947	2,509	1,063	1,494
Tampin	1,882	1,633	2,197	1,775
Total ...	6,001	8,870	5,563	7,209

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

1923.		1924.	
No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
	\$		\$
2,121	49,551	2,034	42,993

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

District.	Padi. Acres.	Coconuts. Acres.	Rubber.		Fruit trees and general kampong cultivations. Acres.
			Not in bearing. Acres.	In bearing. Acres.	
Seremban	5,284	2,423	9,373	83,052	
Port Dickson	327	6,300	15,858	47,153	1,700
Jelevu	2,537	562	1,924	6,951	
Kuala Pilah	14,652	1,086	12,555	41,721	1,186
Tampin	9,038	7,233	11,119	48,334	15,052
Total ...	31,838	17,604	50,829	227,211	17,938

APPENDIX C.

I.—Comparative Return of Total Value of Imports and Exports
for ten years.

Year.							Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
							\$	\$	\$
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,466,396	19,274,335	23,740,731
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,417,900	30,348,891	36,766,791
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,412,001	38,408,918	44,820,919
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,312,502	24,729,613	31,042,115
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,569,224	42,290,465	55,859,689
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,403,573	38,604,887	52,008,460
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,557,614	13,554,910	21,112,524
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,861,099	15,575,355	21,436,454
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,341,893	23,770,542	31,112,435
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,911,647	24,521,104	32,432,751

N.S.

APPENDIX C.—(cont.)

II.—Statement of the Quantities of some of the Principal Articles of Imports into the State of Negri Sembilan for the years 1923 and 1924.

	How counted.	Negri Sembilan.	
		1923.	1924.
		Quantity.	Quantity.
Arrack and Samsu	Gallons	332 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Beans	Tons	574.16	396.74
Peas	"	...	195.56
Beer	Gallons	7,225	7,179
Stout	"	2,984	5,192
Bran	Tons	2,345.59	2,707.31
Brandy	Gallons	282	362 $\frac{1}{6}$
Cement	Tons	1,867	473.46
Cattle	Nos.	60	52
Coal	Tons	...	268.66
Coconut Oil	"	143.35	230.97
Cotton Piece Goods	Yards	147,528	1,713,946
Dynamite	Tons	235	.45
Fish, Dried and Salted	"	378.69	515.86
Flour, Wheat	"	832.41	947.79
Gin	Gallons	109	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ghee	Tons	21.71	21.86
Ground Nuts	"	123.98	119.80
Hides, Tanned	"	3.69	3.86
Horses and Ponies	Nos.	2	1
Iron Bars	Tons	3.60	38.09
" Galvanized (Corrugated and Sheet)	"	37.20	41.99
Kachang Oil	Cwts.	6,874 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	5,828 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lard	Tons	10.08	9.34
Liquid Fuel	"	781.50	732.37
Lubricating Oil	Gallons	120,326	130,727
Matches	Ten Thousands	391	29,145 $\frac{1}{10}$
Milk, Condensed	Cases	18,685	22,120 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Sterilized	"	...	1,596 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onions and Garlic	Tons	407.33	432.89
Oil Cakes	"	7.73	9.08
Opium in form of Chandu	Lbs.	...	...
Padi	Tons	115.47	117.08
Petroleum (Kerosene)	"	1,898.50	1,891.41
Pigs	Nos.	1,511	247
Rice	Tons	11,090.68	12,831.68
Salt	"	778.33	771.01
Soap, Other	Cwts.	1,831 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,315 $\frac{1}{12}$
Soda and Sodium Compounds	"	592 $\frac{6}{7}$	834 $\frac{1}{30}$
Sarongs, Cotton	Nos.	61,390	50,848
" Silk	"	120	...
Steel Bars	Tons	37.68	12.11
" Plates ... ..	"	...	...65
" Sheets	"	1,209.22	1,406.96
Sugar	Nos.	768	495
Sheep and Goats	Lbs.	241,146 $\frac{2}{3}$	175,576
Tea	"	200	773
Tobacco—	"	...	...
Cigars	"	81,745 $\frac{1}{3}$	24,927 $\frac{1}{3}$
Cigarettes	"	362,633 $\frac{1}{3}$	4,336
Tobacco, Manufactured	"	...	422,534
Native and Unmanufactured	"	...	...
" Gallons	Gallons	488	120
Whisky	"	82	264 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine	Tons	58.20	52.59
Wire Nails and Staples	Yards	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,465
Woollen Cloth ... ..	"	...	...

APPENDIX C—(cont.)

III.—Statement of the Quantities of some of the Principal Articles of Exports and Re-exports from the State of Negri Sembilan during the years 1923 and 1924.

	How counted.	Negri Sembilan.	
		1923.	1924.
		Quantity.	Quantity.
Arecanuts	Tons	33.54	32.93
Blachan ... ..	"	...	.58
Coffee	Lbs.	...	1,100 ¹ / ₈
Copra	Tons	491.46	1,178.88
Damar	"	436.23	461.51
Fish, Dried and Salted	"	5.43	13.41
Gambier	"	232.23	222.86
Gold	Ozs.	...	...
Getahs and Rubber not specified	Tons	.007	.35
Hides, Raw	"	43.22	44.31
Indigo, Natural ... ..	"	...	...
Padi	"	.73	9.78
Para Rubber	"	20,547.97	21,743.32
Pepper ... ..	"	...	...
Pigs	Nos.	80	843
Rice	Tons	63.12	99.46
Sugar	"	1.03	1.26
Tapioca, excluding refuse	"	1,604.31	2,396.57
Tin	"	.57	3.87
Tin-ore ... ..	"	...	...
Petroleum (Kerosene)	"	.17	.31
Wood Oil	"	12.73	9.82

N.S.

APPENDIX D.

I—Yearly Return of Government Hospitals in Negri Sembilan for the year ending 31st December, 1924.

Hospitals.	Remained from previous year 1923.	Admitted during the year 1924.	Total treated	Discharges, Deaths, etc.				Total.	Remaining at the close of the year 1924.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.	Daily average No. of patients.	Number of beds.
				Discharged.	Trans- ferred.	Absconded.	Died.					
Seremban	207	4,812	5,019	3,910	205	205	453	4,773	246	9.02	208.06	330
Gaol and Vagrant Ward ...	6	250	256	244	2	...	2	248	8	2.56	4.80	20
Kuala Pilah	95	2,547	2,642	2,250	3	49	210	2,512	130	7.65	115.	240
Kuala Pilah Women's Hospital	25	1,156	1,181	1,061	...	6	52	1,119	62	4.49	45.57	59
Tampin	77	2,042	2,119	1,824	3	18	170	2,015	104	8.02	85.02	120
Port Dickson	62	1,101	1,163	941	7	11	136	1,095	68	11.6	78.	126
Jejebu	23	658	681	603	10	6	42	661	20	6.16	32.09	80
Mantin	3	54	57	43	11	...	3	57	...	5.25	7.3	...
Gemas	12	224	236	215	6	4	11	236	...	4.66	8.79	40
Total ...	510	12,844	13,354	11,091	247	299	1,079	12,716	638	8.08	...	1,015

N.S.

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

II.—Return showing diseases most commonly treated in Government Hospitals, Negri Sembilan, during the year 1924.

Diseases.	Seremban General and European Hospitals.			Gaol Hospital.			Vagrant Ward.			Kuala Pilah Women's Hospital.			Kuala Pilah District Hospital.			Tampin.			Port Dickson.			Jelebu.			Mantin.			Gemas.			Total.		
	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Malaria ...	1,190	56	4.7	9	...	...	1	...	...	227	17	7.48	633	28	4.42	614	29	4.72	223	13	5.83	183	2	1.09	4	...	...	77	3	3.89	3,161	148	4.68
Dysentery ...	175	44	25.1	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	30.	158	27	17.08	127	28	22.04	39	9	23.07	11	...	...	1	...	...	7	3	42.85	533	114	21.38
Diarrhœa ...	49	1	2.0	25	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	28	2	7.1	21	1	4.76	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	153	4	2.61
Beri-Beri ...	83	21	25.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100.	82	8	9.76	53	6	11.32	45	3	6.66	16	3	18.75	1	...	...	3	...	...	284	42	14.78
Ankylostomiasis	340	7	2.06	7	...	...	6	...	...	58	6	10.34	79	6	7.59	65	14	21.53	37	5	13.51	36	4	11.11	5	...	...	7	...	...	640	42	6.56
Venercal diseases	164	1	.60	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	135	2	1.48	115	1	.86	38	...	...	17	...	...	3	...	...	5	2	40.	506	6	1.18
Pneumonia ...	88	47	53.4	2	1	50.	1	...	...	4	2	50.	74	43	58.11	34	15	44.11	25	5	20.	16	5	31.25	2	1	50.	6	1	16.66	252	120	47.61
Phthisis ...	190	73	38.4	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	3	60.	65	27	41.54	36	19	52.77	159	67	43.13	17	11	64.7	2	1	50.	4	1	25.	480	202	42.08
Other Diseases of the respiratory system, including influenza ...	436	19	4.35	20	...	...	6	...	...	52	4	7.69	231	10	4.33	160	11	6.87	112	1	.98	35	4	11.42	5	...	...	32	...	...	1,089	49	4.49
Yaws ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	21	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...
Skin diseases ...	278	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	94	...	...	370	2	.54	287	...	...	88	...	...	68	1	1.47	9	...	...	12	...	...	1,214	3	.24

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

III.—Return of Monthly Malarial Admissions and Deaths for Government Hospitals in Negri Sembilan (excluding Gaol)
and also Monthly Admissions and Deaths for 1922, 1923 and 1924.

District.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.
Seremban ... ..	...	109	6	74	4	112	2	93	8	85	4	114	6	110	6	90	6	78	6	74	3	107	5	100	56	1,146
Kuala Pilah	4	64	1	47	3	42	4	40	8	57	6	70	...	85	4	94	6	80	...	89	3	74	6	88	45	830
Tampin	2	49	...	35	3	40	3	51	2	53	3	67	3	58	2	65	5	49	4	37	1	38	1	62	29	604
Port Dickson ... ..	...	13	...	16	...	26	...	4	2	23	1	28	2	20	2	23	2	16	2	18	1	19	1	8	13	214
Jelevu ... ..	...	8	...	21	...	12	...	15	...	15	...	10	1	17	...	16	...	12	...	16	...	20	1	16	2	178
Mantin ... ..	...	2	...	1	Hospital closed.																				...	3
Gemas ... ..	...	8	...	14	1	11	1	10	...	8	...	8	1	10	Hospital closed.										3	69
Total 1924	6	253	7	208	11	243	10	213	20	241	14	297	13	300	14	288	19	235	12	234	8	258	14	274	148	3,044
Total 1923	15	252	3	161	10	247	21	272	14	451	12	393	20	307	19	263	16	215	9	194	11	221	13	272	163	3,248
Total 1922	13	303	13	309	16	261	21	353	27	400	26	397	23	385	16	333	11	308	15	324	11	251	18	234	210	3,858

APPENDIX E.

I.—Return of Births and Deaths Registered in the State of Negri Sembilan for the year 1924.

BIRTHS.

Nationality.	Seremban.				Mantin.				Tampin.				Kuala Pilah.				Port Dickson.				Jelebu.				Whole State.			
	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.	Total of the corresponding period of 1923.
Malays ...	165	179	344	313	145	150	295	234	445	397	842	877	717	605	1,322	1,278	121	103	224	159	116	88	204	239	1,709	1,522	3,231	3,100
Chinese ...	245	213	458	363	122	96	218	194	56	55	111	118	103	74	177	182	67	63	130	106	80	70	150	148	673	571	1,244	1,111
Indians ...	162	156	318	271	57	57	114	87	54	58	112	78	30	38	68	52	90	65	155	136	15	11	26	21	408	385	793	645
Europeans ...	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	7
Eurasians ...	14	8	22	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	25	15
Others ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	15
Total ...	588	556	1,144	971	324	303	627	516	556	512	1,068	1,077	851	719	1,570	1,518	278	231	509	402	211	169	380	409	2,808	2,490	5,298	4,893

DEATHS.

Malays ...	104	86	190	172	70	64	134	156	298	278	576	515	528	525	1,053	843	64	53	117	98	71	66	137	119	1,135	1,072	2,207	1,903
Chinese ...	423	157	580	575	84	41	125	166	161	34	195	179	271	37	308	304	139	22	161	195	96	33	129	113	1,174	324	1,498	1,532
Indians ...	281	192	473	499	36	40	76	104	140	75	215	212	116	65	181	173	134	64	198	205	10	4	14	28	717	440	1,157	1,221
Europeans ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2
Eurasians ...	4	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	7
Others ...	5	3	8	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	14
Total ...	819	439	1,258	1,260	190	145	335	426	600	387	987	910	917	628	1,545	1,322	337	141	478	501	177	103	280	260	3,040	1,843	4,883	4,679

APPENDIX E—(cont.)

II.—Return showing Number of Deaths each month by districts during the year 1924.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Seremban ...	105	98	94	104	101	128	103	109	97	86	104	129	1,258
Mantin ...	29	23	21	24	40	39	31	37	30	18	24	19	335
Tampin ...	81	61	74	61	98	103	85	98	75	78	91	82	987
Kuala Pilah ...	111	91	112	121	142	137	139	138	132	150	148	124	1,545
Port Dickson ...	35	41	36	31	48	35	51	42	48	42	33	36	478
Jejebu ...	23	27	15	21	30	31	29	21	13	22	21	27	280
Total ...	384	341	352	362	459	473	438	445	395	396	421	417	4,883

APPENDIX E—(cont.)

III.—Return of Deaths at various ages for the year ending 31st December, 1924.

—	Under one month.		One month and under one year.		One year and under five years.		Five years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and under 70 years.		70 years and under 80 years.		80 years and under 90 years.		90 years and under 100 years.		Over 100 years.		Age Unknown.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Malays and Javanese	120	107	216	173	213	193	91	102	63	35	58	91	82	78	101	87	64	55	62	86	36	38	21	19	7	8	1	...	...	...	1,135	1,072	2,207
Chinese	59	50	92	86	38	49	12	14	17	9	105	39	246	27	268	23	209	12	102	9	20	6	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,174	324	1,498	
Natives of India	63	44	40	37	38	64	24	19	22	21	175	113	210	79	92	33	32	14	13	8	4	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	717	440	1,157
Europeans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Eurasians	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	
Others	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	
Total	244	201	350	296	289	307	127	135	102	65	340	244	542	186	464	145	305	81	178	103	60	50	27	20	7	10	1	...	4	...	3,040	1,843	4,883

N.S.

APPENDIX F.

I.—Abstract of Thermometrical and Rainfall Observations taken at Seven Stations of the State of Negri Sembilan during the year 1924.

Month.	SEREMBAN.				KUALA PILAH.				TAMPIN.				PORT DICKSON.				JELEBU.				GEMAS.				MANTIN.
	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.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	6 a.m. & 6 p.m.
	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	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	Rainfall during the month
	°	°	°	M.M.	°	°	°	M.M.	°	°	°	M.M.	°	°	°	M.M.	°	°	°	M.M.	°	°	°	M.M.	M.M.
January ...	90.6	71.3	19.3	129.6	86.48	69.93	16.55	238.0	88.0	70.0	18.0	218.0	87.03	73.7	13.3	143.0	87.2	71.9	15.3	224.0	...	...	...	249.5	116.0
February ...	89.9	71.8	18.1	142.2	87.69	70.55	17.14	101.4	87.31	69.58	17.73	187.0	87.5	74.2	13.3	142.4	86.89	69.58	17.31	90.0	...	...	...	84.55	164.10
March ...	90.22	72.87	17.35	179.0	89.42	71.93	17.49	151.2	88.38	69.83	18.55	97.4	88.4	74.6	13.8	88.2	87.77	69.61	18.48	191.0	...	...	...	172.55	91.0
April ...	90.8	72.9	17.9	313.5	90.50	71.77	18.73	265.8	89.06	69.53	19.53	345.0	89.1	74.86	14.24	308.0	88.06	68.46	20.14	106.0	...	...	...	163.68	259.0
May ...	90.29	73.35	16.9	262.0	90.45	72.48	17.97	228.2	89.03	69.67	19.35	267.4	88.2	75.0	13.2	114.4	88.8	72.7	16.1	128.0	...	...	...	250.85	241.0
June ...	89.8	71.8	18.0	138.0	89.4	70.7	18.7	156.2	88.9	70.0	18.9	164.0	87.4	74.4	13.0	246.0	88.0	71.7	16.3	97.0	...	...	...	143.4	211.2
July ...	90.2	72.3	17.9	127.2	89.68	70.42	12.26	123.4	90.19	71.48	18.71	76.6	87.1	74.3	12.8	217.2	87.68	71.19	16.49	105.0	...	...	...	87.52	111.7
August ...	90.9	70.7	20.2	143.8	90.66	70.01	20.65	99.0	90.22	70.0	20.22	73.8	86.54	73.96	12.58	194.4	89.26	70.94	18.32	31.0	...	...	...	...	130.7
September ...	88.9	...	...	230.6	88.93	70.10	18.83	174.2	88.90	71.03	17.87	337.2	85.6	73.5	12.1	374.2	87.2	71.1	16.1	118.0	...	...	...	...	250.7
October ...	89.5	70.9	18.6	126.7	89.0	70.1	18.9	133.6	88.70	70.6	18.64	210.6	86.5	74.4	12.1	174.0	88.19	71.32	16.87	85.0	...	...	...	...	222.1
November ...	88.1	73.3	14.8	117.0	86.8	70.4	16.4	336.4	88.1	71.1	17.0	190.8	85.1	72.6	12.6	121.6	86.4	71.4	15.0	183.0	...	...	...	...	206.2
December ...	87.6	72.8	14.8	146.0	86.2	69.1	17.1	115.2	87.9	70.1	17.8	149.0	85.2	73.2	12.0	190.0	83.6	70.3	13.3	190.0	...	...	...	...	107.9
Mean ...	89.26	71.70	17.17	...	88.77	70.59	18.18	...	88.72	70.20	18.52	...	86.63	74.7	12.6	...	80.05	73.75	18.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rainfall ...	2,055.06				2,122.6				2,316.8				2,313.4				1,575.				* 1,152.05				2,111.6
Average Monthly Rainfall	171.3				176.9				193.06				192.78				131.25				164.58				175.96
Mean Temperature ...	80.77				81.19				81.5				81.68				80.39			

* 7 months only.

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