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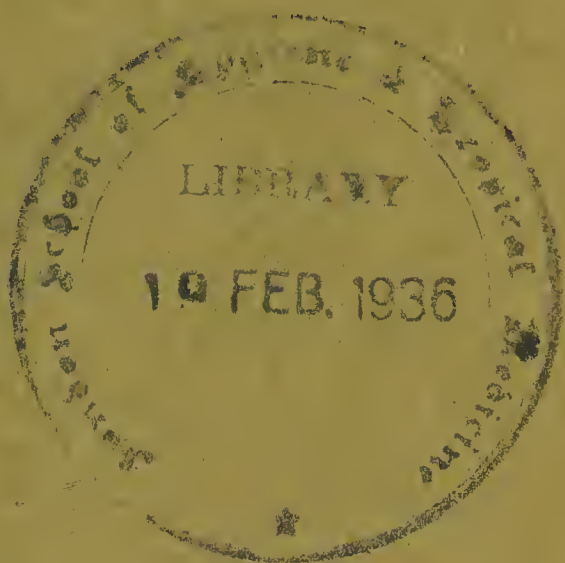
No. 1726

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
1934

*(For Report for 1932 see No. 1655 (Price 4s. 0d.)
and for Report for 1933 see No. 1682 (Price 4s. 6d.).)*

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Printed in the Straits Settlements

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1934

CHAPTER I

A.—GEOGRAPHY

The Straits Settlements comprise the four Settlements of Singapore (including Christmas Island and the Cocos-Keeling group), Penang (including Province Wellesley), Malacca and Labuan. The first three were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council, issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, and about 17 square miles in area. It is separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, across which a causeway for road and railway has now been built. There are a number of small islands adjacent to Singapore which also form part of the Settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island.

Christmas Island is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles south of the western extremity of Java. The island, which is densely wooded, has an area of about 62 square miles, and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands lie about 700 miles south-west of Batavia. The largest is five miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil and nuts are exported.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, and about 108 square miles in area. It is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. The chief town is George Town. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait varying in width from 2 to 10 miles, lies *Province Wellesley*, a strip of territory averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, the whole containing an area of 280 square miles. The principal town of the province is Butterworth.

Malacca is a town situated on the west coast of the Peninsula about 110 miles from Singapore and 240 from Penang. It gives its name to the Settlement of Malacca, a strip of territory about 42 miles in length and varying in breadth from 8 to 25 miles, with a total area of about 637 square miles. At one time it gave its name to the whole peninsula, which is still known to the French as the Presqu'île de Malacca.

There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year.

Records for 64 years at Singapore show that the average annual rainfall is 95 inches. December is the wettest month with a little over 10 inches and February, May, June, July and September the dry months with between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 inches. Rain falls, as a rule on one day in two throughout the year.

The wettest year recorded was 1913 with 135.92 inches and the driest 1888 with 63.21 inches.

Records for 50 years at Penang show an annual rainfall of $107\frac{1}{2}$ inches, October being the wettest month with nearly 17 inches and February the driest with three inches, rain falling on the average on about 165 days in the year.

The force of the monsoons is not much felt but the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at the time *viz:*—

S. W. from May to October,

N. E. from November to April,

though at the coastal stations, the diurnal land and sea breezes are often stronger than the prevailing monsoons.

Records of rainfall for the last three years are as follows:—

		1932	1933	1934	No. of Rainfall days in 1934
Singapore	..	77.49	82.52	106.55	194
Penang	..	109.11	97.37	137.31	205
Malacca	..	71.60	95.91	91.43	187
Province Wellesley		108.77	88.33	111.13	191
Dindings	..	68.52	59.02	77.86	184
Labuan	..	155.58	121.93	124.51	180

Although the days are hot, and on account of the high humidity somewhat oppressive, the nights are almost always reasonably cool and it rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not obtained. The effect of the heat and humidity, without seasonal change, is, however cumulative; and after a few years a change to a bracing climate becomes imperative for Europeans if health is to be maintained.

CHAPTER II

Government

The Government consists of a Governor aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Governor is appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, during His Majesty's pleasure. His office is constituted and his powers defined by the Letters Patent dated the 17th February, 1911, as amended by the Letters Patent dated the 18th August, 1924.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Resident Councillor, Malacca, two Official Members and three Unofficial Members. It is constituted, and its members are

appointed, under the Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, as amended by Additional Instructions dated the 23rd February, 1931. The appointments of Official and Unofficial Members are nominative, and are subject to the approval or disallowance of His Majesty the King.

The Legislative Council is constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions, and its procedure is governed by the Standing Orders made by the Council. Under Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, its constitution was enlarged and for the first time contained an elective element, provision being made for the election of two members by the Chambers of Commerce, Singapore and Penang, respectively. The Council is now composed of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* Members, two Official Members, two elected Unofficial Members and eleven Nominated Unofficial Members. The appointments of the Nominated Unofficial Members are subject to the confirmation or disallowance of His Majesty the King.

Legislation may be effected by Acts of the Imperial Parliament, Orders of the King in Council, and Ordinances of the Legislative Council. The Governor convokes and prorogues the Councils, initiates legislation, and assents to or vetoes Bills, or reserves them for Signification of the Royal pleasure. The King has the right of veto on the Ordinances of the Colony.

The administration of ordinary affairs, subject to the direction of the Governor in matters requiring submission to him, is carried on in Singapore by the Colonial Secretary, in Penang and Malacca by the Resident Councillors assisted by their District Officers, and in Labuan by the Resident. The administration of the Towns of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, is vested in the Municipalities whose members are appointed by the Governor. Similar bodies, known as Rural Boards, administer the Rural areas within the three Settlements.

The Municipalities and Rural Boards are constituted under Ordinance No. 135 (Municipal) which also prescribes their duties and defines their powers. By its provisions, the essential and ultimate control remains vested in the Governor in Council.

CHAPTER III

Population

A.—VITAL STATISTICS

In estimating the mean population of the Straits Settlements for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 the method of calculating by geometrical progression has been discarded in favour of a calculation, based on the figures obtained in the census of 1931, which takes account of the excess of births over deaths and the excess of emigration over immigration figures since the census.

This change of method was rendered necessary by the large exodus of labourers, chiefly Chinese, Tamils and Javanese, which took place during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933. Under normal conditions these non-Malayan units form such a large proportion of the total population that the excess of emigration over immigration during the three years immediately following the census of 1931

became the dominant factor in determining the resident population. The wave of migration changed in 1933 and the population figures show a small increase in the numbers of Chinese and Tamils as on the 30th June, 1934. It is expected that with returning prosperity immigration will swell these numbers appreciably.

The distribution of the population by race amongst the various Settlements as on 30th June, 1934, is estimated as follows:—

	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Penang</i>	<i>Malacca</i>	<i>Labuan</i>	<i>Total</i>
Europeans ..	8,298	1,625	329	23	10,275
Eurasians ..	7,148	2,413	2,095	38	11,694
Malaysians ..	68,137	121,916	101,047	5,054	296,154
Chinese ..	390,948	162,878	61,438	2,171	617,435
Indians ..	42,223	47,962	19,535	142	109,862
Others ..	8,474	2,498	647	69	11,688
	<hr/> 525,228	<hr/> 339,292	<hr/> 185,091	<hr/> 7,497	<hr/> 1,057,108

Births.—The number of births registered during the year amounted to 42,974 as compared with 42,538 in the previous year.

The birth-rate for the year was equal to 40.65 per thousand of the estimated population as against 40.95 in the preceding year.

The highest birth rate was that of the Chinese which was 44.34 per thousand.

The percentage of males born was 51.97.

Deaths.—The crude death rate was 26.54 per thousand; that for 1933 was 24.26, and the average for the ten years 1925–1934, was 27.14 as recorded in the annual reports of the registry of births and deaths.

Infant Mortality.—The corrected infantile mortality (deaths of children under one year) was 171.87 per thousand as against 168.04 in 1933 and an average of 184.89 over the ten years 1925–1934.

B.—MIGRATION STATISTICS

Measurements of migration are dealt with on a Malayan basis in the absence of inter-Settlement or inter-State control, or of control between the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. Migration is a subject of special interest in Malaya owing to the attraction of the country for foreign capital and for labour from India, China and the neighbouring countries of the Archipelago, and also to the situation of Singapore and Penang at the junction of ocean trade-routes. Until 1930 immigration was practically free, and one of the lucrative trades of Singapore was the importation of labourers from China. In that year a quota system was applied to the immigration of adult male labourers from China with the objects of reducing unemployment, raising the standard of labour and improving the sex ratio. In 1932 the Aliens Ordinance which is administered by the Immigration Department extended this control, subject to certain temporary exceptions, to all adult male immigrants of other than British or British protected nationality.

Statistics of migration between Malaya and foreign countries by land, sea and air are collected by the Statistics Department and published monthly in the *Gazette*. These include particulars as to race, sex, proportion of minors, country of original departure or

ultimate destination, and the Malayan port of entry. Tables are also published to show arrivals and departures of Chinese, Southern Indian and Javanese deck passengers, as indicating movements of labour. Copies of the summaries for the year are included in the Appendices.

Migration statistics are also, as already indicated, of importance as an aid to an estimation of the population in the periods between censuses.

The following are points of interest. The population of Malaya as ascertained by the Census on the 1st April, 1931, was 4,385,346, of which that of the Straits Settlements was 1,114,015 or approximately one quarter. The population on the 30th June, 1934, was estimated at 4,234,092 and 1,059,122 respectively. The Malayan immigrational surplus for the year was 142,089 persons, as compared with deficits of 38,449 in 1933 and 162,978 in 1932, a net loss to the population in three years of 59,338 persons, due largely to the slump in the prices of rubber and tin. The excess of arrivals over departures during 1934 showed reviving confidence, and this surplus which was noticed in the month of October, 1933, for the first time since July, 1930, has since been maintained except for a deficit of 1,186 persons in March of this year. A further reference to movements of Indian and Chinese labour is made in the following sections of this chapter.

All races showed a surplus of immigration over emigration for the year under review. The following table shows the racial composition of the migrational surplus or deficit during the last three years:—

MIGRATIONAL SURPLUS, MALAYA

<i>Race</i>		1932		1933		1934
Europeans and Americans	—	569	+	301	+	1,599
Eurasians	—	61	—	72	+	263
Japanese	—	798	—	130	+	423
Chinese	—	97,518	—	31,178	+	61,639
Malays	—	3,996	+	304	+	3,425
Northern Indians ..	+	1,680	+	3,757	+	7,132
Southern Indians ..	—	61,320	—	11,175	+	66,666
Others	—	396	—	256	+	942
Total ..		162,978	—	38,449	+	142,089

During the year 1934 the total number of arrivals (to the nearest thousand) was 495,000, an increase of 98 per cent., and of departures 353,000, an increase of 22 per cent.

The means of transport continued to be principally by sea, though the number of recorded passengers by land and air considerably increased. The increase observed in land movements is due partly to the fact that migration between Perak and Siam by the Kroh-Betong route was not recorded before 1933 and partly to the development of trade between Northern Malaya and Southern Siam. The increase of migration by air was due to the development of civil aviation, the Royal Dutch Indian Airways having included Singapore in the direct route from Batavia to Amsterdam with effect from May, 1933, while Imperial Airways, Limited, inaugurated a weekly air mail service from Singapore to London on the last day of 1933.

C.—MOVEMENTS OF LABOUR

(i).—INDIAN IMMIGRATION*

(a) The total number of immigrants from Southern India that arrived at Penang by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1934 was 89,828. This is an increase of 69,586 over the figure for 1933, which was 20,242.

The immigrants were of the following classes:—

Assisted immigrants (labourers assisted to emigrate at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund for work on estates etc., in Malaya) ..	..	45,469
Non-assisted immigrants (traders and others who paid their own passages) ..	..	44,359
Total ..		<u>89,828</u>

Of the non-assisted immigrants 27,306, or approximately 62%, were of the labouring classes, the remaining 17,053 being traders and others. It is estimated that about one-third of the non-assisted immigrants remained in the Colony, the remainder proceeding to the Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States. There were 2,599 assisted immigrants for the Colony.

The following table shows the number of assisted passages taken during the last five years for labourers and their families emigrating from Southern India to Malaya and paid for from the Indian Immigration Fund:—

1930	36,957
1931	91
1932	12
1933	13
1934	36,712

The striking rise in the number of immigrants in 1934, as compared with the three previous years, was due to the resumption of assisted immigration in May, and also to the marked increase in arrivals of non-assisted passengers attracted by the improving economic conditions in Malaya.

(b) In addition to the immigrants who arrived by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers 1,578 deck passengers arrived by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes line.

(ii).—INDIAN EMIGRATION

(a) The number of deck passengers that left Penang for Southern India by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1934 was 28,068 (24,965 adults, 1,600 minors and 1,503 infants) as against 32,738 (28,064 adults, 2,726 minors and 1,948 infants) in 1933.

Of this total number, 23,556 adults, accompanied by 1,238 minors and 1,315 infants, paid their own passages, and 1,409 adults, 362 minors and 188 infants were repatriated through the Labour Department.

* The word immigrant, as here used in connection with Indian immigration, means a deck-passenger only, and does not include first or second class passengers.

Of those repatriated through the Labour Department 917 adults, accompanied by 226 minors and 128 infants, were unfit for further work, and the remaining 492 adults, 136 minors and 60 infants were repatriated at the expense of private employers or Government Departments or with free passages granted by the British India Steam Navigation Company. The repatriates from the Colony were made up as follows:—

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Minors</i>	<i>Infants</i>
1. Sent at the expense of the Straits Settlements Government and Indian Immigration Fund ..	215	31	13
2. Sent at the expense of estates and Government Departments ..	48	7	3
3. Carried free of charge by the British India Steam Navigation Company ..	30	17	9
	<hr/> 293	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 25

(b) In addition to the above, 399 deck passengers left for South India by the Messageries Maritimes steamers.

(iii).—CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The immigration of adult male Chinese labourers arriving in the Colony from China ports (including Hong Kong) was restricted by proclamation under the Aliens Ordinance. The quota was fixed at 1,000 a month from the 1st January to the 30th April, 2,000 a month from the 1st May to the 30th June, 3,000 for July, and 4,000 a month from the 1st August to the end of the year. This restriction applied not to labourers only but to all adult male Chinese, who arrived on ships working under the quota. Other ships were restricted to a total of 25 a month for each shipping company.

An amendment to the Aliens Ordinance (section 12A) in March allowed the issue of permits to *bona fide* employers to import their own labour outside the quota. The first batch of labourers imported under this system arrived in July.

At the same time, alien Chinese in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence issued under the Aliens Ordinance in the Colony, or a corresponding Aliens Enactment in a Malay State, were exempted from the provisions of Part I of the Aliens Ordinance and were therefore not counted against the quota.

The total number of Chinese entering the Colony under the quota during the year was 31,156.

The total number of Chinese who arrived on non-quota ships was 3,511.

The total number of Chinese who arrived on permits under section 12A was 5,902.

The total number of Chinese who arrived in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence was 11,454.

The total number of male Chinese from China ports (including Hong Kong) who arrived during the year was therefore 52,023, compared with 13,535 in 1933, 18,741 in 1932, and 50,120 in 1931.

No restriction was placed on the immigration of women and children. 29,678 women and 17,163 children entered the Colony from China ports. The corresponding figures for the last three years were:—

			<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>
1931	..	..	17,042	11,923
1932	..	..	8,652	6,141
1933	..	..	8,199	6,062

The number of women to a thousand men arriving from China ports during the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 was 340, 462, 605 and 570 respectively.

(iv).—CHINESE EMIGRATION

The total number of Chinese deck passengers leaving Malayan ports for China during the year was 68,129 as against 86,555 in 1933.

The fares for deck passengers from Singapore to China ports at the end of the year were from \$12 to \$15 to Hong Kong and \$12 to \$19 to Amoy and Swatow (Straits currency).

For passengers, counted against the quota, from Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to Singapore the fares varied as follows: \$55 to \$60 (China currency) and \$50 to \$55 (China currency) and \$40 to \$50 (Hong Kong currency) respectively.

For passengers not counted against the quota from Amoy, Swatow, and Hong Kong to Singapore the fares were \$35 to \$46 (China currency) \$30 to \$40 (China currency) and \$30 to \$35 (Hong Kong currency) respectively.

Fares for specially recruited labour (under Section 12A of the Aliens Ordinance) brought from Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to Singapore were \$35 (China currency) from Amoy and Swatow and \$25 (Hong Kong currency) from Hong Kong.

All these fares were subject to broker's commission.

CHAPTER IV

Health

A.—PREVALENCE OF, AND MORTALITY ARISING FROM PRINCIPAL DISEASES

(i).—GENERAL

(1) *Malaria*.—Eight hundred and fourteen deaths were registered as caused by malaria and 4,503 deaths as due to fever unspecified, as compared with 1,718 and 2,944 respectively for the year 1933.

(2) *Tuberculosis*.—Deaths to the number of 2,276 were attributed to tuberculosis as compared with 2,167 in the year 1933.

The problem of how best to combat pulmonary tuberculosis continues to engage the earnest attention of the Health Department and the measures taken for prevention may be classified under four main headings:—

(a) *Education*.—Every endeavour is made by means of films, posters, leaflets, informal talks, etc., to educate the

people in methods of cleanliness and personal hygiene with a view to avoiding infection and limiting its spread. This knowledge is being constantly imparted by Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Health Sisters and Nurses and School Medical Officers.

- (b) *Improvement of housing and general sanitation.*—Under this heading mention may be made of the Singapore Improvement Trust's policy of constructing back-lanes in the congested areas, which was energetically continued during the year. There are also schemes for the demolition of slums, the building of cottages and tenements and the establishment of open spaces.
- (c) *Special measures of sanitation.*—Preventive and curative measures against malaria and ankylostomiasis are carried out on a large scale and have the effect of improving the general health and raising the natural resistance of the people against infection by tuberculosis.
- (d) *Hospital treatment.*—Beds for tuberculous cases are available in most of the Government hospitals and special beds for the treatment of tuberculosis exist in the General Hospitals in Singapore, Penang and Malacca and also in Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore. Facilities for modern medical and surgical treatment of tuberculosis are provided at these hospitals.

(3) *Pneumonia.*—Pneumonia accounted for 2,181 deaths as compared with 1,976 in 1933.

(4) *Beri-Beri.*—Nine hundred and thirteen deaths were registered as being due to this disease. This is an increase over the 721 deaths recorded in 1933.

(5) *Dysentery.*—Dysentery caused 442 deaths. The disease was less evident than in former years.

(ii).—DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

- (1) *Plague.*—No case occurred.
- (2) *Cholera.*—No case occurred.
- (3) *Small-pox.*—There was one fatal case.
- (4) *Cerebro-spinal Fever.*—There were ten cases of which 4 were fatal.

(iii).—VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of these diseases is undertaken by a special branch of the Medical Department known as the "Social Hygiene Branch", under the control of the Chief Medical Officer, Social Hygiene.

There are 30 treatment centres in the Straits Settlements as follows:—

Singapore	..	..	..	8
Penang (including Province Wellesley)	..	..	..	15
Malacca District	..	..	..	7

The number of new cases treated continues to show a progressive decrease for Singapore as follows:—

1932	..	..	..	14,926 cases
1933	..	..	..	11,961 „
1934	..	..	..	9,796 „

Penang.—The figures here show a fall in 1933 of 787 cases followed by a small rise of 410 in 1934, as follows:—

1932	..	..	..	8,546 cases
1933	..	..	..	7,759 „
1934	..	..	..	8,169 „

Malacca.—The figures show a slight rise in 1933 and a fall of 172 cases in 1934 as follows:—

1932	..	..	..	3,228 cases
1933	..	..	..	3,636 „
1934	..	..	..	3,464 „

Number of Seamen Treated.—There were 916 new admissions to the clinics for Sailors of whom 229 were British and 108 were other Europeans. Of the remainder 468 were Chinese, 10 Malays, 79 Indians and 22 belonged to other races.

Serological Reactions.—Eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty-six specimens of blood were submitted to the Kahn Test, of which 8,382 gave positive results.

Propaganda.—Pamphlets and leaflets were freely distributed to the public, and posters calling attention to the dangers of venereal disease and the facilities for free treatment were displayed throughout the town of Singapore.

(iv).—YAWS

There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of yaws treated during the year:—

Cases of yaws treated in 1933	..	8,060
Cases of yaws treated in 1934	..	6,477

Facilities exist in most of the rural areas for the treatment of yaws, and the travelling dispensaries which visit outlying villages attract large numbers of Malays who are the chief sufferers. The treatment has firmly established itself in the confidence of the villagers and very few cases now remain untreated for long in the areas served by Government hospitals and dispensaries. Epidemic foci of the disease however still appear in certain areas and these accounted for most of the 6,477 cases treated during 1934.

B.—HOSPITALS, ETC.

(i).—HOSPITALS

Fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six patients were treated in the hospitals of the Colony as compared with 55,197 in the previous year. The malaria admissions numbered 5,638 as compared with 5,333 in 1933. Admissions for venereal disease totalled 3,269 with 175 deaths, as against 3,298 with 166 deaths in the previous year.

The new General Hospital in Malacca has been completed and was occupied on the 28th June, 1934. It contains 573 beds in four blocks designed on modern lines. This hospital is regarded as a model of what a tropical hospital should be.

(ii).—DISPENSARIES

There was a decrease in the number of out-patients treated at Government Dispensaries but an increase in the number of their attendances, the figures being:—

	1933	1934
Number of Out-patients ..	223,552	217,421
Number of Attendances ..	451,018	459,337

The number of people seeking advice at the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Kandang Kerbau, Singapore, increased from 38,507 to 39,218.

At a similar dispensary in Penang the attendances for 1934 were 19,128 compared with 19,756 in 1933.

At the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Malacca the number of attendances was 17,966 for 1934, compared with 16,081 in 1933, whilst at Merlimau and Masjid Tanah the numbers were 1,158 and 1,384 respectively.

(iii).—MOTOR TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES

Motor Travelling Dispensaries are provided in Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Province Wellesley. They visit the outlying districts of each Settlement and dispense treatment for minor ailments. Attendances for the whole of the Colony totalled 106,747 compared with 120,270 in 1933.

(iv).—LEPER SETTLEMENTS

Pulau Jerejak Settlement.—Modern treatment for leprosy has been given during the past four years to all curable cases at Pulau Jerejak with encouraging results. The success so far achieved has been reflected in the number of cases discharged as cured or free from infection which numbered 5 in 1932, 45 in 1933 and 30 in 1934. The patients have been encouraged to take an active part in the work of the Settlement and 123 able-bodied patients are now employed as artisans, wood-cutters, dhobies, etc. A few educated inmates serve as teachers, dressers and overseers. Many inmates take a lively interest in vegetable and fruit gardening and in poultry farming. The dramatic troupes formed in the year 1933 gave several successful performances. Fifteen boys now attend the Chinese School and 13 attend the English School. The Boy Scouts muster 44 and have drilled regularly throughout the year while outdoor sports have been extended and have proved popular. The brass band has maintained a high standard and has given much pleasure to the inmates.

Singapore Settlement.—The Settlement at Singapore has accommodation for both males and females, but male patients are transferred to Pulau Jerejak, Penang, as early as possible. "Toc H". has taken an active interest in the inmates and its members regularly visited the Settlement and provided comforts and entertainment for the patients.

(v).—MENTAL HOSPITAL

The hospital for the treatment of mental patients is suitably situated in pleasant surroundings in the rural area of Singapore. There were 1,359 patients at the beginning of the year, admissions numbered 423 and 1,397 patients remained at the end of the year. Compared with 1933 the admissions showed an increase of 37. Patients whose mental and physical condition permit are employed in light manual labour in the hospital and its environment. Eight thousand four hundred and forty-eight yards of cotton cloth were woven for use in the institution and eighty-six thousand seven hundred pounds of vegetables were grown for the use of the patients. A small quantity of fruit and 1,760 coconuts were harvested.

C.—HEALTH AND SANITATION

(i).—QUARANTINE

Seven hundred and eighty-three visits in Singapore and 299 visits in Penang (as against 965 and 359 respectively in 1933) were paid to ships by Port Health Officers. 391,982 persons were examined during the year as compared with 254,297 in 1933.

Two thousand and twenty persons were detained under observation in the Quarantine Stations at Singapore and Penang.

The number of persons from ships treated for infectious diseases at Singapore Quarantine Station was one for smallpox, fourteen for chicken-pox, nine for measles, one for cerebro-spinal meningitis, three for mumps and one for leprosy. At the Penang Quarantine Station four were treated for small-pox.

(ii).—RURAL CONSERVANCY

Singapore.—The more populous sections of the rural area in Singapore, have been gazetted as “Compulsory Nightsoil Removal Areas”. In these areas, removal was carried out by Chinese labour under the supervision of the Health Officer. The nightsoil of approximately one-quarter of the houses in the rural area of Singapore was removed by this method. Disposal is either by trenching or septic tank treatment.

During the year seven hundred and sixty-eight latrines were constructed or reconstructed, and six hundred and three of an insanitary type were demolished.

Household refuse was collected by the Health Department and incinerated. One new incinerator was erected in 1934. The number of serviceable incinerators is twenty-four.

Penang.—Considerable extension of conservancy measures in Penang and Province Wellesley has been undertaken during the year, and an organised system of nightsoil removal and disposal exists in all gazetted village areas.

Pit and “bore-hole” latrines are the rule in the rural areas outside village limits. 1,412 latrines of various types were constructed during the year.

Malacca.—One thousand two hundred and sixteen new latrines were constructed or reconstructed during the year, and 544 insanitary latrines were demolished.

Twenty-three of the new latrines were of the Yaeger bore-hole type. There are 33 village incinerators in use but many of them are very dilapidated. A programme for their replacement by Horsfall destructors commences in 1935.

Labuan.—Conservancy was carried out by Chinese labour under the supervision of the Health Officer. Night-soil was removed from all latrines of approved type in the Urban and Suburban areas of Victoria and disposed of by dumping in the sea half a mile from the shore during ebb tide.

During the year, 72 sanitary latrines were constructed and 34 insanitary ones demolished.

Household refuse was collected daily by contract coolies under the supervision of the Health Department, and one method of disposal was to dump it in swamps and cover it with sand.

(iii).—ANTI-MALARIAL WORK

The need for economy still prevailed and \$131,042.25 was spent on permanent and temporary anti-malarial measures as compared with \$132,820.68 in 1933. The extension of the oiling interval from seven to ten days in certain areas, which was first tried in 1933, was continued; and it does not appear to have resulted in any marked increase in the incidence of malaria. On any evidence of a recrudescence of malaria it might be necessary to revert at once to a seven day period, but so far no such necessity has arisen.

CHAPTER V

Housing

Housing, particularly of the wage-earning population, varies widely in character in urban and rural areas. In municipal areas the various types of housing may be classified as follows:—

- (a) Houses with gardens occupied by the well-to-do residents,
- (b) Semi-detached houses or small bungalows occupied by the less prosperous, or the less well-paid of the salaried classes,
- (c) Terrace houses for clerks and people of similar standing,
- (d) Shop-houses,
- (e) Common lodging houses, which are frequently overcrowded,
- (f) Tenements in closely built areas, and
- (g) Wood-huts or semi-permanent houses in the outskirts of the city.

Shop-houses in the older parts of the towns are generally built in rows, of solid construction and two or more stories in height, but too frequently they are insufficiently ventilated and for many streets no back lanes are provided. Poor ventilation, of course, conduces to the spread of tuberculosis and the absence of back lanes interferes with proper sanitation. The upper stories of many of these houses are divided into small cubicles with temporary partitions, erected without regard to the need of light and air, and it is in these that

the worst overcrowding is found. Unfortunately too many of the labouring and artisan classes find their homes in such cubicles or in the common lodging houses of the most densely populated areas, which frequently consist of just an overcrowded dormitory above a shop or store; and it is not surprising therefore that tuberculosis is very prevalent in urban areas and that the infantile death rate is high.

In rural areas though brick shop-houses with tiled roofs are found in some of the larger villages, the houses are generally of old Malay or Chinese types, built of planks with roofs of attap, a very efficient native type of thatching with dried palm fronds. The wood and attap houses are usually owned by the occupiers, and as a general rule are clean and well-ventilated, besides being admirably suited to the climate and cool and comfortable to live in. Those of the Malay small-holder or peasant are raised about four to six feet above the ground level, and are especially well-ventilated, cool and commodious. The brick-and-tile shop-houses in the villages, like those in the towns, lend themselves to overcrowding, but the evils are less pronounced in rural areas where the houses are not built so closely together. Labourers on rubber estates are usually housed in barracks consisting of single rooms with kitchens attached. Nearly all of these buildings conform to an approved standard design and frequent inspections by the health authorities and the officers of the Labour Department prevent overcrowding and ensure decent upkeep and cleanliness.

This short account of the conditions subsisting to-day in the larger towns of the Colony is enough to show how pressing is the necessity for comprehensive measures of slum-clearance and re-housing, and social workers and others who have studied the problem in the larger sea-port towns at home will appreciate the extra difficulties that attend its solution in a country where the main areas affected are occupied by a transient Asiatic population inured for generations to a standard of living compared with which their present circumstances give little cause for complaint. The Government, however, and the educated elements of the population, European and Asiatic, are fully alive to the needs of the situation, and the first steps have already been taken to deal with the re-housing of the poorer classes of the population in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, the three principal towns of the Colony.

In Singapore such measures fall within the scope of operations of the Singapore Improvement Trust, a body especially incorporated for the purpose by an Ordinance passed in 1927.

The Improvement Trust has entered on a fixed programme for the driving of back lanes through existing congested areas, which it is anticipated will have dealt with all the worst areas within five years; and has also acquired several large blocks of slum-property and pulled them down or established open spaces in their centres. About fifty acres of waste land adjoining a particularly crowded Chinese area have been bought, filled in, provided with roads, and laid out in building lots for sale, with a view to relieving the prevailing congestion. The Trust has built 118 better class cottages at Lavender Street for occupation by the clerical classes, and two large blocks of tenements comprising about 250 rooms at Kreta Ayer Road. It has also erected 224 artisan dwellings in Balestier and Kim Kiat Roads. In Penang and Malacca all measures of town-improvement are

undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners under the provisions of the Municipal Ordinance and, while development has not been possible on the same scale as the work undertaken by the Improvement Trust in Singapore, a great improvement has been effected during the last ten years and the work is still progressing. The Health Department freely uses its powers to enforce the demolition of insanitary dwellings, and strict control of common lodging houses is maintained to prevent overcrowding and preserve a decent standard of sanitation. In the smaller towns of Penang and Malacca of course the problems to be met and solved are neither so great nor so pressing as those of Singapore but special schemes of slum clearance have been prepared, in addition to the year-by-year activities of the Municipal Commissioners, and are being put in operation as funds and circumstances permit. For the purpose of such approved schemes a grant of \$300,000 was made to the Municipality of Penang during the year under review.

In rural areas planning schemes have been evolved for most gazetted villages, demolition notices are enforced against insanitary buildings whenever necessary, and the work of providing all dwellings with sanitary latrines is proceeding rapidly. For all new buildings, in Municipal and Rural Board areas, strict compliance with the building by-laws is now enforced, although it is impossible, and indeed unnecessary, to insist on the standards devised for the wealthier municipal areas in the rural areas where expense is a much greater consideration. There are no building societies in the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER VI

Production

A.—AGRICULTURE

(i).—CROPS GROWN BY EUROPEANS AND ASIATICS

Rubber.—Under the influence of the International Rubber Regulation Scheme, of which the details were announced on the 30th April and which came into effect on the 1st June, the average price per lb. of standard smoked sheet in Singapore for the year at 20.63 cents was approximately double that of 10.21 cents in 1933. The opening price in January was 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents per lb. During the next four months, as hopes of the successful introduction of a restriction scheme rose, the price appreciated with increasing rapidity, and on May 8th, after confirmation of these hopes on April 30th, stood at 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb. Rapid clearance of stocks during the few remaining weeks of unrestricted export caused a fall to 19 cents per lb. at the end of May. This was followed by a steady rise to the maximum price of 25 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents in September, and thereafter by a decline to a closing price of 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb. in December.

Applications for assessment of standard production under the Regulation Scheme led to the revision of statistics concerning estates of 100 acres or over. Revised statistics for small holdings are not yet available. The figures used for the latter are, therefore, those for 1933. On this basis the total area under rubber in 1934 was 346,860 acres, an increase over the figure for 1933 of 8,794 acres

all of which was on estates of 100 acres or more. This increase is due to revision of statistics rather than to new planting. Of the total area 220,461 acres, or 64 per cent., were contained in 342 estates each of 100 acres or more and 126,399 acres, or 36 per cent., were on small properties of less than 100 acres. For purposes of assessing yield capacity all rubber planted before the season 1926-27 is regarded as mature, *i.e.* capable of giving its maximum yield per acre, while rubber planted during the season 1926-27 and subsequently is regarded as capable of giving only a portion of its maximum yield or as being too young to tap. Such rubber is classified as immature. On this basis the area of mature rubber on large estates amounted to 200,829 acres and that of immature rubber to 19,632 acres.

Production as declared was 59,683 tons of which 28,280 tons was from large estates and 31,403 tons from small holdings. Local consumption in Singapore declined and was negligible, so that practically the whole production was exported.

With the improvement in price large estates were all able to make a profit. Part of this was, in most instances, used for paying somewhat higher salaries and wages and for undertaking various upkeep works which had of necessity been neglected during the period of low prices.

In response to higher prices the number of small holdings in tapping again increased, while numerous instances of severe tapping were also recorded. On the whole, however, the general standard of maintenance and disease-treatment improved considerably, owing largely to the stimulus imparted by the fear that thick undergrowth and the prevalence of disease would result in a low assessment of production. The standard of upkeep and tapping on properties of an intermediate size of 25 to 100 acres was, as a rule, good.

Owing to favourable humid conditions mouldy-rot disease of the renewing bark was troublesome in the Settlement of Penang during the greater part of the year, and also occurred to a less extent in Malacca and on Singapore Island. Control measures were, however, carried out more carefully and good use was made of the facilities provided for obtaining approved fungicides at cost price. Leaf mildew again occurred on the young foliage after "wintering" in the Settlements of Malacca and Penang, the disease being most prominent in the southern portion of Province Wellesley where an imperfect wintering was experienced. The attack did not, however, cause permanent damage to the trees.

The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya commenced to build up a staff of Asiatic Rubber Instructors for work on small holdings throughout Malaya. The Instructors are employed by the Institute from which they receive instructions and advice, but for purposes of supervision are placed under the control of Agricultural Officers of the Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture in the various States and Settlements. The Instructors give lectures and demonstrations on all aspects of rubber production, but pay special attention to tapping, control of diseases of the renewing bark and preparation of sheet of good quality. This last matter is of special importance to small-holders under the Regulation Scheme, since for the purpose of export-rights all rubber is considered to be dry, so that a high moisture content in his sheet represents a direct loss to the small holder of a portion of his export-rights.

Coconuts and Coconut Products.—The area planted with coconuts is estimated to have increased by about 100 acres to approximately 83,400 acres. An increase of approximately 500 acres has occurred in Malacca, whereas a revised estimate for the island of Penang shows a decrease of 430 acres as compared with the estimated area in 1933. As previously explained, no means exist for estimating total production.

There was again a marked increase in the local production and export of coconut oil with a corresponding increase in the export of the residual oil cake ("poonac"). This is believed to be due in the main to the prevailing low price for copra, but may be in part attributable to the increased demand for oil cakes for stock feeding in many countries.

The trade in fresh nuts between Penang and Burmah was well maintained, total exports being some 10,000,000 nuts as compared with about 10,370,000 in the previous year. The supplies of nuts were obtained from the Settlement of Penang and from South Kedah.

Local prices for coconut products during the year were the lowest on record. The lowest price quoted in Singapore for "Sundried" copra was \$2.55 a picul in April and the highest price for the year was \$3.30 a picul at the end of December. The average Singapore price for "Sundried" copra was \$2.94 as compared with \$3.89 a picul in 1933, while corresponding prices for "Mixed" copra were \$2.44 and \$3.41 a picul.

The average price of coconut oil was \$5.96 and that of copra cake \$1.28 a picul, as compared with \$7.70 and \$1.65 respectively in 1933.

As a result of the difficulties facing both the coconut and the oil palm industries, on the 21st April a committee was appointed by the Government to investigate and report on the present economic condition of the coconut and other vegetable oil producing industries and to make recommendations. The report of this committee, which was published in September, showed that the position had arisen from a rapidly increasing production of vegetable and animal oils and fats during a period when several factors, both natural and artificial, tended to restrict their free exchange and consumption. The committee made a number of recommendations to several of which effect has been or is being given.

At the close of the year, however, the interaction of certain unforeseen factors, notable among which was the prolonged drought in the United States, considerably reduced actual and potential production of oils and fats and thereby improved the more immediate outlook for copra and palm oil.

The prevailing market conditions did not encourage Malays to prepare copra or to erect improved kilns, but the few who already owned such kilns continued to produce good copra much of which obtained a premium on the Penang market. At the Coconut Experiment Station in Selangor, the Department of Agriculture again gave courses of training in the preparation of good quality copra to students at the school of Agriculture and to Malay Headmen from various parts of the country.

The standard series of manurial and cultivation experiments which had been in progress since 1931 on seven estates in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States were concluded. It was found that no results of economic value were to be expected from manuring or cultivation on normally well maintained properties. A preliminary survey of some of the very old coconut plantations in Penang was conducted with a view to possible measures of amelioration.

Coffee.—The price of coffee in Singapore improved somewhat in the first quarter of the year, but thereafter tended to decline. Palembang coffee averaged \$14.10 and Sourabaya coffee \$20.37 a picul as compared with \$15.60 and \$22.31 a picul in 1933. Imports of raw coffee at 6,224 tons were slightly above those of the previous year, but exports decreased by 487 tons to 2,117 tons so that net imports of beans were about 4,100 tons as compared with some 3,500 tons in 1933. Net imports of coffee in tins have declined steadily since 1929, being approximately 40,200 lbs. in 1934 and 62,100 lbs. in 1933. The fall in imports of tinned coffee is probably due in part to an increase in the retail sale of coffee grown in Malaya and in part to the roasting and tinning of coffee for local consumption from blends of imported beans. There was, however, practically no change in the planted area or its production in the Colony.

(ii).—CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS

Rice.—The area planted with rice (padi) in the season 1933-34 was estimated to be 70,550 acres, or about the same as in the previous season. The close approximation of the figures for the planted areas in the two seasons may be attributed to the fact that only a very small proportion of the available padi land in Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca was left unplanted in either year. In the Dindings the comparatively small population sets a limit to the area that can be planted.

The total crop harvested was estimated at 29,424,000 gantangs of padi (rice grain) equal to 42,034 tons of milled rice. This was one of the heaviest crops of padi harvested in the Colony, at least during the last decade, and represents an increase of approximately 5,400,000 gantangs of padi, or 7,700 tons of rice, over the crop reaped in the season 1932-33.

Weather conditions in most parts of the Peninsula, more especially the north-western portion, were favourable throughout the season and enabled the Colony to produce its share of the highest Malayan rice crop on record. Other factors which contributed to this satisfactory result were the more extended use of improved seed, better water control and systematic destruction of rats. The remarkable average yield of 600 gantangs an acre was obtained in Penang Island, while the corresponding figures for Province Wellesley and Malacca, respectively 435 and 383 gantangs an acre, were also well above the usual rate of yield.

Favourable crops in other countries, combined with the reduced purchasing power of Asiatics, have been instrumental in maintaining the prices of milled rice and padi at a low level which has no parallel in recent years. The price range of padi was 5 to 9 cents a gantang in Malacca and 3¾ to 6 cents a gantang in Penang Settlement during

the first half of the year. Subsequently prices strengthened slowly closing at 7 to 8 cents in Malacca and 6½ to 7½ cents a gantang in Penang Settlement. The average retail price of Siam rice No. 2 in these Settlements was 24 cents a gantang. In spite of the low prices ruling, the good padi crops obtained in the last two years have undoubtedly assisted the Malay padi-growers to tide over a difficult period.

Figures for the area planted with padi in the season 1934-35 are not yet available, but the indications are that the rise in the price of rubber in conjunction with unfavourable weather conditions in some localities will result in a decline in the planted area and in the crop harvested. It is possible, however, that the cultivation of part of the area recently added to the available padi-land in Malacca by the completion of drainage and irrigation schemes may compensate for the decline in the acreage planted in the older padi-lands of that Settlement.

In Malacca the provisions of the Customary Lands Ordinance and Rules are available for ensuring the annual planting of padi-land in accordance with a definite programme of operations. The Rice Cultivation Ordinance No. 39 of 1934 and Rules thereunder will operate to the same end in the Settlement of Penang. The Irrigation Areas Ordinance No. 38 of 1934 enables a water rate to be imposed and adequate control of water supplies to be exercised in areas where drainage and irrigation systems have been installed by the Government.

Under the guidance of the special staff employed by the Department of Agriculture, measures for the control of rats were systematically carried out by padi growers in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca with such marked success that the losses caused by this pest were negligible.

Selection and testing of pure strains of padi, cultivation and manurial experiments and work on padi soils were continued. A few new selections gave very satisfactory results in trials. Certain of the older selections made at the Pulau Gadong Station in Malacca maintained their superiority of yield and were much in demand, so that the supply of 3,800 gantangs of seed was quickly sold. Manurial and cultivation experiments again failed to lift yields over the "bar", mentioned in last year's report, of which the cause still remains obscure. The year's work did, however, indicate that profitable increases in yield can be obtained from applications of cheap forms of water-insoluble phosphates, such as local bat guano, in areas where, in spite of favourable conditions of weather and water supply, yields do not approach within fifty gantangs of the "bar". Further experiments at the Station in Malacca on the cultivation of padi by mechanical means provided information which justified the continuation of these investigations on a larger area of land during the season not yet concluded.

Pineapples.—There was no significant change in the area planted with pineapples for local consumption as fresh fruit in the Settlements of Malacca and Penang. In Singapore Island, where the fruits are mostly grown for canning, the planted area decreased from 9,500 acres in 1933 to 7,500 acres in 1934, and the area planted with pineapples as a sole crop at 5,500 acres showed a slight decrease of 300 acres.

There has been a general tendency in other parts of the Peninsula to replace areas, on which catch-crops of pineapples were grown during the immaturity of a main crop of rubber, by areas on which pineapples form the sole crop. The increase in the sole-crop area has not, however, kept pace with the decrease in the catch-crop area, so that considerable extension of the planted area in the near future is necessary if supplies of fruit are to be maintained.

The average prices of canned pineapples for 1934 were nearly the same as in 1933, but the fluctuations during the year under review were smaller. For a case of 48 tins (72 lbs. of fruit) the average prices in 1934 were: Cubes \$3.10; Sliced Flat \$3.01; Sliced Tall \$3.19.

Practically the whole output of canned pineapples is exported, so that gross exports represent production. In 1934 these exports for the whole of Malaya were 66,634 tons, as compared with 59,581 tons in 1933, and were the highest on record. The United Kingdom took, as in the previous year, about 77 per cent. of the exports and the Dominion of Canada 11.9 per cent. Thus the Malayan canned fruit maintained its position in the British market and considerably improved its standing on the Canadian market where prospects of still further expansion are promising, provided that the requisite quality is maintained. The growing demand in Canada is in no small degree due to the valuable propaganda conducted by the Malayan Information Agency during the last three years at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

The Department of Agriculture continued, at the Pineapple Experiment Station and elsewhere, its investigations into problems connected with the planting of pineapples as a sole crop. Experiments on cultural treatment and manuring yielded results which, although not conclusive, none the less provided valuable guidance in designing the further experiments which were laid down during the year. Good progress was also made with experiments on green manuring and close planting, and with the selection of plants producing fruits of a suitable size and shape for canning.

The Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1934, came into force at the beginning of October. This requires that all factories where pineapples are canned for export shall be registered and that a condition of registration shall be compliance with the requirements of the local health authority in respect of factory-hygiene and general sanitation. It further requires the registration by each factory of a special mark which must be embossed or indelibly stamped on every tin and every case of tins for export, so that each tin or case can be traced back to the factory where it was prepared. By means of temporary registration owners of factories have been allowed ample time in which to effect the required modifications and improvements in their factories. Four factories thus temporarily registered were operating in Singapore Island at the close of the year.

The Ordinance also provides machinery for a system of grading. The principle of a voluntary grading scheme was accepted by the industry during the year, and it is expected that the details of the scheme will be decided and effect given to it in 1935.

Enactments on the same lines as the Colonial Ordinance have been passed in the two Malay States where pineapples are canned for export, namely Johore and Selangor. In the Colony and in

Johore Committees, on which the industry is represented, have been appointed under the legislation to advise the respective Registrars. Uniformity in the incidence of this legislation in Singapore and Johore has been secured by arranging that the members of both Committees shall sit jointly when matters common to both administrations come up for consideration.

Finally, a scheme to provide research and advice on the canning side of the industry for a period of three years has been approved and will be financed jointly by the Colony, the State of Johore and the State of Selangor with the aid of a grant kindly made by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee from the Colonial Development Fund.

The year has thus been characterised by important developments in the Malayan pineapple-canning industry, which should help it to face the increasing competition from several directions, of which there is already evidence.

Fruit.—It is estimated that there were in the Colony some 7,300 acres planted with fruits of various kinds excluding pineapples, but including about 1,360 acres of bananas. There was a further extension of the area planted with fruit trees in Singapore Island on land formerly occupied by rubber.

Both half yearly crops of tree-fruits were on the whole disappointing, but prices were in consequence better than usual. There were, as usual, large imports of tropical fruits from the Netherlands Indies and of temperate or sub-tropical fruits such as apples, pears, plums, oranges and grapes from California, Australia and China.

The demand for planting material of good fruit stocks was well maintained and considerable quantities of such material were distributed from the various Agricultural Stations and from reliable private sources.

Vegetables.—The production of vegetables by Chinese market gardeners for sale in the towns continued normally. Singapore Island contains the largest number of these gardens which aggregate some 3,000 acres and are estimated to supply an average of about 12 tons of vegetables daily throughout the year. An interesting development in the Island has been the conversion by Chinese squatters during the year of some 300 acres of what was formerly poor rubber land into a valuable vegetable growing area.

The Department of Agriculture maintained close touch with these activities in Singapore Island through its Chinese Sub-Inspector of Agriculture. In Malacca contact was successfully established with the Chinese gardeners after the newly appointed Chinese Agricultural Assistant had assumed duty.

Tobacco.—This crop continues to be grown almost entirely by Chinese and usually in rotation with vegetables. The planted area consequently varies considerably at different times of the year under the influence of season and prevailing prices. It was roughly estimated at some 250 acres towards the close of the year. Production was returned at about 286,500 lbs. valued roughly at \$71,000. The whole output is consumed locally in the form of cheap cheroots or finely cut tobacco, resembling “shag”, which is consumed in pipes or cigarettes.

Experiments were made with moderate success in the production of a yellow leaf, suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes, from Virginian tobacco grown and kiln-dried at the Pineapple Experiment Station at Singapore, but a similar trial with Virginian leaf grown by Chinese gardeners was disappointing.

As in the previous year, a number of well known pests and diseases of this crop made their appearance. Some of these were successfully controlled, and others, such as mosaic disease, which are liable to prove more troublesome, occurred fortunately in a few instances only.

Derris Root.—Interest in the cultivation of this plant was well maintained under an active demand both for dried root for export and for planting material. The crop is grown mainly in Singapore Island where the area planted increased from 550 to 650 acres.

The dried root is now sold on two different bases of estimating its toxic content, namely rotenone content for the American market and ether extract value for the European market. The price on the basis of rotenone content rose from \$30.50 a picul at the beginning of the year to \$44 a picul at the close, while root sold on ether extract value opened at \$25 a picul rose to \$34.50 and closed at \$30 a picul.

As a result of investigations conducted by workers in the local Department of Agriculture and elsewhere, evidence is accumulating which tends to show that certain varieties of derris are characterised by a high and others by a low toxic content. In one locality off Singapore Island root showing a high toxic content on analysis is produced. This sold at the close of the year for prices as high as \$70 a picul. Cuttings from this locality have been much in demand for planting purposes and some 60,000 have been sold at \$10 a thousand to purchasers in the Peninsula, Borneo and the Netherlands Indies.

An extensive series of investigations of the action of this root as an insecticide was completed at the Department of Agriculture during the year.

Pepper.—Speculation in the pepper market had its repercussions in Malaya and prices rose from about \$30 a picul for Singapore white pepper in January to \$65 a picul at the close of the year. The effect however was more noticeable in the trade in pepper centred in Singapore than in any stimulation of local production.

Cloves.—A good crop of cloves was reaped by Chinese growers in Penang Island during December and dried cloves were sold at the somewhat improved price of \$38 a picul. The total area planted with this crop in the Settlement of Penang is estimated at about 370 acres.

(iii).—LIVESTOCK

The herd of cattle at the privately-owned dairy farm in Singapore was increased to nearly 200 head during the year. A second farm, also under European management, for the production of milk, poultry and vegetables was established with a herd of 29 cattle and about 1,000 head of poultry.

Pig-rearing by Chinese was well maintained in all Settlements and was increasing in Singapore Island until the second half of the year when an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, together with several heavy floods, caused considerable losses.

The stock of pure bred poultry at the Agricultural Station in Malacca was built up as much as possible to meet the good demand from small holders for pure bred cockerels for crossing with local hens. A small flock of pure bred fowls was also maintained at the Pineapple Experiment Station in Singapore Island. Instruction work conducted by the Department of Agriculture has led to some improvement in the housing and feeding of poultry and has roused considerable interest in poultry keeping among Malay small holders.

Although attempts are being made to increase local production, imports of pigs, poultry and eggs remained high.

(iv).—AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

All preliminary work on the small Agricultural Station in Labuan was completed during the year. Apart from this no additions were made to the number of Agricultural Stations, Padi Stations and Test Plots maintained by the Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture. All of these continued to provide useful demonstrations and supplies of planting material of good quality. Training courses were conducted at the Padi Experiment Station in Malacca for Malay pupils destined for service under the Governments of the Malay States and a week's course of instruction was given to Malay Headmen from several parts of the Peninsula. A holiday course on simple agricultural subjects was held in April at the Bukit Mertajam Agricultural Station for boys from the neighbouring High School.

The Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, paid two visits of about three weeks' each to Brunei and Labuan to supervise the further extension of agricultural services. Good progress was made both in the development of Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots and in the building up of the necessary subordinate staff.

The number of School Gardens in the Colony increased from 126 to 138, new gardens being established in all three Settlements. These were as usual regularly visited by officers of the Department of Agriculture. The annual competitions showed that a satisfactorily high standard of upkeep was maintained. That the instruction given serves a useful purpose is indicated by the fact that many of the pupils cultivate gardens of their own on their parents' land.

Two successful Agricultural Shows were held in the Settlement of Penang. Numerous exhibits of padi from Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca were entered in the All Malayan Padi Competition organised by the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association. The prize for the best exhibit of padi from the whole of Malaya was won by a competitor from Penang Island.

The Rural Lecture Caravan made tours in Province Wellesley and Malacca during the year. The lectures and film displays were again well received, as was shown by the large attendances at each centre visited.

The School of Agriculture, Malaya, received additional support. The number of students present when the School year closed in April was 53. Although 24 students then completed their training and left the School, the new session opened in May with 71 students who came not only from the Peninsula but from various parts of

Borneo and included Malays, Chinese and Indians. Of the 24 students who left in April, 23 obtained employment in Government service, in the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, or with private companies.

In conformity with procedure in the Federated Malay States, definite recruiting for the junior staff of the Department of Agriculture in the Colony was suspended and replaced by the provision of six scholarships tenable at the School of Agriculture.

The scheme for the establishment of a Farm School at the Agricultural Station in Malacca, which was under consideration at the end of 1933, was finally approved and work on the erection of the required buildings was commenced.

The Department of Agriculture, in addition to its English, Malay and Chinese periodicals, published 8 Special Bulletins on general or scientific subjects and 9 circulars in English giving simple information on the cultivation of various crops.

(v).—METHODS AND CONDITIONS OF RECRUITING SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR

The elaborate machinery which exists for the recruitment, in normal times, of South Indian labourers, required for work on rubber, coconut and oil-palm estates, is utilised also to supply the labour required for the Railways, the Municipalities and such Government Departments as the Public Works Department.

The recruiting of labourers in South India is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 and the Rules made thereunder. There are special provisions in the Indian Act for the recruitment of labourers for skilled work, but the recruiting of skilled labourers in British India for work in Malaya is practically non-existent.

The basis of the system of recruiting unskilled South Indian labourers is the Indian Immigration Fund. This Fund is maintained by contributions from all employers (including the Governments of Malaya) of South Indian labourers. It forms no part of the general revenue of the Government and may be spent only for the purpose of assisting immigration or on measures designed for the welfare and protection of South Indian labourers, such as the maintenance of "*choultries*" (free lodging houses) and a home for decrepit Indian labourers, the repatriation of labourers to India and the assistance of those in need of relief. During the years 1930-1933 the resources of the Fund were extensively used for these purposes.

From the Fund are paid the general expenses of recruiting, the principal items being the cost of the train fares of emigrants from their homes to the ports of Negapatam and Madras and their feeding in the Emigration Camps at these places while awaiting shipment, of steamer passages (from Madras or Negapatam) to the Straits, of the expenses of quarantine on arrival at Penang, Port Swettenham, or Singapore, of transport thence to their places of employment in Malaya and of the payment of recruiting allowances to the employers by whose agents they had been recruited.

These agents, known as Kanganies, are sent over by individual employers to recruit for their particular places of employment and receive remuneration in the form of commission from these employers.

A "recruiting allowance" is paid to the employer in re-imbusement of this expenditure and other incidental costs not met from the Fund.

The kangany or agent who recruits must fulfil the following conditions before he can obtain a licence:—

- (i) he must be a South Indian of the labouring classes.
- (ii) he must have been employed as a labourer on the place of employment for which he intends to recruit for a period of not less than three months.

Licences are issued by the Deputy Controller of Labour in Penang and are endorsed by the Agent of the Government of India. The number of labourers each kangany is authorised to recruit is limited in the first instance to twenty and the maximum commission is limited to Rs. 10 for each labourer recruited.

On arrival in India the kangany takes his licence for registration to the office of the Malayan Emigration Commissioner in Madras, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service appointed by the Malayan Governments, with the approval of the Government of India, to supervise emigration to Malaya, or in Negapatam to the office of the Assistant Emigration Commissioner. Only on endorsement by either of these officials does the licence become valid. The period of currency of the licence is usually six months and is limited, in any case, to one year.

After having his licence registered the kangany proceeds to the office of his employer's financial agents where he obtains a small advance (usually about Rs. 20) before leaving for his own village where he informs his friends and relations of the conditions of labour on his estate.

When the kangany finds people willing to emigrate he must supply them with a copy of the official pamphlet giving information about Malaya and obtain their receipt for it. He must then produce them before the Village Munsiff or Headman whose duty it is to see that there is no valid objection to their emigrating. If so satisfied, the Village Headman initials the entry of the intending emigrant's name on the back of the licence. When the kangany has collected a number of intending emigrants and obtained the necessary authorisation from the Village Headman, he takes them to the port of embarkation, *i.e.*, Madras or Negapatam, either himself pre-paying the train fare, which he afterwards recovers, or getting the fares paid by one of the Recruiting Inspectors or Agents employed at the charge of the Fund.

Before they are permitted to embark all emigrants are inspected by the officials of the Indian Government—the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector.

After the emigrants are shipped, unless he is himself returning to the Colony in which case he is paid the balance due to him on arrival at the estate, the kangany receives his commission less the amount of his advance from the financial agents.

The commission of Rs. 10 is sufficient to cover all legitimate charges and is purposely kept low to prevent the kangany from dealing with professional recruiters.

The recruiting allowance which the employer receives from the Fund has varied from \$3 to \$20 and is at present fixed at \$10 for

every female recruit or male recruit accompanied by his wife and \$8 for every male recruit not accompanied by his wife. The latter figure is designed to cover all legitimate out-of-pocket expenses leaving a margin just sufficient to induce employers to recruit up to their requirements.

Assisted emigration however is not confined to labourers recruited by kanganies for individual employers. Any agricultural labourer, who is physically fit can, on application to the Emigration Commissioner or his Assistant, obtain a free passage to Malaya at the expense of the Fund, without incurring any obligation to labour for any particular employer on arrival.

The number of these non-recruited emigrants has been steadily increasing during recent years. They are for the most part labourers who have been in Malaya before and are returning to their old places of employment. As they are not recruited, neither kangany's commission nor recruiting allowance is payable, on account of them, but each receives a gift of \$2 and a free railway ticket to his destination on being released from the immigration depôts in Malaya. This is paid partly as an inducement and partly to ensure that they will not suffer from lack of food while seeking employment.

Assisted immigration from India was suspended in August, 1930 but was resumed in May, 1934. Recruiting licences have been issued only in special cases, the great majority of assisted emigrants to Malaya being non-recruited labourers. Owing to the attractive wages prevailing here, coupled with the widespread distress in the Madras Presidency, large numbers of labourers applied at the Depôts in India for assistance to emigrate to Malaya and it was even discovered that some labourers who were not assisted to emigrate made their way to Malaya at their own expense.

The Controller of Labour, Malaya, as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Indian Immigration Committee, which consists partly of unofficials, administers the Indian Immigration Fund.

All labourers, whether recruited by kanganies or non-recruited, are landed in Malaya free of debt and any labourer may terminate his agreement with his employer by giving one month's notice of his intention to do so. There is no "contract" or indentured labour in the Colony.

There were 91 European-owned, and 244 Asiatic-owned, estates in the Colony, employing 16,467 and 2,285 South Indian labourers respectively, on the 31st December, 1934.

B.—FORESTRY

It was decided during the year, as an outcome of the recommendations of the Trade Commission, to reconstitute a forest organization in Singapore, the main object being the development of the local sawmill industry and the extension of the trade in timber both for domestic consumption and for export. Owing to shortage of staff it was not possible to fill the appointment of Forest Officer, Singapore, until the 27th November, 1934, and therefore the amount of work that could be accomplished by the close of the year was necessarily limited, although some useful groundwork was done. The sawmill industry derives none of its supplies from Singapore Island

itself, and it is not intended that the Forest Officer should be concerned for the present, except in an advisory capacity, with the much depleted forests remaining on the Island, of which the Commissioner of Lands is to retain territorial charge.

The main function of the Forest Officer is to assist the sawmills in securing new markets for their products, and with this aim in view to establish, and maintain by means of a system of Government inspection and grade-marking, definite standards of production on which purchasers of timber can rely. Such standards have already gained recognition in the United Kingdom for the higher grades of Malayan timbers exported to that market, and the forest department grade-marks are accepted there without question. The same principle has now to be extended to the much wider range of medium and lower grades in demand in Eastern oversea markets and for local consumption.

Other duties of the Forest Officer include the supervision of improved methods of conversion, seasoning and preservative treatment of timber introduced by the specialist officers of the Forest Department, and the giving of assistance and expert advice in the purchases of timber by Government departments and quasi-governmental institutions in Singapore. It is anticipated that the savings in public expenditure that can be effected by expert buying of timber will far more than counterbalance the cost of the organization.

Exports of Malayan timbers to the United Kingdom increased from 15,169 cubic feet in 1933 to 18,472 cubic feet in 1934. When the depressed state of the market, in consequence of uncertainty as to the position of American hardwoods, the absence on leave of the sawmill expert of the Forest Department and a temporary shortage of officers, rendering it impossible to give constant attention to the requirements of the industry, are considered, this result cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. Latterly the prices offering for Malayan timbers, particularly of the *meranti* class, have shown a tendency to harden, and interest in the trade is consequently reviving. A number of mills are now conversant with export grade specifications, and although they are not always ready to commit themselves to early delivery in any large quantity, a disposition is observable to cut to these specifications for stock in the practical certainty that material so cut can be disposed of without difficulty.

In Eastern markets attention is being directed to the prospects of increasing trade with Mauritius, Hongkong and Shanghai, and South Africa, and the possibilities of the Palestine market are also being explored. Although the output of the Singapore mills increased substantially during the year the additional production went mainly to the satisfaction of reviving local demand, and Malayan exports of sawn timber, shipped almost entirely from Singapore and including a small quantity of sleepers, rose in value only from \$529,491 to \$564,221. Exports to British territories, of which Mauritius and Hongkong are the chief markets, declined in value by about \$17,000, and exports to foreign territories, principally China and the Netherlands Indies, increased by about \$52,000. The demand for log supplies of Malayan origin led to the re-opening of logging operations in Pahang for the first time since the slump, and 1,200 tons of sawlogs are recorded as having been exported thence to Singapore.

The Public Works Department continued to use the old railway station at Pulau Saigon as a seasoning depôt for the conditioning of timber purchased on their behalf and inspected by the Timber Purchase Section of the Forest Department.

The Settlement of Malacca is well provided with forests, chiefly of the plains type, which are not however being exploited as fully as they should be, owing to the backwardness of local enterprise in the matter of sawmills. The forests of Penang and Province Wellesley are mainly hilly, but contain superior hardwoods in fair quantity and constitute a useful source of local supply. The amenity value of the Penang forests should moreover increase steadily as they are brought under regular management.

The forest reserves of the Straits Settlements at present occupy 180 square miles, or 12 per cent. of the area of the Colony, including the Singapore reserves amounting to 25 square miles. The latter reserves contain little forest of value, and the greater part of them is likely to be revoked in the course of time.

Trade recovery accounted for an increase in the forest revenue of the Settlements (excluding Singapore) from \$21,250 to \$32,083 and the improvement is being maintained. Expenditure was \$68,676 as compared with \$65,883 in the previous year.

The Federated Malay States organizations for forest research and education, forest engineering and marketing also serve the needs of the Colony. The main research organization deals with forest botany, ecology, silviculture, wood technology, timber testing and investigation of forest products generally, and a school for training forest subordinates is attached to it. The Forest Engineer is concerned with the improvement of methods of extraction, conversion and transport of timber and other forest produce. The Timber Purchase Section serves as an agency for direct purchase of timber on behalf of Government departments and others from forest contractors, and assists the latter in marketing their output. The work done for the Colony by the Timber Purchase Section increased largely during the year.

C.—FISHERIES

There has been a marked improvement in the fishing industry due to the general improvement in trade, and in Singapore to an increased demand for fresh fish, arising out of an increase in the European population.

Revenue from licence fees paid for boats, nets and other gear amounts to \$12,546, an increase of \$268 on the revenue for 1933.

There were 12,403 fishermen employed in the Colony of whom 6,821 were Malays, 4,031 Chinese, 1,050 Japanese, 474 Indians, 26 of Portugese Descent, and 1 of other nationality.

A considerable amount of experimental work has been completed, particularly on the salting of fish and the use of high grade salts. The results are interesting but not encouraging, for, although the use of a high grade salt may be advantageous, there does not accrue a sufficient improvement in price to justify its substitution for comparatively low grade solar salts.

The preparation of a high grade salted fish is complicated by certain factors, which, under the present conditions of the industry, cannot very well be altered. The most important of these is the fact that the fish are often in an advanced stage of decomposition before the salt is applied. Another is the fact that only a lightly salted product is in demand. Salt fish is mostly used as a condiment and not as a food, and its value lies chiefly in its flavour.

Samples of fish fat from cultivated carp have been prepared and examined by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Aberdeen, and favourably reported on. Further reports are expected.

Samples of liver oil from local shark and rays have been examined in the biochemical laboratories of the College of Medicine, and have been reported on as being exceptionally high in Vitamin A.

Canning experiments have been continued, and reveal some difficulty in dealing with prawns. The preparation of cooked prawns and fresh "whitebait" (*Stolephorus*) packed in cartons for the cold storage trade has been very successful, but careful rules governing the preparation of cooked prawns for sale are necessary if local people take up this business. The prawn-producing areas are generally remote and not easily accessible.

Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) cultivation has been continued with the common carp as a subject, but this fish is not satisfactory unless large areas of weedy ponds are available. Since other fish can be cultivated in such places and easily fed to give a better yield, their cultivation is not being pressed.

Investigations into the rate of growth of young sea-fishes have yielded some surprising results. A very rapid rate of growth is established and throws some light on the ability of the local fish population to stand up to the intensive fishing which goes on in so many places.

D.—MINERALS

Mining operations in the Colony are confined to the Settlement of Malacca, where tin is mined and to Christmas Island, where deposits of phosphate of lime are worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. There are coal deposits in Labuan but these are not at present being worked. On the 1st April, 1934, the tin mines of Malacca were brought formally within the scope of the International Scheme by the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 10 of 1934. By agreement with the Government of the Federated Malay States a fixed exportable allowance not exceeding 58.24 tons of tin per annum was allocated to the Settlement. This figure represents 1,296 pikuls of tin ore, and the actual production during 1934 was 1138.75 pikuls. At the end of the year there were only four producers, the whole of whose labour force was Chinese. The receipts from the royalty amounted to \$9,513.

The smelting of tin at Singapore and Penang is one of the principal industries of the Straits Settlements. Tin smelter production based on smelters' declarations amounted to 49,637 tons as compared with 46,942 tons in 1933, showing an increase of 5.7 per cent.

Imports of tin-in-ore, at 75.5 per cent., into Singapore and Penang amounted, from countries outside Malaya, to 16,587 tons as compared

with 17,472 tons in 1933 and from the Malay States and Malacca to 37,786 tons as compared with 24,915 tons in 1933, a total for smelting purposes of 54,373 tons, as compared with 42,387 tons in the previous year. Exports of smelted tin amounted to 50,186 tons. The price of tin was £227 a ton at the beginning and £228 a ton at the end of the year.

The production of phosphates of lime as shown by exports from Christmas Island was 129,191 tons. Of this 105,420 tons were exported to Japan, 16,980 tons to the Continent of Europe, 5,500 tons to the Union of South Africa, 1,181 tons to Singapore and 110 tons to Sumatra. The labour force consisted of Chinese recruited in Singapore for work on the Island.

CHAPTER VII

Commerce

The Report of the Trade Commission was presented to Government in June, and Volumes I (report proper) and IV (tables and memoranda) were published later in the year. In the words of a local press criticism the Report "in relation to the majority of the points considered dictates an attitude of 'as you were'" and its essential and enduring value lies in the consideration that "the business community have at last facts, figures and authoritative opinions to which they can refer when any change in fiscal policy or general trade practice is contemplated".

By means of the Rubber Regulation Ordinance, No. 22 of 1934, rubber control was introduced on June 1st in implementation of the International Agreement signed in London on the 7th May.

Returns compiled under the existing triangular arrangement for the co-ordination of information concerning rubber between Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and the Rubber Growers' Association, London, were supplemented to include items of interest under the International Agreement and were published regularly in the *Gazette*.

At the invitation of the Imperial Government legislation was enacted, with retrospective effect to the 7th May, to regulate and control the introduction into the Colony for Malayan consumption of cotton and rayon piece-goods manufactured in foreign countries. In order to safeguard the entrepôt trade of Singapore and Penang, re-export depôts on the lines of bonded warehouses were established in both Settlements.

The Pineapple Industry Ordinance, No. 1 of 1934, was passed in order to subject canneries to approved standards of hygiene. It requires also the registration and embossment on all tins of distinctive marks by every cannery in order that the output of each may be traceable to its source.

The foreign (external) trade of Malaya, representing the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States, in merchandise, bullion and specie and Parcel Post, amounted in value to \$1,039 (£121) millions, as compared with \$767 (£89) millions in 1933, an increase of 35 per cent. Continuing the upward tendency of 1933, the 1934 figures show that the trading position has been restored to a higher level than in 1931, when the

corresponding total value was \$897 millions. It is not possible to indicate the trade in terms of quantity, though it may be inferred from the figures of the principal exports that the total quantity also increased. Of the very considerable transshipment traffic at the ports of Singapore and Penang no statistics are available.

The increase in the value of trade was due chiefly to exports of, and to the higher values obtained for, rubber and smelted tin. The value of imports, however, also increased in respect of these same commodities, *i.e.* tin ore and rubber, owing to Singapore's position as an entrepôt of Malaysia. There were also increased values for total imports in pepper and sticklac, dried and salted fish, sweetened condensed milk, motor spirit, motor cars and cigarettes. The \$1,039 millions of external trade consisted of imports \$471 (\$362) millions and exports \$568 (\$405) millions, the figures for 1933 being shown in brackets. The value of bunker coal, oil fuel and stores taken on board ships on foreign trade routes for their own consumption amounted to \$11 (\$11) millions and if this is added to the excess of exports there was a favourable trade balance of \$108 millions, as compared with a favourable balance on the same basis of \$54 millions in 1933.

There is need for some caution in the use of statistics for measuring Malayan trade, because a considerable portion of the declared trade values of Malaya and of the Colony represents the import and export of mineral oils, a fact which (as the Trade Commission pointed out in paragraph 776 of its Report) should always be borne in mind. Singapore by virtue of its geographical position and proximity to the oil fields is a natural storage and distributing centre for mineral oils, and distribution is effected as far as Africa on one side and Australia on the other. The following figures show the trade in mineral oils in 1934 and its relationship in value to the gross trade of Malaya:—

TRADE: MINERAL OILS, 1934

VALUES IN \$000

	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lubricating oil ..	2,111	763	2,874
Kerosene ..	9,334	5,796	15,130
Liquid Fuel ..	11,067	3,207	14,274
Motor Spirit ..	47,109	36,478	83,587
A. Total ..	69,621	46,244	115,865
B. Malaya ..	471,000	568,000	1,039,000
C. Percentage A and B	15	8	11

Of the \$1,039 millions, representing the external trade of Malaya, \$887 (\$678) millions or 85 (88) per cent. indicate the direct foreign trade of the Straits Settlements. The value of imports was \$428 (\$330) millions and of exports \$459 (\$348) millions. The figures indicate an increase in gross Colony trade but a slight decrease in the proportion of Malayan trade carried by Colony merchants.

Of Malayan trade, and the same can be said of that of the Colony, the percentage with the United Kingdom increased from 13.9 to 16.8 but with British Possessions it decreased from 15.3 to 13.4; there was therefore, a net increase with all British countries of one per cent.

The following is a table of the trade values geographically apportioned:—

		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i> \$ in millions.	<i>Total</i>
1.	United Kingdom ..	67	107	174
2.	British Possessions ..	72	67	139
3.	Continent of Europe ..	20	88	108
4.	United States of America ..	8	189	197
5.	Japan ..	38	51	89
6.	Netherlands Indies ..	160	36	196
7.	Other Countries (principally Siam) ..	102	28	130
	Total ..	467	566	1,033
	Parcel Post, all countries ..	4	2	6
	Total from Trade ..	471	568	1,039
	Favourable Balance ..	97	..	..
		568	568	..

Detailed information regarding the trade of Malaya is contained in the regular periodical publications of the Department of Statistics.

CHAPTER VIII

Wages and the Cost of living

A.—WAGES

Standard rates of wages for Southern Indian labourers are prescribed by law in certain key districts in Malaya and these rates tend in practice to regulate the rate of wages earned in other districts and by labourers of other races. There was no change in standard rates during the year.

In the Colony the only key district in which standard wages were in force was Province Wellesley where the prescribed rates were 40 cents a day for an able-bodied adult male labourer, 32 cents for an able-bodied adult female, and 16 cents for children of 10 years and over. No Indian child of under 10 years of age may be allowed to work.

The average price per gantang (8 lbs.) of Rangoon No. 1 rice in Penang, as published in the Municipal monthly market prices, declined slightly from 26 cents in January to 22 cents in December; the price of No. 2 Siam rice in Singapore declining from 23 cents in January to 22 cents in December, indicating a fairly steady price.

In the island of Penang and in the Dindings daily rates varying from 35 to 45 cents for a male labourer, from 24 to 40 cents for a female labourer, and for children 16 to 30 cents were paid. The labour forces on Province Wellesley estates are very settled. On the older estates which have employed Tamil labour for a long time many of the labourers have been born on the estates and are frequently not entirely dependent on their check-roll wages.

In Singapore the daily rates of wages on estates ranged from 30 to 55 cents for an able-bodied adult Indian male labourer, from 25 to 35 cents for an able-bodied adult Indian female labourer, and for children from 18 to 25 cents. Many employers paid their tappers by results. The rates of wages paid to Chinese and Javanese labourers were about the same as those paid to Indians. Government Departments paid from 40 to 96 cents and miscellaneous employers from 50 to 80 cents.

In Malacca, able-bodied Indian adult male labourers on estates earned 35 to 45 cents and able-bodied adult female labourers 30 to 40 cents a day. Store and factory labourers received 40 to 50 cents. In the Government Departments the rates of wages were from 40 cents to \$1.35 (Health Department) for males and 32 to 35 cents for females. Under the law, every employer was required to provide at least 24 days' work in each month to every labourer employed. Skilled trades naturally commanded higher rates of wages. There is no indentured labour in the Colony.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 9 of 1932) came into force on the 1st of October, 1933. Health and Labour Departments are invested with powers under Ordinance 197 (Labour) to regulate and enforce proper conditions of health and labour. Protection from machinery is secured under Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery).

For further particulars, reference is invited to the Blue Book, section 23.

B.—AVERAGE PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

For average prices, declared trade values, exchange, currency and cost of living, reference is invited to the separate report on this subject (No. S. 4) published annually by the Statistics Department. The average weighted index of commodity prices in Singapore, represented by 17 principal commodities (15 wholesale and 2 retail) increased by 40.5 per cent as compared with 1933, due principally to increases in the prices of rubber, tin and pepper. There were increases also in the prices of damar and tea, while the prices of coconut oil, copra, palm oil, rattans, rice and tapioca flake declined. The price of tin was £227 per ton at the beginning and £228 at the end of the year, the highest and lowest prices being £243 and £223, respectively. The price of rubber was 4 11/32 pence per lb. at the beginning and 6 1/4 pence at the end of the year, the highest and lowest being 7 5/8 pence and 4 1/4 pence, respectively. The following index numbers show changes in commodity values during the last five years:—

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
64	41	37	45	63

The tendency for retail values was to rise slightly, as shown by an increase of 2.6 per cent in the index of food prices, representing the

mean of the differences of the averages of the two years in Singapore, Penang and Malacca. There was an increase of 3.9 per cent, 2.6 per cent and 1.7 per cent in the general cost of living for Asiatics, Eurasians and Europeans respectively. Rents represented by Municipal assessment values declined by 0.8, 4.0 and 0.9 per cent in Singapore, Penang and Malacca respectively, as compared with those of 1933. There were no recorded changes for Kuala Lumpur and Johore Bahru, for the reason that the Municipal assessments were not revised.

The general cost of living index numbers for the Asiatic, Eurasian and European standards as compared with 1914 and 1933 were as follows and shows that the present cost is higher, in respect of all three standards, than in 1914:—

Standard	1914	1933	1934	Percentage increase + or decrease — as compared with 1933
Asiatic	100	99.3	103.2	+3.9
Eurasian	100	105.7	108.5	+2.6
European	100	122.6	124.7	+1.7

CHAPTER IX

Education and Welfare Institutions

A.—GENERAL

Educational facilities are provided in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Schools are either Government, Aided by Government, or Private.

All schools, (other than those in which the teaching is of an exclusively religious nature) in which fifteen or more persons are habitually taught in one or more classes, and all supervisors, committees of management and teachers of schools, must be registered in accordance with the Registration of Schools Ordinance, 1926. To be a supervisor, a member of the committee of management or a teacher of an unregistered school is an offence against the Ordinance. Under the Ordinance the Director of Education may refuse to register any school that is insanitary or that is likely to be used for the purpose of propaganda detrimental to the interests of the pupils or as a meeting place of an unlawful society. The Director of Education may also, in certain circumstances, refuse to register a person as a supervisor, a member of a committee of management or a teacher. The Director of Education, however, interferes as little and as seldom as possible.

There was constituted in 1909 an Education Board, composed of four official and four unofficial members, with the following functions:—

- (i) to determine the amount of fees to be charged in Government schools, and to receive all such fees;

- (ii) to submit to Government the Annual Estimates for educational purposes and to make recommendations thereon;
- (iii) to advise the Government as to the purpose for which moneys devoted to education should be expended and upon any matters connected with education which may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor.

This Board receives, in addition to school fees, the proceeds of an education rate of 2 per cent on property in municipalities and 1 per cent on property in rural areas.

B.—ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The English schools are schools in which English is the medium of instruction. Few of the pupils are English-speaking when they join. Of the 3,613 pupils admitted in 1934, only 414 (or 11.45%) were English-speaking. The lowest class may be composed of children speaking between them some seven or eight different languages or dialects, those speaking one language or dialect being generally quite unable to understand those speaking any of the others. In the circumstances the use of the "Direct Method" of teaching English is practically obligatory. Children are accepted into the lowest class at the age of six or seven and they are given an education which ends as a rule with their presentation at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, though a few stay on and prepare for the London Matriculation Examination.

The fees are \$30 (£3 10s.) a year for the first six years (*i.e.* for the year spent in the Primary Division of the school) and \$48 (£5 12s.) a year for the remaining period. These rates remain in force for pupils enrolled prior to 1st January, 1934, but the rates for those enrolled on or after that date are \$36 (£4 4s.) a year for the first eight years (*i.e.* up to and including Standard VI) and thereafter \$72 (£8 8s.) or \$108 (£12 12s.) a year according to the results of an examination, the successful pupils up to 50% of the available places paying the lower fee and the remainder paying the higher one.

Attendance is not compulsory.

In 1934 there were 23 Government and 34 Aided Schools in the Colony, 28 in Singapore, 20 in Penang, 8 in Malacca and 1 in Labuan.

The average enrolment was 25,065 (9,416 in Government and 15,649 in Aided Schools).

Of the 25,065 pupils in English schools, 20,917 were receiving elementary education (*i.e.* up to and including Standard VI) and 4,148 secondary education (*i.e.* above Standard VI).

Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two (or 13.01%) of those receiving elementary education and 1,040 (or 25.07%) of those receiving secondary education were enjoying free education. Of these free scholars 702 were Europeans and Eurasians, 1,291 Malays, 1,474 Chinese, and 264 Indians, while 31 belonged to other races.

The Aided English Schools are managed by various missionary bodies—the Christian Brothers, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church of England, the Portuguese Catholic Church, and the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus.

The Government pays to such schools monthly grants equal to the difference between their revenue and approved expenditure. The approved expenditure includes Government rates of pay for the lay staff, rates and taxes on school premises, the cost of minor repairs and equipment, and salaries in respect of European Missionary teachers at the rate of \$3,000 (£350) a year for men missionaries and \$1,800 (£210) a year for women missionaries. Allowances at these rates, however, are payable only to 16 per cent. of the total authorised staff in boys' schools and 25 per cent. of that in girls' schools. The other European missionary teachers are paid at the rate of \$1,440 (£168) a year for men and \$1,200 (£140) a year for women. In Christian Brothers' schools and Convent schools no distinction is made between European and Asiatic Missionary teachers who are paid at a flat rate of \$2,400 (£280) a year for men and \$1,500 (£175) a year for women. Under certain conditions capital grants amounting to half the cost of approved new buildings are also paid by the Government.

The Government Afternoon Schools in Singapore, which have existed since 1930, continued during 1934 to do useful work. These schools accommodate surplus pupils who are ineligible for admission to Government and Aided morning schools. They are staffed by unemployed or retrenched qualified and trained teachers. They provide an English education from the lowest Primary Class to the Junior Cambridge Class. The enrolment was 787 in 1934 as compared with 767 in 1933. The total expenditure was \$29,098 and the total revenue \$26,951.

The private English schools may be divided into two main classes:—

- (a) those controlled by religious bodies and accommodated in proper school buildings;
- (b) those carried on by individuals for profit and accommodated in any sort of building—shop-house or private house, office or godown.

In 1934 there were 5,487 pupils in private schools in Singapore, 583 in Penang and 437 in Malacca.

There is no central College for the training of teachers for English schools. Such training was until recently supplied at Normal Classes held at one centre in each of the three Settlements but these classes have been suspended temporarily for financial reasons and also because the demand for teachers was materially reduced owing to the general depression. It is hoped now to reopen them before long, at any rate for Primary Teachers. The students who attend the Normal Classes, men and women alike, are required to hold Cambridge School Certificates with credits in at least two of the subjects English, Elementary Mathematics, History, Geography and Drawing, or Certificates accepted by the Director of Education in lieu thereof, and they must be at least sixteen years of age; they must also have satisfied the Education Department in an Oral English Examination. Those selected are appointed Student Teachers and they then spend three years in an English school studying and watching the teaching. In the mornings they are present for at least two hours in the class rooms studying teaching methods or themselves

teaching prepared lessons. In the afternoons and on Saturday mornings they attend the Normal Classes. The Normal Class Instructors are European Masters and Mistresses, the majority being Government officers. The subjects of instruction are English (Language and Literature), the Theory and Practice of Teaching, Hygiene, Physical Training and, in some centres, Art. An examination has to be passed each year, those for the first and third years being conducted by a central authority and that for the second year by the local Inspector of Schools and the Instructors. Student Teachers who pass the third year examination become "Trained Teachers".

At the beginning of 1934 there were only third year Normal Class students. At the final examination held in March, 1934, seventy students passed (33 men and 37 women) and, having completed the three-year course, became "Trained Teachers".

Secondary teachers are recruited mainly from Raffles College. At the end of the year seven student scholars were in training at Raffles College for work in classes in the secondary divisions of schools, of whom six were in the third year of their course and one in the second year. Seventeen students scholars completed their courses and obtained their diplomas in May. Eight Singapore, two Malacca and one Penang graduates received appointments in Government and Aided Schools. The remaining six Penang graduates were sent to Raffles College for a fourth year on completion of which they will be found work.

The old student scholarship system, by which selected students from the secondary schools were sent to Raffles College at Government expense and afterwards employed as teachers, has been abolished. The Education Department now recruits its teachers from among the whole body of graduates, those selected being sent back to Raffles College for a year's post-graduate course in Education and other subjects before being appointed to the Department.

C.—VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Technical Education.—Pupils from the Straits Settlements are admitted to the Government Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, which gives courses of training for students from the Public Works, Railways, Electrical, and Posts and Telegraphs Departments, and provides accommodation also for a class conducted by the Survey Department for its own untrained subordinates.

In the Government Evening Classes in Singapore, courses were provided in Structural Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Machine Design, Surveying, Sanitary Science and Chemistry. The standard of instruction was high and the interest and diligence of the students increasingly gratifying. The examinations of the London City and Guilds Institute were taken.

The Government Evening Classes in Singapore continued to include Nautical courses. The local nautical examinations were taken; twenty-six candidates qualified, nineteen as helmsmen, five as third class gunners, one as second class gunner, and one as local trade master. All the successful candidates found employment.

Agricultural Education.—There is no school of agriculture in the Straits Settlements but pupils may proceed to the School of Agriculture, Malaya, at Serdang, Federated Malay States, where one-year and two-year courses of study are followed. Government provided a number of scholarships to this school in 1934.

Commercial Education.—Courses of study covering two years are provided by the Commercial Department of Raffles Institution, Singapore, and the Government Commercial Day School, Penang.

In the Government Evening Classes in Singapore courses were provided in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping. The examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce were taken. As in the technical classes, the standard of instruction was high and the interest and diligence of students increasingly gratifying.

There was also an evening class at Malacca, but Typewriting was the only subject taught. One student sat for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination in June and twenty in December.

Industrial Education.—(a) The Singapore Trade School continued to do good work. There were 100 students undergoing training in the three classes. Until the middle of 1934 all students received a course of instruction in general mechanics (including machine shop practice) fitting and benchwork, blacksmith's work and motor repair work. In the middle of 1934 two new courses, one in electrical wiring and fitting and one in plumbing, were commenced.

As in past years, outside work was undertaken in order to give students practical training. A total of 56 cars were repaired or overhauled and 19 other outside jobs were undertaken. The total sum collected for the outside work amounted to \$2,923.

Expert engineers have expressed the opinion that the standard of work of the students at the school is comparable with that of an apprentice in England with the same length of training and that the scope of the instruction is wider than that obtaining in most workshops. The work of the newly formed plumbing class has been particularly successful.

There is a Careers' Committee which includes several prominent local engineers. Of the 44 students who completed the first three-years' course of the school all except one have obtained suitable employment.

The staff of the school was increased during the year by the appointment of two instructors, one for the electrical and one for the plumbing course.

(b) The Penang Trade School, which opened in 1932, enrolled in July its third and last class of 32 students. The enrolment at the end of the year was 87 in the three classes. Sixteen boys were receiving free education. Satisfactory progress was made by all students who continued at the school. No difficulty was experienced in meeting the demands made for the repair or manufacture of many and various motor and other parts. Contracts for the maintenance of Government departmental vehicles were entered into with the Posts and Telegraphs, the Monopolies and the Police Departments. Casual repairs and overhauls were also undertaken for the Medical Department. A contract for 150 steel beds for the new General

Hospital was executed satisfactorily. An electric air pump was supplied to the General Hospital and an all-steel ball-bearing swing to the Wellesley Primary School. A total of 243 jobs were undertaken and the profit derived therefrom was \$2,095. The fees collected were \$2,304.

A short plumbing and pipe-fitting course has been arranged for, and will begin with the third year students in 1935.

(c) Owing to the delay in evacuation of the old hospital buildings, repairs and alterations could not be done in time to open the new Trade School at Malacca. Everything was in readiness, however, for its opening early in 1935. Carpentry and Tailoring will be taught in the first instance. Other trades can gradually be added as the demand arises. Each course is to last three years and will consist mainly of practical work with the addition of technical lessons on tools, machines and materials. All students will receive instruction in English, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Drawing and Book-keeping. It is hoped that towards the end of their course the students will be sufficiently skilled to accept orders for work and to execute them satisfactorily.

D.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE (POST-SECONDARY) EDUCATION

The highest educational institutions in Malaya are the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, and Raffles College, Singapore. The course of the College of Medicine covers six years and is recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Licentiates of the College are thus able to secure admission to the Colonial List of the Medical Register and to be registered as medical practitioners in any part of the British Dominions.

Raffles College, Singapore, was opened in 1928 in order to place education of a University standard within the reach of all youths in British Malaya who were capable of profiting by it, and to meet an urgent need for qualified teachers for secondary classes. It provides three-year courses in Arts and Science. Diplomas are awarded to successful students.

Two scholarships, known as Queen's Scholarships, the value of which may amount to £500 for the first year and £400 for any subsequent year, up to six years in all, may be awarded in each year after examination and selection. The examining body is appointed by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and it is a condition that no scholarship shall be awarded to a candidate who, in the opinion of the examining body, is not fit to study for an honours degree at Oxford or Cambridge. Queen's Scholars are ordinarily required to proceed to a residential college at Oxford or Cambridge.

The annual examination for these scholarships, the eleventh since they were restored by Government in 1923, was held in October. The successful candidates were A. V. WINSLOW of the Penang Free School and LAU FOOK KHEAN of St. Xavier's Institution, Penang. The former is taking Law and the latter Medicine, both at Cambridge University. Eighteen candidates competed at the examination.

E.—VERNACULAR EDUCATION

Malay Vernacular Schools.—Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), quarters for staff, staff, equipment and books are all provided by the Government.

The aim in these schools is (i) to give a general and practical education to those boys who have no desire for an education in English, and who will find employment either in agriculture or in appointments in which a knowledge of the vernacular is all that is required, and (ii) to provide a sound foundation in the vernacular on which an education in English can be superimposed in the case of boys who desire to proceed eventually to an English school.

The school course normally lasts five years, during which period the pupils pass through five standards. The subjects of the curriculum are Reading and Writing (in the Arabic and Romanised script), Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, Malay History, Hygiene, Drawing and Physical Training. Boys do Basketry and Gardening in addition, and girls do Needlework and Domestic Science.

In 1934 there were 219 Malay vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 23,946 pupils. In addition there was an aided school at Pulau Bukom, Singapore, with 51 pupils.

Those who are to become teachers in the Malay vernacular boys' schools are selected from the pupils who have shown promise. As pupil teachers they both teach and study till they attain their sixteenth birthdays about which time they sit for an examination qualifying for admission to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. If they do sufficiently well they are accepted into the College and put through a three year course. Graduates of the College are designated "Trained Teachers".

Twenty selected girls from the Malay vernacular schools in Singapore attended a special class in Domestic Science and Hygiene. In addition to the usual teachers' classes of past years a special class in tropical diet was arranged for the Malay women teachers. It was conducted by the Professor of Biochemistry of the King Edward VIII College of Medicine and was very successful.

The Malacca and Penang vernacular schools maintained a high standard in Gardening. Malacca schools again won the highest points in the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association Exhibition in August.

Carpentry, Fretwork, Chick-making, Net-making and Book-binding were taught in a number of vernacular schools.

The reconstruction of the Durian Daun Hospital buildings, Malacca, for the use of the Malay Women Teachers' Training Centre, was nearing completion at the end of the year. The Centre will commence work early in 1935.

Chinese Vernacular Schools.—There are no Government Chinese schools in the Colony. The number of Chinese schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1934 was 10 in Singapore, 23 in Penang and 3 in Malacca.

The grants to Chinese vernacular schools are in two grades:—

- I. \$10 per year per pupil,
- II. \$5 per year per pupil,

in average attendance. In order to qualify for Grade I schools must teach English for a certain number of hours each day with reasonable efficiency and must employ for that purpose a teacher who holds the minimum qualification of a Junior Cambridge Certificate or a certificate recognised by the Director of Education as of equal value.

There are three types of schools:—

- (i) those managed by properly constituted committees;
- (ii) pseudo-public school, *i.e.* schools organised by one or more teachers who choose their own “committee members”;
- (iii) private schools run by a teacher who relies on school fees (these schools being usually small and old in type).

There are several free schools at which a nominal fee of 50 cents (1s. 2d.) a month is charged. The fees in other schools are usually round about \$2 (4s. 8d.) a month.

In almost all the private schools the native dialects of the pupils are still used in teaching, but in the other schools Colloquial Mandarin is the almost universal language of instruction. English is taught in many of the large schools and in some of the smaller. The standard is very low, but attempts have been made to improve it by insisting on a minimum qualification of a Cambridge Junior Certificate from teachers engaged solely to teach English, and by having a standard curriculum drawn up for the guidance of teachers of English.

The Primary course in Chinese schools normally occupies six years. The Government has little if any control over the fees charged, the hours of attendance, or the length of holidays in any except the Aided Schools. The usual school subjects are found in the curricula.

The Chinese High School, Singapore, reopened during the year with a first year secondary class. From this it is hoped to build up a full secondary course of four years. In Penang there were two schools for boys which provided a secondary education together with a primary course; in Malacca there was one, but the course of study was not complete. Four Girls' Schools in Singapore and two in Penang provided a Normal Class. One Girls' School in Singapore provided a Physical Training course.

At the close of 1934 there were 403 registered schools with 1,323 registered teachers and 28,874 pupils (of whom 7,423 were girls).

Tamil Vernacular Schools.—There were no Government Tamil Schools in the Straits Settlements. Most of the Tamil schools in Penang and Province Wellesley, and all those in Malacca, were estate schools founded either voluntarily or by order of the Controller of Labour. The remainder were private schools run by mission bodies or committees.

Lack of facilities and of trained teachers cause Tamil schools to fall behind Malay schools in such important subjects as drill, gardening and handwork. There is no provision in Malaya for the training of Tamil teachers. Though there is no policy of co-education, a number of girls attend boys' schools. There is only one Tamil vernacular school for girls in the Colony, the Convent Tamil School, Penang, and even it has a few boys in its lower classes.

The number of Tamil schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1934 was 21 in Penang and 11 in Malacca with an average enrolment of 1,365 and 531 respectively. No Singapore schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid.

Grants-in-Aid are paid at the rate of \$6 per pupil per year.

F.—MUSIC, ART, DRAMA AND RECREATION

Music.—Singing continued as a class subject in the lower classes of most schools, and Folk Songs, Rounds and Nursery Rhymes were used as aids in the teaching of English. In some schools singing was introduced successfully into the higher standards. Lessons in musical appreciation illustrated by gramophone records continued to be given in senior schools. Part-singing and sight-singing of a high standard was continued at the American Mission schools. Several schools had orchestras.

Towards the end of the year a short singing course for teachers at Penang was conducted by a local teacher. It was attended by 40 teachers.

In Singapore, as in past years, successful children's concerts were held and the Children's Orchestra which was formed in 1933 continued to flourish and expand. Major E. A. BROWN, O.B.E., who was responsible for their initiation, remained in charge of them during the year, thereby continuing a notable public service and reaping his reward in the remarkable results achieved.

Art.—This subject has been given a great deal of attention in all English schools in Singapore and Penang and the standard of work is high.

In the Singapore English schools, primary classes did drawing and handwork which were intimately correlated with general school subjects; great attention was paid to the æsthetic side of the work. In elementary and secondary classes observational work has given place to imaginative and creative branches of study and to forms of artistic craft correlated with the design lessons. There were special courses for teachers in handicraft and design; potato-printing, marbling, book-binding and stencilling were included in the course. A course in simple basketry was completed by one hundred and twenty teachers in Singapore.

In the Singapore Malay schools there has been marked improvement in the work done owing to the success of the special classes for teachers. These classes followed a course which consisted mainly of observational work from common objects and from nature in pastel, followed by imaginative drawing, potato-printing, book-binding and museum study.

The Art Mistress, Penang, was not on duty during the year as she was posted to another appointment. Schemes of work in Art and Handicrafts, drawn up by the Art Mistress, were, however, followed in all schools.

Drama.—Dramatisation forms a part of the English curriculum of all English schools. The lower standards act simple plays and dramatic stories. The senior boys and girls act scenes from Shakespeare.

Parts of well known Tamil dramas are frequently acted in Tamil schools.

Recreation.—Adequate provision was made in all schools, English and Malay, for recreation. The more popular games, football, cricket, and hockey, were played in all boys' schools. Provision was made in some schools for badminton, tennis, volley ball and basket ball. Malay schools are particularly keen on association football and have a football league of their own.

All English schools held annual sports meetings, while Malay schools ran district and central physical training and games competitions.

Facilities for indoor games such as ping-pong and badminton were often to be found. A number of schools possess see-saws, swings, slides, etc. for the younger children.

Organised games were conducted in most of the girls' schools in the time allotted for Physical Training. In Malay Girls' Schools folk games were included in the Physical Training as part of the curriculum.

The Superintendent of Physical Education was stationed at Penang during the year. He held courses for the training of teachers both at English and Vernacular schools.

Systematic instruction in Swimming was given in Singapore at the Y.M.C.A. and Mount Emily Pools.

G.—ORPHANAGES AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

The St. Nicholas Home (a Church of England institution supported by the Government), receives blind and physically defective children, without restriction as to race or religion, from all over Malaya. There was an average of 16 boys and girls in the Home during 1934. This Home is at Penang. It gives instruction in Braille by a qualified instructor.

There are thirteen orphanages in the Colony (three in Singapore, five in Penang and five in Malacca), with 2,264 orphans in 1934, maintained by various religious bodies. Most of these orphanages receive some measure of Government support.

The orphans are educated in their own language and, in addition, receive an elementary English education. The girls are then taught housekeeping and needlework. They generally marry or take up domestic service when they leave, but some continue their education at English schools and become teachers or hospital nurses. The boys go to English schools where they receive the same treatment as ordinary pupils.

Po Leung Kuk Homes, established in connection with rescue work among women and girls, are maintained at Singapore, Penang and Malacca. The Homes are supported by private and Government subscriptions, and are supervised by committees of which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs is the Chairman.

Victims of traffickers, women and girls discovered on boats from China in suspicious circumstances, as well as mui tsai who complain of ill-treatment, are detained in the Homes, where they remain until suitable arrangements can be made for their welfare.

The Home in Singapore has accommodation for 300.

CHAPTER X

Communications and Transport

A.—SHIPPING

Communications by sea between the various Settlements are frequent and regular.

There is a weekly mail service between Singapore and Labuan by ships belonging to the Straits Steamship Company. Malacca also is in constant and regular touch with Singapore and Penang by the vessels of the same Company, and there are Chinese-owned vessels on the coastal trade. Moreover a large majority of the mail and passenger ships which call at Singapore, both eastward and westward bound, call at Penang also. Christmas Island is served by the s.s. "Islander" belonging to the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, which maintains a five-weekly service.

In regard to its sea communications with other countries the Colony is very favourably situated, Singapore being a nodal point for traffic between Europe, the Netherlands Indies, British India and the Far East.

The tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at the six ports of the Colony, (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Lumut and Christmas Island) during the year 1934 was 46,764,945 tons, which is 1,448,345 tons more than in 1933. Particulars are shown in Appendix "C". The increase at Singapore was 1,734,536 tons, at Christmas Island 26,526 tons and at Lumut 2,303 tons: Penang, Malacca and Labuan combined showed a decrease of 315,020 tons.

The figure for merchant vessels above 75 tons net register increased by 950,352 tons.

In the last six years the combined arrivals and departures of merchant vessels have been as follows:—

1929	..	..	..	45,435,395 tons
1930	..	..	..	46,588,856 „
1931	..	..	..	*43,632,445 „
1932	..	..	..	43,424,295 „
1933	..	..	..	43,056,128 „
1934	..	..	..	44,006,480 „

B.—ROADS

At the end of 1934, the total length of metalled roads in the Colony was 994 miles. The Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca maintained 242 miles and the Public Works Department on behalf of Government, maintained 752 miles of road in rural areas. There are 113 miles of gravel roads, earth roads and hill paths maintained by the Public Works Department, in addition to the metalled roads.

* The decrease is partly due to the change in classification from "under 50 tons" in 1930 to "75 tons and under" in 1931.

The mileage in the various Settlements is given in the following table:—

SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPAL	GOVERNMENT ROADS			TOTAL ROADS MILE- AGE
	Roads and Streets	Metalled Roads	Unmetalled and natural Roads	Total	
Singapore ..	157	141	3	144	302
Penang ..	68	73	37	110	178
P. Wellesley ..	..	182	25	207	207
Dindings ..	..	34	19	53	53
Malacca ..	17	302	8	310	327
Labuan ..	..	20	21	41	41
TOTAL ..	242	752	113	865	1,108

Expenditure.—Expenditure by the Public Works Department on these 865 miles of roads in 1934 was \$681,225 including maintenance charges of \$477,735, and in addition special expenditure on reconstruction or remetalling of roads was incurred to the extent of \$203,490.

The maintenance cost of roads was \$553 a mile, compared with an average annual cost of \$779 a mile for the previous 5 years. In Singapore the Municipality spent \$181,393 on road maintenance and \$28,782 on road reconstruction, the year's total being \$210,175 as compared with \$194,572 for the previous year.

Municipal expenditure on roads was \$93,358 in Penang and in Malacca \$33,616. The figures for the previous year were respectively \$106,970 and \$43,423.

In the Colony, the principal work of reconstruction was that carried out on the main road between Singapore town and Johore Bharu. On this road, 1½ miles were widened to 26', several corners being cut off and straightened in the process, and for a length of 1¾ miles a surfacing of 3" asphaltic concrete was laid.

Traffic, Omnibuses and Tramways, etc.—Most of the roads in the Colony are subjected to very heavy and fast traffic. In rural areas the principal vehicle on the roads is the hired car or seven-seater motor-bus. Lorries are increasingly used for transport of goods, but there still exists a number of the old-fashioned bullock-carts. In Singapore, Penang and Malacca, 7,794 rickshaws were licensed at the end of the year, but these vehicles are principally used for short journeys.

In Singapore 7,246 cars and 2,111 motor-lorries were licensed at the end of the year and in Penang 2,087 cars and 385 motor-lorries; while the figures for Malacca were 1,171 and 244 respectively.

The Singapore Traction Company owns a fleet of 108 electric trolley-buses and 37 motor-buses, which operate on various routes totalling 45 miles in length.

A service of electric tramcars and trolley-buses is maintained by the Penang Municipality. The former in 1934 covered 470,062 miles and carried 3,296,000 passengers while the latter covered

567,353 miles and carried 5,493,000 passengers. The hotel and bungalows on Penang Hill are served by the Penang Hill Railway, which is operated by the Municipality. In 1934 120,050 passengers were carried to this Hill Station 2,250 feet above sea level.

C.—RAILWAYS

The railways in the Colony are owned by the Federated Malay States Government. Singapore is connected with the mainland by a Causeway carrying both railway and road, but communication between Prai and the island of Penang is by ferry. Malacca is linked to the system by a branch line from Tampin.

From Province Wellesley a line runs North to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar and there connects with the Royal State Railways of Siam. Through traffic was opened on the 1st July, 1918, the distance from Singapore to Bangkok being 1,195 miles.

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai are provided with restaurant or buffet parlour cars and sleeping saloons. The journey of 488 miles takes approximately 22 hours allowing for a break of approximately 3 hours at Kuala Lumpur which is situated 246 miles from Singapore.

D.—AIRWAYS

Imperial Airways Limited continued to run a regular weekly service between England and Singapore and in December an extension to Australia was inaugurated by Qantas Empire Airways Limited working in conjunction with Imperial Airways Limited. A regular weekly service was maintained by the K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airways) between Europe and Singapore whence a service to the Dutch East Indies was operated by the K.N.I.L.M. (Royal Netherlands Indies Airways).

Singapore Civil Aerodrome.—Work on this Aerodrome, which was begun in 1931, is being expedited. At the end of the year \$2,973,899 had been expended on the completion of approximately two thirds of the work. It is hoped that by the end of 1936 the Aerodrome will be ready for use.

This aerodrome, situated some 2 miles only from the centre of Singapore, lies between the business area and the residential area on the eastern outskirts of the city. Approximately 259 acres of tidal swamp is being reclaimed and 7,000,000 cubic yards of filling will be required. When the work is completed, Singapore will possess a landing ground 1,000 yards in diameter, and an extensive and sheltered anchorage for seaplanes situated close to the centre of the city.

Until this aerodrome is completed commercial aircraft are allowed to use the R.A.F. ground at Seletar.

Penang Aerodrome.—Substitution of hard for soft earth was proceeded with and a few landings were safely made by Imperial Airways at the beginning of the year. Owing to exceptionally wet weather, however, it became necessary to close the Aerodrome in April, and in October it was decided to construct metalled runways, which were begun in December.

Emergency Landing Grounds.—A site prepared for this purpose on the Malacca Golf Course was not considered satisfactory and has since been abandoned.

Flying Clubs.—The Royal Singapore Flying Club has completed its sixth successful year. It owns three Moth seaplanes and two Moth land planes.

The Penang Flying Club opened in May with three light planes and was able to operate from the Flying Ground throughout the year.

E.—POSTS, MONEY ORDERS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS

(i).—POSTS

Postal facilities are provided in all the towns and larger villages in the Straits Settlements. Excluding the head Post Offices at Singapore, Penang and Malacca and the Post Office at Labuan, there are 39 Post Offices in the Colony offering full postal facilities and 17 agencies at which limited services are provided. The number of posting boxes, exclusive of those at post offices and agencies, was 195 on the 31st December, 1934. Ninety licences were issued to vendors of postage stamps in the course of the year.

The improvement in general trade conditions resulted in a marked increase in the volume of business conducted by the Postal Department. The estimated number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 44,855,334 representing an increase of 13 per cent. over the estimated number dealt with during 1933. These figures include official, ordinary, registered and insured articles, printed papers, commercial papers, sample packets and parcels. Closed mails in transit handled at Singapore, Penang and Malacca during the year numbered 132,425.

Weekly mails to and from Europe were conveyed alternately by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and by the British India Steam Navigation Company *via* India. The average time taken in transit was 22 days both to and from London. Mails to and from Europe containing correspondence specially superscribed for conveyance by vessels of other lines were also despatched and received.

The year 1934 was one of interesting developments in the air mail services of Malaya. With effect from the 29th March, the air mail fee and postage, for correspondence addressed to Great Britain and British Possessions served through Great Britain, which had hitherto been calculated separately, were combined, and flat rates as follows were charged:—

By Imperial Airways	..	Letters	..	40 cents per ½ ounce.
„ „ „	..	Postcards	..	20 cents each.
By Netherlands Air Service	..	Letters	..	55 cents per ½ ounce.
„ „ „ „	..	Postcards	..	25 cents each.

With effect from the 15th November, as a result of special arrangements with the British Post Office, very considerable reductions in the combined flat rates to Great Britain *via* Imperial Airways were

effected, the combined flat rate on correspondence addressed to places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland being reduced to 25 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce for letters and 15 cents each for postcards.

On the 17th December, a new air-mail service with Australia began to operate in connection with the England-Singapore service of Imperial Airways. Planes leaving Singapore each Monday are due in Darwin each Tuesday evening, and the various capitals of the Australian States are reached within another two or three days.

The air-mail services have operated on the whole with remarkable regularity.

(ii).—MONEY ORDERS

The value of Money Orders issued and paid through the Postal Department during 1934 amounted to \$6,195,142 as compared with \$4,496,744 in 1933.

(iii).—TELEGRAPHS

Submarine cables, controlled and operated by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, radiate from Singapore to Penang, Labuan, Colombo, Madras, Batavia, Hong Kong, Cochin China, North China, Macao, Banjoewangi, Deli, Cocos, Port Darwin and Manila.

There is a system of Government telegraph lines in the Straits Settlements which, in conjunction with similar systems in the Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis, provides telegraphic communication by land between Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Province Wellesley and all parts of the Malay Peninsula. There is also a telegraph line between Penang and Bangkok, in Siam.

The teleprinter apparatus introduced to replace morse working on the principal telegraph circuits operated satisfactorily throughout the year. The future policy will be to extend the use of teleprinters and the telephoning of telegrams, in order eventually to eliminate the morse system except for wireless traffic.

The total length of wire in use for telegraph lines in the Straits Settlements at the 31st December, 1934, was 465 miles consisting of 350 miles in overhead lines, 80 miles, in underground cables and 35 miles in submarine cables.

At the end of the year there were 42 telegraph offices in the Straits Settlements and during the year 678,050 telegrams were dealt with, representing an increase of approximately 12 per cent compared with 1933.

(iv).—TELEPHONES

The number of direct exchange lines connected to the Straits Settlements telephone system on the 31st December, 1934, was 1,605 an increase of 86 compared with 1933. These figures do not include lines in Singapore, where the telephone system is operated by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, under licence.

The total number of telephone instruments installed was 2,469 and other miscellaneous circuits numbered 105.

The revenue derived from telephones was \$358,248, an increase of \$53,965 compared with 1933. Of this revenue \$123,759 was derived from trunk and junction services.

The total length of wire in use for telephone lines in the Straits Settlements was 6,427 miles consisting of 2,812 miles of overhead wire, 3,484 miles of wire in underground cables and 131 miles of wire in submarine cables.

Nineteen telephone exchanges were in operation at the end of the year, new exchanges being opened at Bayan Lepas and Batu Ferringhi, during the year. Conversion from manual to automatic working was effected at the Balik Pulau and Lumut exchanges.

Rearrangement and extensions of trunk channels were carried out permitting a full range of trunk communication between all exchanges on the Malayan Trunk System, which comprises all exchanges in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Johore and Kedah, with the exception of Pekan in Pahang and a few minor exchanges in Kedah, where local circumstances do not permit of long distance working.

The "Personal Call" service was also extended during the year to embrace all exchanges in the Malayan Trunk System.

Radio-telephone services with Bandoeng (Java) and Manila (Philippine Islands), whereby all exchanges in the Malayan Trunk System may communicate with all exchanges in Java and the majority of exchanges in the Philippine Islands, were inaugurated during the year.

(v).—WIRELESS

The two Government Wireless Stations at Paya Lebar (Singapore) and Penaga (Province Wellesley) operated satisfactorily throughout the year. The Paya Lebar Station maintains a ship-to-shore service on long, medium and short wavelengths and is also in communication with Kuching, Sarawak, and Christmas Island on short wavelengths. The Penaga Station maintains a ship-to-shore service on long, medium and short wavelengths and in addition receives the British Official Wireless Press transmitted from England. Communication with Bangkok in Siam is maintained by the Penaga Station and telegraph traffic between Malaya and Siam is diverted to this route whenever there is a total interruption of the overland telegraph system between Penang and Bangkok.

CHAPTER XI

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

A.—CURRENCY

The standard coin of the Colony is the Straits Settlements silver dollar. This and the half-dollar (silver) are unlimited legal tender. There are subsidiary 20 cent, 10 cent and 5 cent silver coins and a 5 cent nickel coin, which are legal tender up to two dollars. There are also copper cents, half-cents and quarter-cents, but the quarter-cent has now practically no circulation. Copper coin is legal tender up to one dollar. Currency notes are issued in denominations of \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$10, \$5, and \$1. Notes of the first two denominations are used mainly for bankers' clearances.

During the War, and for some years after, notes for 25 cents and 10 cents were issued.

In 1906 the Currency Commissioners were empowered to issue notes in exchange for gold at the rate of \$60 for £7, and by order of the King in Council gold sovereigns were declared legal tender at this rate, the sterling value of the dollar being thus fixed at 2s. 4d. Gold, however, has never been in active circulation in the Colony, and when Great Britain abandoned the Gold Standard during the War and again in September, 1931, the local currency automatically followed sterling to which it is linked at 2s. 4d. to the dollar.

The Currency Commissioners may accept sterling in London for dollars issued by them in Singapore at a fixed rate of 2s. 4 ³/₁₆d. to the dollar, and, *vice versa*, may receive dollars in Singapore in exchange for sterling sold in London at the rate of 2s. 3 ³/₄d. to the dollar. The exchange fluctuations in the value of the dollar may therefore vary between these two limits. Excluding subsidiary coins, the currency of the Colony in circulation at the end of the year consisted of \$75,786,490.20 in notes and \$3,179,897.50 in dollars and half-dollars, while there were still in circulation bank notes issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the value of \$135,965, compared with \$136,045 at the end of 1933.

At the beginning of the year the Currency Notes in circulation amounted in value to \$66,964,286. There was a demand by the public for currency during the year and the consequent expansion in the note issue amounted to \$8,630,400. Currency notes were also issued in exchange for silver current coin during the period under review, the result over the whole year being that on 31st December, 1934, the note circulation stood at \$75,786,490.20.

It is a requirement of the law that a portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund, being not less than 2/5ths of the notes in circulation, shall be kept in "liquid" form, *i.e.* in current silver coin in the Colony and in Cash on deposit in the Bank of England, Treasury Bills, Cash at call, or other easily realisable securities in London. The balance can be invested and is known as the Investment Portion of the Fund.

The liquid portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund held by the Commissioners at the end of the year against the note circulation amounted to \$50,008,158.47, consisting of \$16,700,131 in silver and \$2,378,193.36 on deposit with the Government, held locally, and £3,608,480 12s. 11d. in sterling and short-dated investments in London.

The investment portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund at the end of the year consisted of investments valued at \$97,869,871.96 and cash awaiting investment amounting to \$525,177.47.

The excess value of the Fund, including cash at Bank \$35,733.14, over the total note circulation at the end of the year was \$72,652,450.84 compared with an excess of \$65,292,309.70 at the end of 1933.

There was a net issue by the Treasury of \$720,492.15 in subsidiary silver coins during the year.

Excluding the amount held by the Treasury, \$10,103,606 was in circulation at the end of the year in subsidiary silver and \$723,459.20 in currency notes of values less than \$1. The value of notes below \$1 in circulation at the end of 1932 was \$725,228 and at the end of 1933 \$724,075.95.

Fifteen million and fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine and a half notes to the value of \$64,057,047.75 were destroyed during the year as against \$15,454,977 to the value of \$66,814,330.25 in 1933.

B.—BANKING AND EXCHANGE

The following Banks had establishments in the Colony during the year:—

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

„ Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

„ Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

„ P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

„ Eastern Bank, Limited.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Limited.

The Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij).

„ Banque de L'Indo-Chine.

„ National City Bank of New York.

„ Netherlands India Commercial Bank (Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank).

„ Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Company, Limited.

„ Bank of Taiwan, Limited.

„ Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

„ Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Limited.

„ China and Southern Bank Limited.

„ Kwong Lee Banking Company.

„ Lee Wah Bank, Limited.

During the year under report the sterling demand rate (bank opening rates only) ranged between $2\frac{1}{4}$ 11/64 and $2\frac{1}{4}$. The higher rate was obtainable only over a very short period in June.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The number of depositors in the Savings Bank on the 31st, December was 37,340 as compared with 33,055 on the 31st December, 1933 an increase of 4,285. During the year, 8,995 new accounts were opened while 4,710 accounts were closed.

The amount standing to the credit of the depositors on the 31st December was \$7,711,658 as compared with \$6,843,085 on the 31st December, 1933. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$207 at the end of 1933 and 1934.

The Book value of the investments held by the Savings Bank on the 31st December was \$8,802,995 and the market value of these investments according to the Stock Exchange quotations on the same date was \$9,207,522.

A Savings Bank Fixed Deposit Scheme was introduced on 1st January, 1934, and the number of depositors on 31st December, 1934 was 294. The amount standing to their credit was \$198,870, and the average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$676. During the year 311 accounts were opened while 17 accounts were closed.

C.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard measures recognised by the laws of the Colony are as follows:—

- (a) Standard of Length, the Imperial yard.
- (b) Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound.
- (c) Standard of Capacity, the Imperial gallon.

Among the Asiatic commercial and trading classes Chinese steelyards (called “daching”) of various sizes are generally employed for weighing purposes.

The following are the principal local measures used with their English equivalents:—

The chupak	..	.. equals	1	quart.
The gantang	..	.. „	1	gallon.
The tahlil	..	.. „	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	ozs.
The kati (16 tahils)	..	.. „	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	lbs.
The pikul (100 katis)	..	.. „	133 $\frac{1}{3}$	lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls)	..	.. „	5,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	lbs.

CHAPTER XII

A.—PUBLIC WORKS

In the Straits Settlements, the Department of Public Works is under the control of the Director who is responsible to Government for all public works in the Colony. The Director is also the Adviser on Public Works to the Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

In Singapore, the Director is assisted by the Deputy Director and Head Office Staff, the Government Architect, Assistant Architects and Drawing Office Staff. Work in the various Settlements is controlled by a local branch head. The local head in Penang controls both Penang and Province Wellesley. As an experiment, Malacca was placed from 1st January, 1934, under the administrative control of the State Engineer, Negri Sembilan but this arrangement was not altogether satisfactory and it was decided therefore to revert as from 1st January, 1935, to the previous arrangement whereby the S.E.E. is responsible for work in the Settlement.

The control of public works in the Dindings was in the hands of the State Engineer, Perak, and Labuan is in charge of an Assistant Engineer who also acts as Harbour Master.

The total expenditure of the Department was \$5,950,595 compared with \$6,361,689 in 1933. The details are shown in the following table:—

Head of Estimates	Expenditure	Settlement	Total Expenditure	Expenditure Extraordinary
	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$
Personal Emoluments	577,136.01	Singapore ..	3,675,336.66	2,439,164
Other Charges ..	148,281.30	Penang ..	835,112.90	455,894
P. W. Annually Re-current ..	1,649,867.60	Dindings ..	39,458.86	12,787
P. W. Extraordinary	3,551,694.17	Province Wellesley	556,907.48	264,144
Work done for others	23,616.45	Malacca ..	810,554.07	373,757
		Labuan ..	33,224.56	5,947
Total ..	5,950,594.53	Total ..	5,950,594.53	3,551,693

The senior staff of the Department of 31st December, 1934, consisted of 25 Engineers and 3 Architects compared with 26 Engineers and 4 Architects in 1933.

During the year, all roads and Government buildings in the Colony were maintained in a satisfactory condition, the expenditure on recurrent maintenance work being as follows:—

	1933 \$	1934 \$
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals ..	697,367	709,459
Buildings and Miscellaneous Works ..	979,461	940,409
	<u>1,676,828</u>	<u>1,649,868</u>

The expenditure on reconstruction and other special work on Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals was \$477,265.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works:—The expenditure (Extraordinary) on new buildings and miscellaneous works amounted to \$3,074,428.

The principal works of interest completed during the year were:—

Singapore.—

Sikh Police Barracks, Pearls Hill.
Reconstruction of Chief Justice's House.
Hill Street Police Station.
Kandang Kerbau Police Station and Barracks.
Filling of Crown Land at Labrador, Pasir Panjang.
Police Station and Barracks, Beach Road.

Malacca.—

Extension of Northern Groyne, Malacca Harbour.

Penang.—

New General Hospital—two five storey Class III Wards.
Lunatic and Leper Cells.
Quarters for 100 Attendants.
Wireless Receiving Station—Province Wellesley.

The following important works were in hand during the year but were not completed.

Singapore.—

New Civil Aerodrome.

Reclamation of Foreshore in front of Beach Road.

Maternity Hospital, Kandang Kerbau.

New Convict Prison, Changi.

Penang.—

New General Hospital—Technical Block and First Class Wards.

Waterworks.—The Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca control their own water supplies which are adequate and up-to-date. Installations elsewhere are controlled by the Public Works Department and were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

Electric Light and Power.—In Singapore and Penang, the Municipalities possess and operate their own power stations, and in Singapore there is an additional power station belonging to the Singapore Harbour Board. The Penang Municipality supplies current for the towns of Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam, both in Province Wellesley, on contract. In Malacca, a private company (Malacca Electric Lighting Ltd.) supplies current in the Municipal area. Outside these areas the Public Works Department maintains a number of small installations, the maintenance of which, including the electrical equipment of all Government buildings, cost \$222,774 in 1934.

Reclamation.—In Singapore, apart from the Civil Aerodrome, the principal reclamation in hand is that of the foreshore in front of Beach Road, where approximately 47 acres are being filled with dredgings and topped with red earth. A coral bund is being constructed which, except for a gap left for a small access channel, was completed by the end of the year. 112,778 cubic yards of dredgings and 65,086 cubic yards of road earth were dumped inside the Bund.

The Reclamation at Labrador, Pasir Panjang, was completed at the end of the year, 494,500 cubic yards having been excavated and superimposed on the swamp.

The Dredgers “Mudlark”, “Tembakul”, and “Todak” worked in the Singapore River, Telok Ayer Basin, Inner Roads and on the access channel to the Beach Road Reclamation. The “Tembakul” was also employed in Malacca harbour from October onwards. The two grab dredgers were employed at the Civil Aerodrome, chiefly on a channel for the diversion of the Geylang River.

In Singapore pumping plants, disposal works and sewers are owned and controlled by the Municipality, but there still remains a considerable portion of the town in which sewers have not yet been installed. Connections to these sewers from Government buildings and houses have been made wherever possible, but in some areas independent septic tank installations have been found necessary.

General.—The Public Works Department had 37 contract in hand on the 1st January, 1934. During 1934, 223 contracts were entered

into and 226 contracts were completed, leaving 34 unfinished at the close of the year. The upward tendency in the cost of labour and materials which was noted at the end of 1933 continued throughout the year.

B.—DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

Malacca.—The scheme for the drainage of the Bachang Area, about 3 miles from Malacca town, which was begun at the end of 1932 was completed during the year. The work involved the construction of 3 miles of earth bund along the Malacca and Paya Rumpit rivers to prevent inundation of the area by flooding from the Malacca River. The internal drains measure an aggregate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the main drain connecting them with the sea is 130 chains long. The area of land taken up and cultivated is so far disappointingly small, but there were definite indications of a more satisfactory colonization in the near future. In all 275 acres were planted with padi, leaving a cultivable balance of 1,170 acres of which 100 have been reserved for Chinese market-gardeners.

The Tanjong Minyak Drainage and Irrigation Scheme was finally completed. It comprised the deepening and enlarging of two streams for the discharge of flood water, and the construction of headworks and distribution channels for the irrigation of 2,336 acres. Of this area 1,940 acres were alienated and 1,108 of them cultivated. Two reserves amounting to 237 acres have been set aside in the unalienated area for Chinese vegetable gardeners.

The total cost of the two schemes, exclusive of payments for land acquisition and compensation, was \$61,099.60.

A bund, 560 feet long, was constructed at Belimbing to prevent the flood waters of the Malacca River invading a padi area and rendering large parts of it unplatable. The total cost of this work was \$1,218.62.

A scheme for the improvement of 972 acres of rice land in the valley of the Sungei Putat was undertaken. The work comprises a deepening, widening and bunding of the Sungei Putat for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the excavation of 5 miles of irrigation channels; the tapping of a water supply main from Ayer Keroh Reservoir to augment the available supply, and the construction of a bund 3,532 feet long to protect the area from inundation by the Malacca River. Progress was unfortunately delayed by flooding in the last quarter, but \$22,125.75 were spent out of a total estimate of \$51,000.

The Controlled Drainage Scheme at Parit China, was commenced. The main features of the scheme are the bunding of the Parit China for a distance of nearly 4 miles, and the construction of a bund and drain along the Padang Temu rice lands. This scheme is designed to provide better drainage and irrigation facilities for 800 acres of new padi land, to protect 470 acres of existing padi land from tidal water and to reclaim 770 acres of swamp and abandoned padi land. \$10,016 was spent out of the estimated total cost of \$23,900.

Additional small schemes were carried out in the Serkam, Renggek, Pulau Sebang, Pulau Gadong, Alai and Ayer Salak padi areas. At Serkam a concrete dam with pipe culverts and flumes, costing \$729.95, was constructed to irrigate the Lubok Buaya area of 154 acres. The scheme was completed in time for planting and

proved itself satisfactorily. At Renggek, a concrete dam was erected, at a cost of \$725.92, to replace the unsatisfactory wooden dams built by the local Malays. It serves the Tengah Padang area (150 acres) with excellent results. The Pulau Sebang Dam was rebuilt, and an area of 100 acres thereby brought back into cultivation. At Alai, where an area of 180 acres was flooded at spring tides, three culverts were repaired and a new pipe culvert constructed. Two drainage outlets with flaps and tide gates were constructed at Ayer Salak to prevent flood water from the main stream inundating the reserve for vegetable gardens.

The rise in the price of rubber had a marked effect on the price of labour with the result that earthwork cost nearly double what it did in 1933.

Penang.—Maintenance of drainage channels is confined to the South-west District and the area round Balek Pulau. Most of the lesser channels serve the dual purpose of irrigation and drainage, according to the season. An aggregate of 19½ miles were kept in condition.

The banks of the Sungei Rusa were cleared and the channel widened and partly desilted for about 80 chains. Processes under the Land Improvement Ordinance in connection with the Sungei Rusa Bunding Scheme occupied the whole of the year, so that the provision of \$21,500 had to be revoted for utilisation early in 1935. This scheme will provide protection from sea water for some 1,700 acres of agricultural land, including 400 to 500 acres of the best padi land in Malaya".

Province Wellesley.—In Province Wellesley 75½ miles of river and drains were kept clear of vegetation and silt. The greater part of this work took the form of special clearing and restoration rather than simple maintenance. Such work consists in felling and clearing growing timber from the channels, re-digging the channels to designed sections and slopes, and building bunds as inspection paths along the banks.

The rivers, as the main drains of the country, call for a great deal of attention. Vegetation on the banks, ranging in great variety from grasses to fully grown trees, is constantly encroaching on the river beds. Branches frequently fall into a stream and become effective dams to retard flood-flow, and retain silt. Deterioration of the channel and resultant overflowing of the river can only be avoided by persistent and continuous snagging.

In the Northern District, a total of 470 chains of channels, graded in 1933, was maintained throughout the year. The channels of the S. Merbau Kudong, S. Mat Sat, S. Orang Puteh, S. Selarang Gajah were cleared, dug to profile and regraded for a total length of 427 chains, while the tidal portions of S. Maklom and S. Lokan (142 chains) were cleared of nipah palm and the Channel of the S. Bekah restored and given a new outfall.

In the Central District seven miles of the Kulim River were snagged and its banks cleared from the mouth up to Ara Kuda. The branch stream, S. To'Tongkat, was similarly dealt with throughout its length of 200 chains, and a total length of 1,430 chains of the smaller streams cleared and regraded.

In the Southern District work was confined to the drainage system of Trans-Krian where 6 miles of roadside drains were regraded at a cost of \$1,997. Maintenance weeding was carried out on 18½ miles of roadside drains and on six other streams.

A scheme, providing protection from the sea and controlled drainage for 300 acres, was carried out in the Juru rice area. The work entailed the rebuilding and raising of an old bund, and the provision of collecting drains 121 chains long with a water gate. The drains were dug by the planters and the bund work was done by contract, costing in all \$3,497.70. A similar scheme was completed for the Kuala Bekah padi area of 290 acres, costing \$4,990.90. This involved the construction of 136 chains of drains, a new outfall to S. Penaga and 84 chains of bund.

The principal item of Special Expenditure in Province Wellesley was the second instalment of \$58,000 for the scheme to supply water to the Acheh Area from the Krian (F.M.S.) System. Designs for the distributary channels were completed, but work cannot start until after the harvest in 1935, when negotiations for land acquisition will be sufficiently advanced to allow entry onto the required reserves. The four syphons, which will carry the water under the roads, have been built in readiness for the conduits to be led to them, and considerable progress has been made in enlarging the main canals in Krian so that they may carry the extra water required for the Sungei Acheh area. It is anticipated that irrigation will be available for the next planting season.

A supplementary provision of \$25,000 was sanctioned for rebuilding a length of 3,000 feet of the Muda bund which had suffered severe erosion. Construction commenced in mid-September and at the end of the year the new bund was well advanced, \$15,500 worth of work having been done. It is anticipated that the whole of this work, which includes 1,030 feet for the protection of the railway embankment, will be completed by February, 1935.

There were two periods of flood during the year in Province Wellesley, in the first weeks of September and November. The first period affected the Northern and Central districts and the second the Northern district only. Investigation has confirmed the theory that the inundation had its origin in the unbunded South bank of the Muda River in Kedah territory. The Malakoff and Jerak roads were under water for several days on each occasion and the adjoining kampongs flooded to depths of from 2 to 4 feet.

Dindings.—Two miles of the bed of the Bruas River were cleared of snags and a corresponding length of bank cleared of all vegetation for 20 feet on both sides. Some 1,000 tons of timber were removed from the river channel.

A permanent watergate was constructed at S. Tong, and repairs made to an old bund, built by padi planters, to prevent the entry of salt water into an area of about 150 acres of rice land at Ujong Pasir.

A new rice area was established at Sungei Sempit-Bukit Senangin, where an area of 200-300 acres was provided with controlled drainage enabling maintenance of the water table during the growing period.

CHAPTER XIII

Justice, Police, Prisons and Reformatories

A.—JUSTICE

The Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law in the Colony, as constituted at the beginning of the year under review, were the following:—

- (a) The Supreme Court;
- (b) District Courts;
- (c) Police Courts;
- (d) Coroners' Courts.

In addition to these a Court of Criminal Appeal, to hear appeals from convictions had in trials before the Supreme Court, was created under the provisions of an ordinance passed in 1931 which was brought into force on the 1st September, 1934.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and three or more Puisne Judges. It is a Court of Record, and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction, in each case both original and appellate. When exercising appellate civil jurisdiction, the Court is styled the Court of Appeal. An appeal may lie from the Court of Appeal to the Privy Council. Criminal trials are held before a Judge sitting with a jury of seven persons.

A District Court, presided over by a District Judge and having both civil and criminal jurisdiction is constituted in each of the three Settlements of Penang, Malacca and Labuan. In Singapore, however, where the work of the courts is much heavier, there are two District Courts, one for civil and the other for criminal cases. The civil jurisdiction of a District Court is limited to suits involving not more than \$500, when a District Judge presides and \$100 when an Assistant District Judge presides.

Police Courts exist in varying numbers in each Settlement, the Governor having power to constitute as many Police Courts in each Settlement as he thinks fit. The jurisdiction of the Police Courts is, in the main, criminal, and is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code, but certain additional powers and duties are conferred upon them by other Ordinances.

Coroners' Courts exist in each Settlement; a Coroner is appointed by the Governor either for the whole Settlement or for a district thereof.

B.—POLICE

(i).—ORGANISATION

The Straits Settlements Police Force is organised on a territorial basis. Each Settlement is in the charge of a Chief Police Officer, whose command is divided into a number of territorial divisions and departmental branches superintended, in most cases, by gazetted officers. In Penang and Malacca the Chief Police Officer is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for the whole of the Police arrangements of the Settlement. In Singapore the Chief Police Officer performs similar duties, but in addition there are the following independent branches:—

- (a) The Special Branch which is almost wholly absorbed in work of a political kind and is not concerned with the

investigation of any crime that is not of a political or subversive nature. This branch is the central investigating and recording machine for the Colony in all matters of the type with which it is designed to deal and in Settlements other than Singapore operates largely through the local Chief Police Officers and the Detective Branches.

- (b) The Dépôt, at which recruits for the Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca are concentrated. The Commandant of the Dépôt is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for recruiting men for the uniformed branch of the Malay, Indian and Chinese contingent in Singapore and for all training schemes. The Chief Police Officers in Penang and Malacca select their own recruits and each Chief Police Officer selects his own plain clothes men.

- (c) The Financial Branch.

Working in direct liaison with the Police are the Deputy Public Prosecutors in Singapore and Penang, officers of the Attorney-General's department who are in immediate charge of the Police prosecuting staffs in the lower criminal courts. The Deputy Public Prosecutor at Singapore includes the Settlement of Malacca in his jurisdiction.

(ii).—CRIME

Seizable offences reported during 1934 numbered 5,194, a decrease of 941 compared with the 1933 figure, the percentage of decrease being 17.5 in 1933 and 15.3 in 1934. Arrests were made in 2,449 of the cases and resulted in convictions in 1,845 cases.

The number of robberies of all kinds reported shewed a remarkable decrease, falling from 104 in 1933 to 43 in 1934.

Simple thefts and thefts in dwellings combined, totalling 2,424 as compared with 3,294, shew a general decrease in all districts. The most outstanding variation was in the Singapore figures—1,417 compared with 1,937.

Housebreakings and thefts at 610 compare favourably with the 1933 figure of 779. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases in Province Wellesley, but other districts shewed decreases.

Cases of extortion shewed an increase, the total of 77 being 37 above that for 1933. It is remarkable that no such case has been reported in Province Wellesley during the past 3 years. In addition to the 77 actual cases of extortion, there were 62 recorded attempts, 48 of which occurred in Singapore.

Prosecutions under the Merchant Shipping, Municipal and Minor Offences Ordinances and also under the traffic and gambling laws increased considerably, while there was also a large increase in the number of Chandu Revenue cases at the instance of both the Monopolies and the Police departments.

Reports of non-seizable offences totalled 103,754 as compared with 83,339 in 1933. In 78,025 of these cases prosecutions were undertaken by the Police.

(iii).—SECRET SOCIETIES, CRIMINAL GANGS, ETC.

General.—As in previous years' reports, the remarks in this section of the report apply almost exclusively to Singapore. By comparison, society and faction troubles in Penang and Malacca were almost negligible.

Another year of comparative freedom from lawless outbreaks by secret societies and criminal gangs has been enjoyed, but their menace to the good order and peace of the Colony demands constant vigilance and preventive activity.

In this duty the police receive little assistance from the public who appear to be reluctant to offer resistance to the "gangsters" or to give early information against them to the police.

Although in Singapore conditions generally were as good as, and perhaps slightly better than, in 1932 and 1933, the number of fatalities due to gang or society activities was much higher, there being 6 deaths in all.

The Cantonese Societies were responsible for four murders, one attempted murder and thirteen robberies. Teo Chiu Societies were exceptionally inactive.

Of the Boyanese Societies all but eight "pondoks" are now amalgamated in the association registered in 1933 and were the source of but little anxiety during the year.

C.—PRISONS

At the beginning of the year, there were 1,733 prisoners in the five prisons of the Colony (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island). Admissions during the year numbered 12,000, as compared with 15,378 during 1933, and 12,537 prisoners were discharged, leaving 1,196 in prison at the end of the year. There were 140 vagrants in the House of Detention at the beginning of the year, and during the year 765 more were admitted, but 839 vagrants were discharged, leaving only 66 under detention when the year closed. The health of the prisoners was maintained in a satisfactory state throughout the year.

"Short-Sentence" and "Revenue-Grade" men are mainly employed at husk-beating and on fatigue duties. "Lower-Grade" prisoners are usually employed on husk-beating during the first six months of their sentence but thereafter join the "Middle-Grade" and "Upper-Grade" prisoners in industrial labour such as printing, book-binding, tailoring, carpentry, washing, weaving, shoe-making or mat and basket-making. Cooks, orderlies, clerks, etc. are selected from among the "Upper-Grade" prisoners when possible. A remission of sentence may be earned by good behaviour by prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude or Rigorous Imprisonment for terms of three months and over.

Juvenile offenders are kept separate from adult prisoners, so far as accommodation will permit, and under Section 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Courts may, in their discretion, release on probation any offender convicted of trivial offences.

A start has been made on the building, at Changi, on Singapore Island about ten miles from Singapore town, of a new Convict Prison, which should be ready for occupation in 1936.

D.—REFORMATORIES

The Reformatory at Singapore, is the only institution in Malaya specially organised for the reception of juvenile offenders. It is under the control of the Director of Education and is not in any way connected with the Prisons Administration. Juvenile offenders and destitute male children between the ages of 7 and 16 are admitted. No boy is detained in it beyond the age of 18.

At the end of 1933 the inmates numbered 108. Sixty-five were released and forty-one admitted during 1934. One absconded during the year. At the end of 1934 there were 83 inmates.

Of the 41 boys admitted during the year, 26 were from the Straits Settlements, 11 from the Federated Malay States, 2 from Unfederated Malay States and 2 from Brunei. There were 21 Chinese, 7 Malays and 13 Indians. Twenty were committed for criminal offences including fraudulent possession of property, housebreaking, cheating, voluntarily causing hurt and theft, there being 14 cases of the last mentioned offence. Of the remainder, 11 were committed for vagrancy, 4 as being uncontrollable, 3 for begging, 1 for distilling liquor without a licence, 1 for mischief by fire and 1 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The conduct of the boys was excellent and their health was very good. They were employed as carpenters, tailors, grass-cutters, gardeners, washermen, cooks, orderlies and general coolies. They were all taught Romanised Malay for two hours daily with the exception of ten who continued their education in English. Muslim boys were given religious instruction. The chief forms of exercise insisted upon or indulged in were physical drill, football, volley ball, cricket and boxing.

As far as possible work was found on their release for boys who had no parents, relatives or friends to look after them, or arrangements made for their adoption by respectable persons recommended by the Chinese Protectorate.

CHAPTER XIV

Legislation

Forty-six Ordinances were passed during the year 1934. Of these, two were Supply Ordinances and twenty-four were purely Amending Ordinances.

Of the Ordinances which are not Amending Ordinances the following are the more important:—

- (1) The Pineapple Industry Ordinance (No. 1) provides that pineapple factories shall be registered and that the places for canning pineapples must be free from contamination. Each canner is required to register a mark to be embossed on the tins, so that any particular tin can be traced back to the factory of origin. This Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Pineapple Conference which was held in Singapore in the early months of 1931.

- (2) The Naval Volunteer Reserve Ordinance (No. 3) provides for the establishment of a local Naval Volunteer Force to be trained in patrolling and mine-sweeping.
- (3) The Tin and Tin-ore (Disclosure of Smelters' Stocks) Ordinance (No. 7) requires the Smelters to make returns from time to time of the stocks of tin, tin-ore or any intermediate product of smelting held by them. The information is required for statistical purposes by the International Tin Committee.
- (4) The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Ordinance (No. 10) was necessary in order to bring the few tin-mines in Malacca within the Malayan regulation area.
- (5) The Guardianship of Infants Ordinance (No. 11) is one of a series of Ordinances prepared to replace the Civil Procedure Code, which has now been repealed.
- (6) The Courts Ordinance (No. 17) is the main Ordinance to replace the Civil Procedure Code, and re-enacts the law relating to Courts with certain amendments. The two divisions of the Supreme Court will henceforth be known as the High Court and the Court of Appeal, and Court procedure and practice be governed by Rules to be made under sections 87 and 88 of the Ordinance.
- (7) The Registration of Imports and Exports Ordinance (No. 18) makes adequate provision for the registration of goods imported into or exported from the Colony by sea, land or air. It empowers the Registrar to open any package with regard to which a false declaration is suspected and he is also enabled to compound offences.
- (8) The Settled Estates Ordinance (No. 19) has been separately enacted to replace the previous provisions of the Civil Procedure Code.
- (9) The Legitimacy Ordinance (No. 20) makes provision for the legitimization, by subsequent marriage of their parents, of children born out of wedlock. The Ordinance follows closely the Legitimacy Act, 1926 and its scope is confined to cases in which the subsequent marriage is a Christian marriage.
- (10) The Rubber Regulation Ordinance (No. 22) implements the international Agreement on this subject.
- (11) The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance (No. 23) was passed in response to the invitation of the Imperial Government and regulates the importation into the Colony of cotton and artificial Silk piece-goods manufactured in foreign countries.
- (12) The Probate and Administration Ordinance (No. 24) takes the place of the previous relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Code.
- (13) The Debtors Ordinance (No. 25) is also based on sections of the Civil Procedure Code, now repealed.

- (14) The Distress Ordinance (No. 28) is similarly based except for sections 10 to 14, which are adopted from the law in England.
- (15) The Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance (No. 32) was necessitated by the omission of the relevant provisions from the new Courts Ordinance. With the exception of certain sections which are designed to assimilate local to English practice, the Ordinance is founded on sections of the repealed Ordinance No. 101 (Courts). The new Ordinance also introduces a test of the candidate's knowledge of the English language.
- (16) The Mental Disorders Ordinance (No. 33) provides for the reception and detention of persons of unsound mind in mental hospitals. It conforms closely to that in force in the Federated Malay States.
- (17) The Irrigation Areas Ordinance (No. 38) provides for the establishment and regulation of irrigation areas within the Colony and is required for the effective operation of irrigation schemes. It is based largely on similar legislation in the Federated Malay States.
- (18) The Rice Cultivation Ordinance (No. 39) follows the lines of existing legislation in the Federated Malay States and will apply only to such lands as are declared to be rice lands by the Governor in Council.

The more important Amending Ordinances are as follows:—

- (1) The Second-hand Dealers (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2) enables licensing officers to exercise discretion in the issue of licences and to take finger-prints before the issue of a licence.
- (2) The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 4) penalises the abetment in the Colony of offences against the revenue laws of the Malay States.
- (3) The Aliens (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 5) empowers the Colonial Secretary to allow Alien labourers recruited under a permit signed by him to be brought into the Colony in excess of the number restricted by proclamation under section 12 of the Ordinance.
- (4) The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 9) requires the retirement of Ladies on the pensionable establishment at the age of forty-five.
- (5) The Civil Law (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12) makes a tenant liable for double rent if he holds over after the determination of his tenancy. The opportunity was taken to prescribe the manner in which an intestate's personal estate which accrues to the Crown shall be dealt with.
- (6) The Passenger Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13) gives effect to the use of the flag "Y" under the new International Code of Signals.

- (7) The Betting (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15) increases the maximum penalty in order to combat extensive book-making in clubs and public-places.
- (8) The Public Trustee (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16) empowers the Public Trustee to act as next friend of a minor in certain cases. The formation of a Common Fund under section 6 is based on sections 32-35 of the New Zealand Public Trust Office Act, 1908.
- (9) The Petroleum Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 21) amends the existing definitions of "export" and "import" to include export and import by air, and empowers the Governor in Council to exempt from the payment of duty petroleum supplied or carried by aircraft belonging to any international aircraft operating company.
- (10) The Liquors Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 27) removes certain restrictions on the size of the containers in which intoxicating liquors may be sold. It also permits the sale without a licence of ale, beer or stout in unopened reputed half pint bottles for consumption off the premises.
- (11) The Interpretation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 29) enables the Colonial Secretary, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to delegate to a specified officer his duties under any particular provision of the law.
- (12) The Destruction of Mosquitos (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 30) forbids the denudation of potential breeding places without the permission of the Health Officer.
- (13) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 34) introduces a comprehensive definition of "Native Sailing Ship", and also implements certain provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, relating to the holding of examinations and the issue of Certificates of Competency as Life-boatmen.
- (14) The Penal Code (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance (No. 36) was passed to assist the Government of Sarawak in the suppression of smuggling.
- (15) The Interpretation (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance (No. 37) repeals a definition of "British Empire" which was wrongly adopted in 1933.
- (16) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 41) amends the definition of "dependant" so as to exclude any residential qualification.

Of the Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year the following are the more important items:—

- (1) Ordinance No. 61 (Pawnbrokers). Rules made by the Governor in Council under section 45 were published as *Gazette* Notification No. 2328 of 12th October, 1934.

- (2) Ordinance No. 88 (Wild Animals and Birds). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 7 an order prohibiting the importation into the Colony of certain birds was published as *Gazette* Notification No. 51 of 12th January, 1934.
- (3) Ordinance No. 135 (Municipal). By-laws for the regulation of places used for the making and storing of matches were published as *Gazette* Notification No. 2440 of the 22nd December, 1933, and confirmed by the Governor in Council on the 17th January, 1934.
- (4) Ordinance No. 146 (Public Trustee). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 14(1) rules for carrying into effect the objects of the Ordinance were made and published as *Gazette* Notification No. 1464 of 29th June, 1934. Rules relating to fees made by the Governor in Council under section 10(1) were published as *Gazette* Notification No. 1465 of 29th June, 1934.
- (5) Ordinance No. 148 (Registration of Deeds). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 30(1), rules relating to the registration of deeds were made and published as *Gazette* Notification No. 824 of 20th April, 1934.
- (6) Ordinance No. 176 (Passports). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 2, regulations for the control of aliens entering or leaving the Colony were made and published as *Gazette* Notification No. 273 of 9th February, 1934.
- (7) The Court of Criminal Appeal Ordinance 1931. Rules dated the 14th June, 1932, made with the approval of the Governor in Council under the powers conferred by section 20(1) were published as *Gazette* Notification No. 1898 of 21st August, 1934.
- (8) The Aliens Ordinance 1932. Proclamations dated 29th January, 1934, 28th March, 1934, 25th May, 1934, 21st June, 1934 and 6th October, 1934 and made by the Governor in Council under section 12, limited the number of aliens which any shipping company or charterer or owner of any individual ship might bring into and land in the Colony during each month.
- (9) The Registration of Dentists Ordinance 1933. Regulations made under section 25 by the Dental Board with the approval of the Governor in Council were published as *Gazette* Notification No. 9 of 5th January, 1934.
- (10) The Pineapple Industry Ordinance 1934. Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 14, regulations for the control of the pineapple factories were published as *Gazette* Notification No. 1697 of 27th July, 1934, confirmed by the Legislative Council on 24th September, 1934 and published as *Gazette* Notification No. 2224 of 28th September, 1934.

- (11) The Naval Volunteer Reserve Ordinance 1934. Under the powers conferred on His Excellency the Governor by sections 5 and 6, the constitution of the Straits Settlements Naval Volunteer Reserve was declared and published as *Gazette* Notification No. 924 of 27th April, 1934.

Rules made by the Governor under section 25 were published as *Gazette* Notification No. 2137 of 21st September, 1934.

- (12) The Rubber Regulation Ordinance 1934. Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 39, rules regulating the production of rubber were made and published as *Gazette* Notification No. 1213 of 31st May, 1934.

- (13) The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance 1934. Proclamations dated 19th June, 1934, 23rd August, 1934, 13th November, 1934 and 30th November 1934 made by the Governor under section 3 fixed the total quantity of textile goods manufactured in foreign countries which might be imported during the period from 7th May, 1934 to 31st December, 1934 and during the year 1935. *Gazette* Notification 1371 of 20th June, 1934, exempts from the provisions of the Ordinance articles imported as passengers' personal luggage or by parcel post in quantities considered reasonable by the Registrar.

Regulations made by the Governor under sections 13(1) and 15(1) were published as *Gazette* Notification No. 1372 of 20th June, 1934.

FACTORY LEGISLATION

Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery) makes provisions for the inspection of boilers, engines and other machinery and for regulating their control and working. Rules made by the Governor in Council under section 4 for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Ordinance and published as Notification No. 2142 in the *Gazette* of 30th October, 1931, were approved by the Legislative Council on 26th January, 1933, and published as *Gazette* Notification No. 215 of 5th February, 1933. Ordinance No. 197 (Labour) governs and prescribes the conditions of employment on plantations, factories and elsewhere, and includes provisions similar to those of the Truck Acts in England.

The Pineapple Industry Ordinance 1934 provides for the inspection of factories, their equipment and sanitary arrangements by the local health authority.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENT

Section 8 of Ordinance No. 111 (Civil Law) makes provisions for compensation similar to those adopted in Lord Campbell's Act (The Fatal Accidents Act, 1846).

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, which was passed in 1932, came into force on 1st October, 1933. This Ordinance provides for the payment by certain classes of employers, to their workmen, of compensation for injury by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment.

No legislative provisions exist for sickness or old age.

CHAPTER XV

Public Finance and Taxation

The revenue for the year 1934 amounted to \$34,244,603.31 which was \$5,731,219.31 more than the original estimate of \$28,513,384 and \$3,904,688.31 in excess of the revised estimate of \$30,339,915

The expenditure was \$30,937,261.61, being \$3,047,593.39 less than the original estimate.

The year's working resulted therefore in a surplus of \$3,307,341.70 under the Headings of ordinary Revenue and Expenditure.

(i).—REVENUE

The revenue was \$2,659,413.10 more than that of 1933. Details are shown in the following table:—

Head of Revenue	1933	1934	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Port, Harbour, Wharf and Light Dues ..	2,428.20	2,459.58	31.38	..
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ..	20,094,241.83	21,566,219.13	1,471,977.30	..
3. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Service and Reimburse-ments-in-aid ..	1,113,278.39	1,349,709.12	236,430.73	..
4. Posts and Telegraphs ..	1,980,867.50	2,101,431.11	120,563.61	..
5. Rents on Government Property ..	1,509,281.34	1,592,981.05	83,699.71	..
6. Interest ..	5,488,244.23	5,316,504.04	..	171,740.19
7. Miscellaneous Receipts ..	1,255,862.73	2,190,096.28	934,233.55	..
Total exclusive of Land Sales and Grants-in-Aid	31,444,204.22	34,119,400.31	2,846,936.28	171,740.19
8. Land Sales ..	140,985.99	124,045.86	..	16,940.13
9. Grants-in-Aid Colonial Development Fund ..	..	1,157.14	1,157.14	..
TOTAL REVENUE ..	31,585,190.21	34,244,603.31	2,848,093.42	188,680.32

The increase under the heading “Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified” is chiefly attributable to increases under the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Liquors	677,464	00
Motor Car Duty	43,807	00
Opium	1,722,196	00
Petroleum Revenue	289,357	00
Rubber Dealers Ordinance	37,599	00
Stamp Duties (various revenue services)	168,231	00
Tobacco Duties	65,504	00

There are decreases under the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Pawnbrokers Ordinance	33,630	00
Estate Duties	1,544,984	00

The increase in “Fees of Court, etc.,” arises mainly from the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Contribution from Rubber Fund	185,757	00
Contribution from Immigration Fund	35,718	00

The increase under Posts and Telegraphs is distributed between:—

	\$	c.
M.O. & B.P. Orders	7,362	00
Sale of Stamps	30,974	00
Telegrams	6,068	00
Telephones	37,449	00
Miscellaneous	38,710	00

The increase under “Rents, etc.,” is thus allocable:—

	\$	c.
Lands	78,039	00
Forest Revenue	11,778	00

The incidence of the decrease under “Interest” is as follows:—

	\$	c.
Interest on Investments	294,713	00
Interest on Loans and Advances	74,655	00

On the other hand the following items under this Head shewed an increase:—

	\$	c.
Interest on Opium Purchase money outstanding	135,998	00
Interest from Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	46,102	00
Interest on Banks account	15,299	00

The increase under "Miscellaneous Receipts" arises from the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Overpayments Recovered	194,373	00
Miscellaneous	128,794	00
Investment Adjustment a/c. Revaluation of Investments	624,912	00

(ii).—EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure are set out below:—

Head of Expenditure	1933	1934	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt ..	37,083.40	37,083.40	..	..
2. Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities, etc. ..	2,438,947.83	2,183,027.67	..	255,920.16
3. Charitable Allowances ..	36,688.48	69,158.98	32,470.50	..
4. The Governor ..	116,862.07	114,639.66	..	2,222.41
5. Civil Service ..	700,349.37	646,264.89	..	54,084.48
6. General Clerical Service ..	1,126,044.87	1,150,179.16	24,134.29	..
7. Colonial Secretary, Resident Councillors and Residents ..	118,184.43	114,709.92	..	3,474.51
8. Secretary to High Commissioner ..	9,763.71	10,423.75	660.04	..
9. Malayan Establishment Office ..	..	31,094.66	31,094.66	..
10. Agricultural Department ..	77,816.43	81,695.68	3,879.25	..
11. Analyst ..	3,529.10	63,354.18	59,825.08	..
12. Audit ..	49,420.56	50,052.30	631.74	..
13. Chinese Secretariat ..	81,073.62	64,231.24	..	16,842.38
14. Co-operative Societies ..	45,570.76	23,587.01	..	21,983.75
15. Drainage and Irrigation ..	135,520.65	196,601.90	61,081.25	..
16. Education ..	2,118,580.07	2,005,134.73	..	113,445.34
17. Fisheries ..	28,834.25	33,987.06	5,152.81	..
18. Forests ..	46,003.27	48,163.18	2,159.91	..
19. Gardens, Botanical ..	119,543.71	112,240.62	..	7,303.09
20. Immigration Department ..	..	22,474.83	22,474.83	..
21. Labour Department ..	24,080.91	15,733.33	..	8,347.58
22. Land and District Offices ..	247,962.64	261,104.09	13,141.45	..
23. Legal ..	397,275.38	366,851.51	..	30,423.87
24. Marine ..	528,654.83	520,420.07	..	8,234.76
25. Marine Surveys ..	81,488.23	72,886.63	..	8,601.60
26. Medical ..	457,989.77	371,183.22	..	86,806.55
27. Medical, Health Branch ..	528,725.41	504,157.40	..	24,568.01
28. Medical, Social Hygiene Branch ..	94,119.87	92,940.78	..	1,179.09
29. Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	2,023,176.69	2,141,655.33	118,478.64	..
30. Military Expenditure—				
I. Defence Contribution ..	3,960,000.00	4,020,948.57	60,948.57	..
II. Local Forces ..	362,452.88	330,522.00	..	31,930.88
31. Miscellaneous Services ..	1,687,001.48	3,347,341.71	1,660,340.23	..
32. Monopolies ..	1,146,620.31	1,052,832.69	..	93,787.62
33. Museum and Library, Raffles ..	45,437.19	42,684.08	..	2,753.11
34. Police ..	3,031,859.32	2,828,393.90	..	203,465.42
35. Post Office ..	1,597,778.38	1,553,411.01	..	44,367.37
36. Printing Office ..	223,914.65	216,954.79	..	6,959.86
37. Prisons ..	489,017.68	470,330.46	..	18,687.22
38. Public Works Department ..	737,188.89	667,914.26	..	69,274.63
39. Public Works, Recurrent Expenditure ..	1,041,243.90	983,778.70	..	57,465.20
40. Public Works, Extraordinary ..	3,486,078.90	3,283,572.15	..	202,506.75
41. Statistics ..	40,991.96	76,975.79	35,983.83	..
42. Survey Department ..	387,175.63	372,120.19	..	15,055.44
43. Transport ..	388,879.74	90,598.59	..	298,281.15
44. Treasury ..	87,257.01	124,857.17	37,600.16	..
45. Veterinary ..	79,688.27	61,276.80	..	18,411.47
46. Grants-in-aid Colonial Development Fund ..	10,414.23	7,711.57	..	2,702.66
TOTAL ..	30,476,290.73	30,937,261.61	2,170,057.24	1,709,086.36

The decrease in "Pensions, Retired Allowances, Gratuities, etc.," is due to the 1933 figure having been swelled by pensions on premature retirement or abolition of office consequent upon the findings of the Retrenchment Committee.

The increase in Charitable Allowances occurred on the vote "Grant of Orphanages to Singapore, Penang and Malacca".

The decrease in "Civil Service" is attributable to the arrangement whereby leave salaries of European officers are now defrayed by the Malayan Establishment Office.

The increase under "General Clerical Service" can be ascribed mainly to increments earned and promotions effected in 1934.

The Malayan Establishment Office and the Immigration Department figured in the estimates for the first time.

The increase under "Analyst" is due to the fact that the expenditure shown in 1933 for this department was reduced by the amount of \$54,445 which was contributed by the Monopolies Department.

The decrease under "Chinese Secretariat" is caused by an improvement in economic conditions and a consequently smaller expenditure on repatriations.

The decrease under Co-operative Societies is mainly due to the fact that a sum of \$21,750.70 was paid out in 1933 as contribution to Federated Malay States Government for overhead charges and that no corresponding charge is included in the figures for 1934.

The increase under "Drainage and Irrigation" reflects additions to personnel and expenditure on the drainage of Bachang Swamp and other areas.

The decrease under "Education" is the result of retrenchment and the exercise of strict economy.

The increase under "Land and District Offices" is due in part to the re-survey of the country districts of Malacca.

The decrease under "Legal" is explained by the defrayment of the leave salaries of its European officers by the Malayan Establishment Office.

The decrease under "Medical" is similarly due to the salaries of officers on leave now being met from the funds of the Malayan Establishment Office. Moreover, the post of Accountant, Medical Department, has been included in the Treasury staff.

The decrease under "Medical, Health Branch" reflects the transfer to the Rural Boards of liability for mandores' and coolies' wages.

The increase under "Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries," is due partly to an increase in personnel and partly to the equipment of new hospitals.

The decrease under "Military Expenditure, Local Forces," was caused by a failure on the part of certain suppliers to effect delivery on indents within the year.

The large increase under Miscellaneous Services reflects the following payments made in 1934:—

	\$	c.
Contribution to Malayan Establishment Office in respect of Personal Emoluments	791,694	00
Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, Malayan Establishment Office ..	302,467	96
Cost of an access road to the New Alexandra Road	183,805	60
Gift towards the cost of Imperial Defence	500,000	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,777,967	56

The decrease under “Monopolies” is due to the transfer to the Treasury Staff of the post of Chief Accountant and to the defrayment of leave salaries by the Malayan Establishment Office. There were also decreases in expenditure on Maintenance of Government Shops, Rent allowances, working expenses and special expenditure.

The decrease under “Police” is mainly due to the leave salaries of European Police Officers being met from Malayan Establishment Funds and partly to savings on the annually recurrent votes for “Other Charges”.

The decrease under “Post Office” is due to the transfer of the Senior Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs, and sixteen clerks from Straits Settlements to the Federated Malay States.

The decrease under Prisons is due to a diminution in the number of prisoners and to a reduction in the cost of electric energy supplied by the Singapore Harbour Board.

The decrease under “Public Works Department” represents savings on the leave salaries of European officers, now paid from Malayan Establishment Funds.

The decrease under “Public Works Recurrent Expenditure” can be ascribed to a smaller provision and to economy.

The increase under “Statistics” mainly represents expenditure on the Trade Commission and on the regulation of Textile imports.

The decreases under “Survey Department” and “Transport” are due to the leave salaries and passages of European Officers being met from Malayan Establishment Office Funds.

The increase under Treasury is caused by the inclusion of Departmental Accountants in the Treasury staff.

The decrease under Veterinary reflects the transfer of expenditure from the Straits Settlements Estimates to the Federated Malay States Estimates with effect from 1st January, 1934.

The following table shews the Colony's expenditure, exclusive of Defence Contribution, for the last five years and the portion of it which has been spent on Public Works Extraordinary:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>Public Works Extraordinary</i>
		\$	\$
1930	..	35,000,586	5,658,712
1931	..	42,613,272	8,197,700
1932	..	30,249,340	5,762,470
1933	..	26,516,291	3,486,079
1934	..	26,916,313	3,283,572

The amounts paid as Defence Contribution for the last five years are:—

				\$
1930	..	..	..	4,239,728
1931	..	..	..	4,189,286
1932	..	..	..	3,947,143
1933	..	..	..	3,960,000
1934	..	..	..	4,020,949

The Defence Contribution has been fixed by Ordinance No. 25 of 1933 at \$4,000,000 a year for a period of five years from 1st April, 1933.

The apparent excess for 1934 reflects a final adjustment with the Military Authorities in respect of the years 1927–1933.

(iii).—ASSETS AND

The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December,

		\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Liabilities</i>					
Deposits:—					
Accountant-General (Court)	..	..	2,589,216.50		
Accountant-General (Other)	..	..	2,092,316.04		
Bankruptcy	..	..	808,296.15		
Mercantile Marine Fund	..	..	766,955.69		
Police Reward Fund	..	..	4,197.19		
Savings Certificates Fund	..	..	202,460.00		
Companies Liquidation Account	..	..	235,247.14		
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	..	..	76,839.32		
Miscellaneous Singapore (including Labuan and Christmas Island)	..	..	997,237.19		
Miscellaneous Penang and Districts	..	..	423,996.85		
Miscellaneous Malacca and Districts	..	..	91,681.76		
F.M.S. Agency	..	..	124,296.13		
				8,412,739.36	
Drafts and Remittances	..	..	..	56,730.39	
Suspense Account	{	..	2,378,193.36		
	{		
	{	..	2,590,687.47		
				4,968,880.83	
Suspense Account Stores, P.W.D.	..	..	..
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	..	..	..	62,066,941.98	
Loans:—					
Straits Settlements 6% Loan 1916	..	..	1,300.00		
Straits Settlements 5½% Conversion Loan 1919-1929	..	..	3,100.00		
S. S. and F. M. S. Victory Loan 5% 1920—1934	..	..	50.00		
				4,450.00	
Surplus:—					
			..	70,953,630.64	
TOTAL ..				146,463,373.20	

The Surplus on 31st December, 1934, amounted to \$70,953,630.64 of which approximately \$50.2 millions were liquid. Against this, commitments on loans already approved to public bodies in the Colony and to other Administrations amounted to \$7,856,571 and contingent liabilities to public bodies amounting to \$10,931,252.60. In addition the estimated deficit on the Budget for 1935 amounting to \$2,722,116 and further commitments amounting to \$3,584,670.99 had to be met. The total commitments and contingent liabilities on 1st January, 1935, against the Surplus thus amounted to \$25,094,610.59.

LIABILITIES

1934 were as follows:—

		\$ c.		\$ c.	
Assets					
Cash:—					
	\$ c.				
Cash in Treasuries	4,970,891.76				
Cash in Banks	7,309,760.49				
Cash with Crown Agents	15,767.10				
		12,296,419.35			
Cash held in Kuala Lumpur	.. ..	51,400.00			
Cash in Transit	.. ..	24,355.37			
Joint Colonial Fund (Crown Agents)	.. ..	4,740,000.01			
Fixed deposits (Colony)	.. ..	4,392,000.00			
Fixed deposits (Accountant-General)	.. ..	670,635.28			
				22,174,810.01	
Suspense Account Other items	.. ..	..		2,302,362.27	
Suspense Interest Currency Commissioners	.. ..	..		90.68	
Suspense Stores Account, P. W. D.	.. ..	..		105,275.32	
Investments (Surplus Funds):—					
Sterling Securities	.. ..	34,489,202.79			
Dollar and Rupee Securities	.. ..	231,591.71			
				34,720,794.50	
Investments (Specific Funds):—					
Accountant-General (Court)	.. ..	967,696.38			
Accountant-General (Other)	.. ..	1,393,100.00			
Bankruptcy	.. ..	874,060.64			
Mercantile Marine Fund	.. ..	710,201.47			
Savings Certificates Fund	.. ..	225,600.00			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	.. ..	73,042.50			
Miscellaneous	.. ..	108,460.08			
				4,352,161.07	
Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund				62,066,941.98	
Advances	.. ..	..	
Boards,					
Education	.. ..	13,004.00			
Hospital	.. ..	1,593.64			
Rural	.. ..	45.64			
Building Loans	.. ..	743,074.03			
Other Governments	.. ..	70,935.48			
Postal Stores	.. ..	300,000.00			
Sinking Fund Singapore Harbour Board	.. ..	1,226,530.51			
Miscellaneous	.. ..	301,217.79			
				2,656,401.09	
Imprests	.. ..	..		850.50	
Drafts and Remittances	.. ..	..	
Loans:—					
	\$ c.				
Municipality, Singapore	373,403.55				
Municipality, Penang	505,000.00				
Municipality, Malacca	312,791.88				
		1,191,195.43			
Kelantan Government	.. ..	5,237,683.98			
Trengganu Government	.. ..	4,060,000.00			
Singapore Harbour Board	.. ..	4,746,869.61			
Penang Harbour Board	.. ..	2,683,561.10			
Mohamedan and Hindu Endowment Board, Penang	.. ..	53,250.00			
Singapore Cricket Club	.. ..	..	
Stadium Association	.. ..	5,000.00			
S.S. War Service Land Grants Scheme	.. ..	106,125.66		18,083,685.78	
TOTAL		..		146,463,373.20	

(iv).—PUBLIC DEBT

The indebtedness of the Colony in respect of the loan raised by the issue of 3½% Straits Settlements Inscribed Stock under the provisions of Ordinance No. 98 (Loan) amounted on the 31st December 1934, to £6,913,352 of which the equivalent in local currency is \$59,257,302.—The expenditure upon Services in respect of which this loan was raised stands as follows:—

	\$
Singapore Harbour Board ..	47,720,526
Penang Harbour Board ..	2,093,974
Municipal Commissioners, Singapore	4,484,460
Municipal Commissioners, Penang ..	1,250,000
Government Harbour Works ..	320,137
	<hr/> 55,869,097
Loan Expenses and cost of conversion (1907) less interest received ..	 3,388,205
	<hr/> 59,257,302 <hr/>

Charges on account of interest on, and expenses of, this loan amounted to \$2,079,907 in 1934. This sum was debited to the Singapore Harbour Board and other bodies to whom portions of the loans have been allotted. The value of the Investments of the Sinking Fund on the 31st December 1934 was \$20,161,364.

The Sterling Loan issued under the provision of Ordinance No. 182 (Straits Settlements Loan No. 11) amounts to \$80,185,714 (£9,355,000). The whole of it is in the hands of the Federated Malay States Government, which has legislated for the payment of the interest, connected charges and contributions to the Sinking Fund for its extinction.

The Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States 5% Victory Loan 1920 amounting to \$15,074,300 was redeemed on 1st September, 1934.

(v).—TAXATION

Tax revenue accrues mainly from duties on liquor, tobacco and petroleum, and from profits on the opium monopoly, which is entirely controlled by the Government. Other Sources consist of Stamp Duties, Estate (Death) Duties and Pawnbrokers' Licences.

The total revenue under the main head of "Duties, Taxes and Licences" for the year 1934 was \$21,566,219.13 and represents the greater portion of the Colony's income. The yields under the principal items were as follows:—

	\$
Liquor Duties	3,118,963 02
Opium Revenue	8,723,427 76
Pawnbrokers Licenses ..	487,188 00
Petroleum Revenue	2,948,401 14
Stamp Duties (Various Revenue Services)	933,444 08
Estate (Death) Duties ..	644,180 13
Tobacco Duties	3,986,198 64

The only fiscal measure approximating to a customs tariff is the imposition of duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum imported into and consumed in the Colony.

Excise revenue consists mainly of the proceeds of the Opium Monopoly and of the duties on locally manufactured intoxicants, *i.e.* samsu and beer. These duties are seven-tenths of the rates prescribed for imported liquors of similar brand.

Stamp duties and Estate (Death) Duties form an important source of Revenue. Estate Duties, revised with effect from 1st January 1932, are based on a graduated scale from a minimum of 1% on estates with a principal value of over \$1,000.— to 20% on estates with a principal value of over \$10,000,000.

Stamp Duties are imposed on all documents which require stamping under the Stamp Ordinance, 1929. The principal duties are:—

Agreement under hand only	..	25 cents.
Bill of Exchange including Promissory Note	..	5 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.
Cheque	..	4 cents.
Conveyance	..	\$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof.
Mortgage	..	\$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.
Receipt	..	4 cents.

A Betting Tax was introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1932, and the amounts collected during 1934 were \$270,843 in Singapore and \$100,424.60 in Penang.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous

A.—PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

Malay, as well as being the language of the Malay inhabitants of the Colony, is also, in a modified form, the language spoken in the homes of many of the other settlers, particularly in Malacca.

Early Muslim traders, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English have all used and spread it as a *lingua franca* so that it has become, in a much debased form, the language of the shop and the market for the Colony's cosmopolitan population. Signs are not lacking, however, that it is gradually being superseded by English as the language of commerce.

Malay, as well as the languages of such immigrants to the Straits Settlements as the Bugis from the Celebes, Sundanese, Madurese and Javanese, and the Minangkabau people of Sumatra, belongs to the western branch of the Austronesian family which covers an area from Formosa to New Zealand and from Madagascar to Easter Island. Even within this western branch, however, languages differ more widely than English from Dutch or French from Italian.

With Islam the Malays adopted the Persian form of the Arabic alphabet, but there is a growing literature in romanised script.

The Chinese languages spoken in the Straits Settlements are those of the districts in the south of China, principally in the Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces, from which the immigrant Chinese population is almost entirely drawn.

Figures based on the Census for 1931 shew the extent to which the various languages are spoken to be:—

Hokkien, 43.2% ; Cantonese, 21.4% ; Tiu Chiu, 17.4% ; Hakka (Kheh), 7.9% ; Hailam, 5.4% ; Hok Chhia, 1.5% ; Hok Chiu, 1.3% ; and other dialects, 1.9%.

Of the Southern Indians who form over nine-tenths of the total Indian population, practically all speak one or other of the Dravidian languages, Tamil, Telugu or Malayalam. The vast majority (over 90%) speak Tamil and of the remainder the Malayalis are about four times as numerous as the Telugus.

The remaining Indian population consists of Northern Indians, whose principal languages are Punjabi, Bengali and Hindustani, with a few hundreds from Bombay Presidency, who speak Gujarati and Mahrati and a negligible number of Burmese and Nepalese.

B.—LAND TENURE

Singapore.—Land in the hands of private owners in Singapore is held direct from the Crown either by lease or grant. The earliest of the existing titles are the 999-year leases issued for land in the town soon after the founding of Singapore.

The first of the present 99-year leases for land in the town was issued in 1838.

From 1845 onwards a large number of freehold grants was issued for land outside the limits of the town. The margin allowed for the expansion of the town was, however, insufficient, with the result that land in the most densely crowded part of the present town is occasionally found to be held under titles which were originally issued for land required for agricultural purposes. In the case of town lands the issue of 99-year leases continued.

After the transfer to the Colonial Office in 1867 the titles issued for land both in town and country were 99-year leases and 999-year leases. Ordinance No. II of 1886, now Ordinance No. 34 (Crown Lands), provided for a statutory form of Crown Title—the present Statutory Land Grant, which is a grant in perpetuity subject to a quit-rent and of which the form was simplified by the omission of various covenants and conditions previously inserted in leases, most of which are implied by virtue of the Statute.

The Statutory Grant has been the usual form of title issued in the past, but the policy now is to restrict the issue of such Grants, substituting as far as possible leases for terms not exceeding 99-years. Monthly and annual permits are also issued for the temporary occupation of Crown Land.

Penang.—Land in Penang and Province Wellesley is held from the Crown, by indenture, grant or lease. The conditions of tenure vary according to the policy of the Government at the time the

documents were issued. In Penang eleven different kinds of title are in the hands of the public as compared with eighteen in Singapore. Unoccupied Crown land is now alienated under lease.

Malacca.—The tenure of a considerable portion of the land in Malacca Town has remained unchanged since the days of Dutch rule. Possession is evidenced in many cases by documents of title in Dutch.

The remainder of the land in the Town is chiefly held under leases of 99-years, but there are a few leases of 999-years and a few Statutory Grants.

Alienated land in the country is held under Statutory Grants or 99-year leases from the Crown in the case of estates, but small holdings owned by Malays are held under Customary tenure as defined by the Malacca Lands Ordinance.

Labuan.—Land in Labuan is held in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 127 (Labuan) and is alienated ordinarily by public auction.

The titles existing are leases of 999-years or less, but since 1919 leases for 30-years only have been granted.

Throughout the Colony alienation of the foreshore is governed by the provisions of Ordinance No. 69 (Foreshores).

C.—CO-OPERATION

The organisation of thrift on a co-operative basis has progressed steadily during the year, the total savings in Co-operative Societies in the Straits Settlements having increased by more than one quarter of a million dollars since the end of 1933.

This increase is largely attributable to the growth of savings amongst salary earners, though Indian labourers added nearly \$50,000 to their previous total.

The year was full of difficulty for agriculturists and the membership of Rural Credit Societies decreased during the year. The price of padi remained low, while coconuts brought in a very meagre income to those dependent on them for a livelihood. Conditions improved somewhat amongst those who owned mature rubber, but this improvement is not yet reflected in the statistics of societies.

As a result of continuous propaganda, there has been more talk than ever before in rural areas about Co-operation, but any action that entailed the subscription of cash was postponed till conditions improved. Several groups have tried to establish Co-operative shops, but few of them are likely to last long. The experience, however, may be valuable.

The salary earners' societies amongst Government servants were busily occupied during the year in implementing the Government policy with regard to the indebtedness of Government servants.

Societies again experienced difficulty in investing their surplus funds in local trustee securities which were in short supply.

Singapore.—In Singapore there were 22 societies amongst salary earners as compared with 17 societies at the end of 1933. The Subscription Capital increased from \$646,700 to \$741,600 and the

membership from 5,774 to 6,373. The investment in gilt-edged securities of these societies increased by \$83,300 from \$485,500 to \$568,800.

Societies for Indian labourers increased by 4 from 5 to 9 with a membership of 1,771 and a Subscription Capital of \$54,900 as compared with 1,638 and \$29,200 at the end of 1933. These societies had \$55,700 invested in gilt-edged securities and on deposit in the bank.

Malacca.—In Malacca no new societies were formed for salary earners. The 4 existing societies, however, increased their membership from 1,115 to 1,508, and their Subscription Capital from \$162,600 to \$188,800. Investments and cash in banks amounted to \$137,400.

By the end of the year there was a further decrease in the membership of the 8 Rural Credit Societies from 302 to 294, and in the amount of Subscription Capital from \$8,100 to \$7,586. The holdings of these societies in cash and deposits with the Post Office Savings Bank amounted to \$4,906.

There was a steady demand throughout the year for societies amongst Indian labourers and the number of these societies increased from 10 to 16. Their membership increased from 1,708 to 3,395, with a Subscription Capital of \$34,247, as compared with \$13,109 at the end of 1933.

Penang and Province Wellesley.—In Penang and Province Wellesley one additional society was registered for members of the Government Medical Department, thus increasing the total number of societies for salary earners to 8. These societies had a membership of 3,670 and a Subscription Capital of \$371,200 compared with 3,081 and \$284,400 at the end of 1933. Their investments in gilt-edged securities and bank deposits amounted to \$264,900, an increase of \$70,000 over the previous year.

With the liquidation of the Pekan Kongsı Balik Pulau Society the number of Rural Credit Societies dropped from 6 to 5, whilst the membership and Subscription Capital also decreased from 128 and \$4,693 to 114 and 3,517. The cash deposits of these societies amounted to \$2,869 compared with \$3,254 at the end of 1933.

One new society was registered for Indian labourers, bringing the total to 13 with a membership of 1,740 and a Subscription Capital of \$29,816 compared with 1,586 and \$27,747. The investments of these societies in gilt-edged securities amounted to \$30,462, whilst they had cash in hand and at the bank amounting to \$1,553.

D.—EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief proceeded to England on leave on the 17th February, 1934, but ill-health led to his subsequent resignation with effect from the 18th October. Mr. ANDREW CALDECOTT, C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, administered the Government until the arrival of Sir SHENTON THOMAS, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who assumed the administration of the Colony in succession to Sir CECIL CLEMENTI on the 9th November. Mr. G. L. HAM acted as Colonial Secretary.

Major-General L. C. L. OLDFIELD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, relinquished his Command on the 2nd February and was succeeded by Major-General E. O. LEWIN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Captain M. R. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O., R.N., was succeeded by Commodore W. P. MARK-WARDLAW, D.S.O., R.N., as Commodore-in-Charge of His Majesty's Naval Establishments on the 1st September. Group Captain SYDNEY W. SMITH, O.B.E., Officer Commanding Royal Air Force Far East, remained at his post throughout the year.

Visitors to the Colony included the Commanders-in-Chief of the China and East Indies Squadrons in January; the Right Honourable J. G. LATHAM, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, in April; Sir JOSIAH CROSBY in July; the Right Honourable Sir PHILIP SASSOON in October; the Duke of SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA and Lord and Lady BADEN-POWELL in November.

A Squadron from the Netherlands Indies consisting of the Cruiser "Java" and Destroyers "Witte de With" and "Van Galen", under the command of Commodore SCALONGNE, visited Singapore from the 8th to the 13th of March.

A Training Squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy, under the command of Vice-Admiral HAJIME MATSUSHITA, visited Singapore from the 9th to the 12th of March.

The New Year Honours List contained the following name:—

Lieutenant ALEXANDER JOHN MINJOOT, M.B.E., (Military Division).

The Birthday Honours List contained the following names:—

Major-General LEOPOLD CHARLES LOUIS OLDFIELD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, K.B.E.

Mr. ARNOLD PERCY ROBINSON, Knight Bachelor.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE CHRISTIAN MEREDITH, M.C., O.B.E., (Military Division).

Company Sergeant-Major THOMAS AUGUSTINE CUSACK, M.B.E., (Military Division).

A. CALDECOTT,
*Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.*

SINGAPORE, 9th July, 1935.

APPENDIX "A"

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Dominions Office and Colonial Office List	35/-	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London.
Blue Book (Straits Settlements)	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Annual Departmental Reports (Straits Settlements) ..	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Census Report, British Malaya, 1931	\$5	The Crown Agents for the Colonies; and The Malayan Information Agency, London
Malayan Statistics, 1934 (C. S. Alexander)	\$1	Malayan Information Agency, London
Report by the Rt. Hon'ble W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit to Malaya, Ceylon and Java, 1928 ..	4/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London
Economic Conditions in British Malaya to 28th February, 1931 (R. Boulter)	2/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London
The Malayan Agricultural Journal	50cts.	Dept. of Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Malayan Forest Records ..	Various prices	Forest Department, F.M.S. and The Malayan Information Agency, London
The Geology of Malaya, 1931 (J. B. Scrivenor)	16/-	Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London
The Flora of the Malay Peninsula, 1925, 5 vols. (H. N. Ridley) ..	£11-11-0	L. Reeve & Co., London
The Birds of Singapore Island, 1927. (Sir John A. S. Bucknill and F. N. Chasen) ..	\$5	Kelly & Walsh Ltd., Singapore
Malayan Fishes, 1921 ..	\$1	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, and Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore, S.S.
Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 1924. Vol. 2 (Editors: A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth)	15/-	Oxford University Press, London
One Hundred Years of Singapore, 1921, 2 Vols. (General Editors: W. Makepeace, G. E. Brooke, and R. St. J. Braddell), ..	out of print	John Murray, London
One Hundred Years of the Chinese in Singapore, 1923. (Song Ong Siang)	30/-	John Murray, London
Handbook to British Malaya, 1930 (Ed. by R. L. German) ..	5/-	J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London
Historical Geography of British Dominions, Vol. 1. (C. P. Lucas)	not sold separately	Oxford University Press, London

APPENDIX "A"—*continued*SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*continued*

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
British Malaya, 1824-1867. 1925. (L. A. Mills)	\$3.50	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore, S.S. and Luzac & Co., London
British Malaya, 1929. (Sir F. A. Swettenham)	12/6	J. Lane, London
Papers on Malay Subjects. (Incidents of Malay life, Law, etc. Ed. by R. J. Wilkinson) ..	\$1 each	Kelly & Walsh Ltd., Singapore, S. S.
Malaya. The Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, 1923. (Ed. by R.O. Winstedt)	12/6	Constable & Co., Ltd. London
Report of the Wild Life Commission of Malaya—(Volumes I-III)	\$12	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson's visit to Malaya, 1932	50 cts.	H. M. Stationery Office, London
Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements to enquire into and report on the Trade of the Colony. 1933-1934, Vol. I	\$5	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements to enquire into and report on the Trade of the Colony. 1933-1934, Vol. IV. (Appendices)	\$10	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.

APPENDIX "B"

TABLE I

EXCESS OF FOREIGN ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF ENTRY, MALAYA, DURING THE YEAR 1934

RACE	BY SEA							BY AIR		BY RAIL		BY ROAD		TOTAL					
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	BY AIR		BY RAIL		BY ROAD							
								Singapore	Penang	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak	Kedah						
Europeans	899	884	14	21	—	26	10	—	2	—	19	—	1	—	268	22	0	65	1,599
Eurasians	169	56	...	10	—	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	—	0	6	263
Japanese	289	74	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	25	—	20	423
Chinese	56,920	3,577	1	314	—	1,793	...	—	11	—	7	...	...	...	657	140	689	1,152	61,639
Malays	3,912	426	...	—	52	15	9	—	0	—	1	...	...	...	288	—	1,729	38	3,425
Northern Indians	3,460	2,899	2	7	422	...	...	—	7	—	3	...	...	...	248	—	0	123	7,132
Southern Indians	4,673	22,858	...	15	39,010	...	...	—	1	—	2	...	...	...	—	16	35	46	66,666
Others	399	—	34	21	21	...	...	1	..	14	181	—	79	418	...	...	...	...	942
TOTAL	70,721	30,740	17	347	37,616	19	—	21	—	29	—	1	954	—	1,348	695	2,379	142,089	

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1933 AND FOR THE YEAR, 1934 ARE:—

	BY SEA							BY AIR		BY RAIL		BY ROAD		TOTAL	
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	Singapore	Penang	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak	Kedah		
1933	— 5,586	— 17	249	— 7,305	0	— 6	3	611	— 1,947	43	657	— 38,449	
1934:—															
January	...	456	— 853	...	49	— 513	...	— 2	4	...	367	26	32	1,121	687
February	...	615	1,207	— 1	23	— 366	...	— 1	— 19	...	20	17	88	— 3	1,534
March	...	— 246	— 268	12	— 43	— 560	...	1	— 5	...	— 285	262	44	— 98	— 1,186
April	...	4,131	584	1	— 16	— 404	...	— 4	1	...	119	275	3	— 13	4,677
May	...	3,904	2,389	1	101	— 37	9	...	7	...	165	966	— 79	140	7,566
June	...	5,889	1,735	...	— 35	1,181	...	— 8	3	...	— 45	— 300	23	103	8,546
July	...	7,664	3,051	...	83	6,267	10	2	2	...	157	— 635	44	160	16,805
August	...	7,293	2,783	1	— 42	4,692	...	— 2	— 2	...	— 85	— 771	20	145	14,032
September	...	9,576	4,264	1	36	4,198	...	...	— 5	...	173	208	0	134	18,585
October	...	11,106	3,939	1	66	4,533	...	— 1	— 7	...	32	168	9	167	20,013
November	...	7,489	5,751	0	44	8,623	...	— 6	1	— 1	227	— 1,711	234	210	20,861
December	...	12,844	6,158	1	127	10,002	...	...	— 9	...	109	147	277	313	29,969
TOTAL	...	70,721	30,740	17	347	37,616	19	— 21	— 29	— 1	954	— 1,348	695	2,379	142,089

TABLE III

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1934

ARRIVALS FROM

RACE	BY SEA									
	NETHERLANDS INDIES					CHINA (2)				
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans (4)	3,891	1,993	421	369	6,674	1,196	677	41	43	1,957
Eurasians	371	232	5	8	616	65	5	4	3	77
Japanese	716	102	57	38	913	101	31	1	7	140
Chinese	47,344	7,383	3,695	2,345	60,767	56,765	35,063	13,884	7,801	113,513
Malays (5)	20,919	6,979	3,386	2,161	33,445	135	32	7	5	179
Northern Indians	2,518	169	120	76	2,883	264	7	4	...	275
Southern Indians (6)	1,799	118	79	49	2,045	49	2	1	1	53
Others	683	77	82	38	880	70	11	5	3	89
TOTAL ...	78,241	17,053	7,845	5,084	108,223	58,645	35,828	13,947	7,863	115,283

TOTAL

RACE	BY SEA									
	SIAM					OTHER COUNTRIES				
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	423	161	25	24	633	6,275	3,881	574	515	11,245
Eurasians	16	10	15	10	51	74	28	18	15	135
Japanese	25	...	...	1	26	940	293	68	63	1,364
Chinese	2,326	361	206	123	3,016	6,249	1,387	529	369	8,534
Malays	107	23	11	9	150	1,952	745	288	204	3,189
Northern Indians	334	7	8	3	352	835	121	57	44	1,057
Southern Indians	116	4	1	1	122	768	124	54	50	996
Others	261	179	35	47	522	849	97	66	14	1,026
TOTAL ...	3,608	745	301	218	4,872	17,942	6,676	1,654	1,274	27,546

TOTAL

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1934

RACE	BY AIR					BY LAND					GRAND TOTAL				
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM									
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	318	54	3	4	379	1,260	409	34	20	1,723	14,384	7,734	1,163	1,033	24,314
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	80	19	6	2	107	638	341	53	46	1,078
Japanese	16	...	...	...	16	147	6	...	10	163	2,025	445	131	126	2,727
Chinese	16	1	...	...	17	26,052	8,297	1,657	1,278	37,284	139,263	52,629	20,038	11,962	223,892
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	31,020	18,376	2,419	1,843	53,658	54,248	26,164	6,113	4,223	90,748
Northern Indians	3	...	...	...	3	2,796	112	67	64	3,039	18,832	1,900	908	647	22,287
Southern Indians	2	...	...	...	2	2,621	62	27	18	2,728	67,940	15,962	10,304	8,086	102,292
Others	1	...	...	...	1	12,908	8,713	1,537	1,166	24,324	15,176	9,179	1,760	1,300	27,415
TOTAL	356	55	3	4	418	76,884	35,994	5,747	4,401	123,026	312,506	114,354	40,470	27,423	494,753

DEPARTURES TO

RACE	BY SEA														
	NETHERLANDS INDIES					CHINA (2)					INDIA (3)				
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	C.	
Europeans (4)	3,625	1,714	301	289	5,929	1,097	637	70	53	1,857	1,023	707	60	47	1,837
Eurasians	296	223	4	8	531	10	5	4	...	19	25	43	2	2	72
Japanese	429	52	22	17	520	44	8	2	7	61	98	15	5	4	122
Chinese	39,327	4,383	1,762	1,023	46,495	47,123	12,532	6,087	5,408	71,150	725	191	81	46	1,043
Malays (5)	21,048	4,855	1,876	1,398	29,177	45	5	...	...	50	92	6	7	3	108
Northern Indians	1,996	158	59	29	2,242	204	10	7	4	225	7,357	860	540	308	9,065
Southern Indians (6)	1,078	56	24	10	1,168	78	8	4	...	90	23,246	5,487	1,462	973	31,168
Others	657	63	28	7	755	22	5	...	...	27	311	90	35	13	449
TOTAL	68,456	11,504	4,076	2,781	86,817	48,623	13,210	6,174	5,472	73,479	32,877	7,399	2,192	1,396	43,864

TABLE III—continued
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1934
DEPARTURES TO

BY SEA															
RACE	SIAM					OTHER COUNTRIES					TOTAL				
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans (4)	431	152	18	11	612	5,292	3,520	732	633	10,177	11,468	6,730	1,181	1,033	20,412
Eurasians	15	5	3	3	26	52	22	8	9	91	398	298	21	22	739
Japanese	68	8	3	3	82	878	286	112	113	1,389	1,517	369	144	144	2,174
Chinese	1,215	243	111	50	1,619	4,923	1,516	496	341	7,276	93,313	18,865	8,537	6,868	127,583
Malays (5)	109	11	5	1	126	2,029	815	308	197	3,349	23,323	5,692	2,196	1,599	32,810
Northern Indians	353	18	13	6	390	445	51	31	13	540	10,355	1,097	650	360	12,462
Southern Indians (6)	113	7	2	1	123	402	29	18	9	458	24,917	5,587	1,510	993	33,007
Others	393	215	63	54	725	538	80	86	23	727	1,921	453	212	97	2,683
TOTAL	2,697	659	218	129	3,703	14,559	6,319	1,791	1,338	24,007	167,212	39,091	14,451	11,116	231,870

RACE	BY SEA														
	SIAM					OTHER COUNTRIES					TOTAL				
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	8	9	7	13	21	983	361	- 158	- 118	1,068	1,338	541	- 55	- 24	1,800
Eurasians	1	5	12	7	25	22	6	10	6	44	160	24	26	22	232
Japanese	43	-	3	-	56	62	7	- 44	- 50	25	345	70	- 13	- 28	374
Chinese	1,111	118	95	73	1,397	1,326	- 129	33	28	1,258	19,882	25,466	9,844	3,816	59,008
Malays	2	12	6	8	24	77	- 70	- 20	7	160	95	2,096	1,498	781	4,280
Northern Indians	19	11	5	3	38	390	70	26	31	517	5,678	691	191	223	6,783
Southern Indians	3	-	1	...	1	366	95	36	41	538	40,400	10,313	8,767	7,075	66,555
Others	132	36	- 28	- 7	203	311	17	- 20	- 9	299	346	13	11	37	407
TOTAL	911	86	83	89	1,169	3,383	357	- 137	- 64	3,539	68,054	39,214	20,269	11,902	139,439

TABLE III—continued
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1934
EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (–) ARRIVALS

RACE	BY AIR					BY LAND					GRAND TOTAL (7) (8)												
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM																	
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total								
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.									
Europeans ...	—	23	—	2	3	—	20	—	117	—	79	16	—	1	—	181	1,198	460	—	37	—	22	1,599
Eurasians	24	...	...	12	—	12	—	1	4	—	31	184	36	25	—	18	263	
Japanese ...	—	3	—	...	—	37	2	10	83	47	...	385	70	—	13	—	19	423
Chinese ...	—	4	—	3	...	2,266	7	76	2,266	—	...	213	—	—	2,638	22,144	25,539	10,057	10,057	3,899	3,899	61,639	
Malays ...	—	1	—	...	...	15	1	517	15	—	517	—	—	101	854	—	81	1,579	1,247	680	680	3,425
Northern Indians ...	—	3	—	...	...	259	3	28	259	—	28	37	—	28	352	5,934	719	228	228	251	251	7,132
Southern Indians ...	—	1	—	1	...	117	2	5	117	—	5	4	—	3	113	40,516	10,307	8,771	8,771	7,072	7,072	66,666	
Others ...	—	1	—	...	...	323	1	285	323	—	285	—	—	28	534	670	298	—	35	—	9	942
TOTAL ...	—	28	—	6	2	2,924	30	—	2,924	—	200	—	28	—	2,680	70,950	39,008	20,243	20,243	11,888	11,888	142,089	

NOTES:—

- 1. Children are under 12 (English) years of age
- 2. China includes Hong Kong
- 3. India includes Burma and Ceylon
- 4. Europeans include Americans
- 5. Malays include all natives of the Malayan Archipelago

- 6. Southern Indians are natives of the Presidency of Madras and the States of Mysore and Travancore
- 7. For movements *viâ* individual ports or land-routes, see monthly Return Statistics 3; for movements of deck passengers (Chinese, Javanese and Southern Indians) see monthly Return Statistics 13
- 8. Net Arrivals, 1934: 142,089
Net Arrivals, 1933: – 38,449

TABLE IV
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE, JAVANESE AND SOUTHERN INDIAN DECK PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR, 1934

RACE	Singapore		Penang		Port Swettenham		Total		Net Arrivals during the year	Net Arrivals for the years 1933 and 1934	
	Arrivals	Depart-ures	Arrivals	Depart-ures	Arrivals	Depart-ures	Arrivals	Depart-ures		1933	1934
1. Chinese from and to China including Hongkong (a) ...	100,518	58,200	8,749	8,109	...	1,820	109,267	68,129	41,138	- 58,091	41,138
2. Javanese from and to Java (b) ...	82	541	...	...	...	...	82	541	459	- 37	459
3. Southern Indians from & to Presidency of Madras (c) ...	12,569	7,955	33,992	13,008	43,061	6,814	89,622	27,777	61,845	- 12,265	61,845
TOTAL ...	113,169	66,696	42,741	21,117	43,061	8,634	198,971	96,447	102,524	- 70,393	102,524

(a) For Chinese: all deck passengers by all steamers
 (b) For Javanese: all labourers recruited for Malayan estates as reported by recruiting agencies and the Labour Department at Singapore
 (c) For Southern Indians: all deck passengers embarked and disembarked by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Malayan Ports and Madras, as reported by the Labour Department

TABLE V
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE DECK PASSENGERS FROM AND TO CHINA DURING THE YEAR, 1934

Port	Arrivals			Departures			Total Arrivals		Total Departures	
	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	1933	1934
Singapore ...	50,451	30,958	12,241	6,868	39,652	9,768	4,415	4,365	24,985	100,518
Penang ...	3,532	3,231	1,291	695	4,605	1,613	1,132	759	3,479	8,749
Port Swettenham ...	...	..	...	...	1,108	342	230	140	...	...
TOTAL ...	53,983	34,189	13,532	7,563	45,365	11,723	5,777	5,264	28,464	109,267
									28,464	86,555
									2,902	1,820
									109,267	68,129

(a) Under 12 (English) years of age

Nationality, number and tonnage of Vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1934.

NATIONALITY	SINGAPORE						PENANG					
	MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR			MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under	No.	Tons		Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under	No.	Tons	
	No.	Tons	No.				No.	Tons	No.	ons		
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons			No.	Tons	No.	ons	No.	Tons
British	4,855	10,481,791	..	128	543,608		2,710	7,736,575	..	..	54	137,422
American	92	482,318	..	..	..		83	472,107	..	..	..	..
Belgian	4	860	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	67	27,925	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	187	658,944	..	..	..		104	371,754	..	..	..	..
Dutch	4,653	6,579,119	..	6	20,580		1,073	1,060,702	..	..	..	..
Finnish	2	7,082	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
French	408	1,903,368	..	2	5,000		..	..	..	..	2	4,000
German	330	1,442,554	..	..	..		175	790,762	..	..	..	..
Greek	18	60,700	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungarian	2	5,444	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	152	875,678	..	8	14,560		34	178,716	..	..	..	..
Japanese	1,184	4,917,280	..	6	48,960		286	1,284,144	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	1,112	1,770,037	..	..	..		258	383,928	..	..	..	..
Panama	8	42,268	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	12,602	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	148	80,367	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Siamese	329	177,315	..	2	2,000		..	..	..	..	6	1,738
Spanish	...	...	..	2	7,200		..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	76	293,628	..	..	..		24	89,936	..	..	..	..
Total	13,643	29,819,280	30,742	154	641,908		4,747	12,368,624	11,988	539,945	62	143,160
± 1933	+787	+ 1,380,669	+2,161	+82	+276,278		+82	-300,453	-195	+8,960	+32	+115,000

APPENDIX "C"—continued

Nationality, number and tonnage of vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1934.

NATIONALITY	MALACCA					LABUAN				
	MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR		MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR	
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under	No.	Tons	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under	No.	Tons
	No.	Tons	No.			No.	Tons	No.		
British	852	853,248	..	..	..	280	234,862	..	12	17,710
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	2	430	..	..	..
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	2	212	..	..	..
Danish	62	227,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch	24	36,348	..	..	..	6	2,042	..	..	..
Finnish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German	50	208,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungarian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	84	68,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	4	692	..	..	..
Siamese	24	16,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,096	1,409,954	5,256	..	120,641	294	238,238	2,986	12	17,710
± 1933	-39	-159,916	+328	..	+22,214	+20	+3,122	+210	-4	-2,104

NOTE:—To the above figures must be added:—

(a) Dindings: total net tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1934 was 65,537 tons—an increase of 2,303 tons, and (b) Christmas Island: total net tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1934 was 125,634 tons—an increase of 26,526 tons.

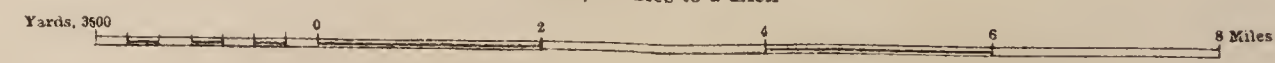
The total tonnage of vessels arrived and departed at the Straits Settlements ports during the year 1934 was 46,764,945 tons or an increase of 1,448,345 tons as compared with the year, 1933. This comprised (a) merchant vessels 45,959,587 tons of which (i) over 75 tons 44,006,480 tons



JOHORE

SINGAPORE
1934

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 Inch



REFERENCE	
Metalled Roads	Municipal Boundary
Railway with Station	Mukim
	State

LABUAN

1934

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 Inch

Yards 3500 0 2 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Barth Road & Bridle Path.....
Roads: Metalled.....
Point, Tanjong, River..... Pt. T. R.
Pulau, Light House..... P. L.
Kampung, Lobok..... Kg. L.
Flashing Light or Buoy.....
Fixed Light, Sungei..... F★ S
Mukim Boundary, Height..... 336
Country, Suburban..... C. S.
Districts: (1) Town (2) Suburban (1) (2)



Boundary by Treaty of May 26th, 1847 between Great Britain and the Sultan of Brunei

115° 10' E. of Greenwich

MAP
OF
PENANG ISLAND
AND
PROVINCE WELLESLEY
1934

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 Inch

Furlongs 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

NORTH
CHANNEL

SOUTH
CHANNEL

REFERENCE

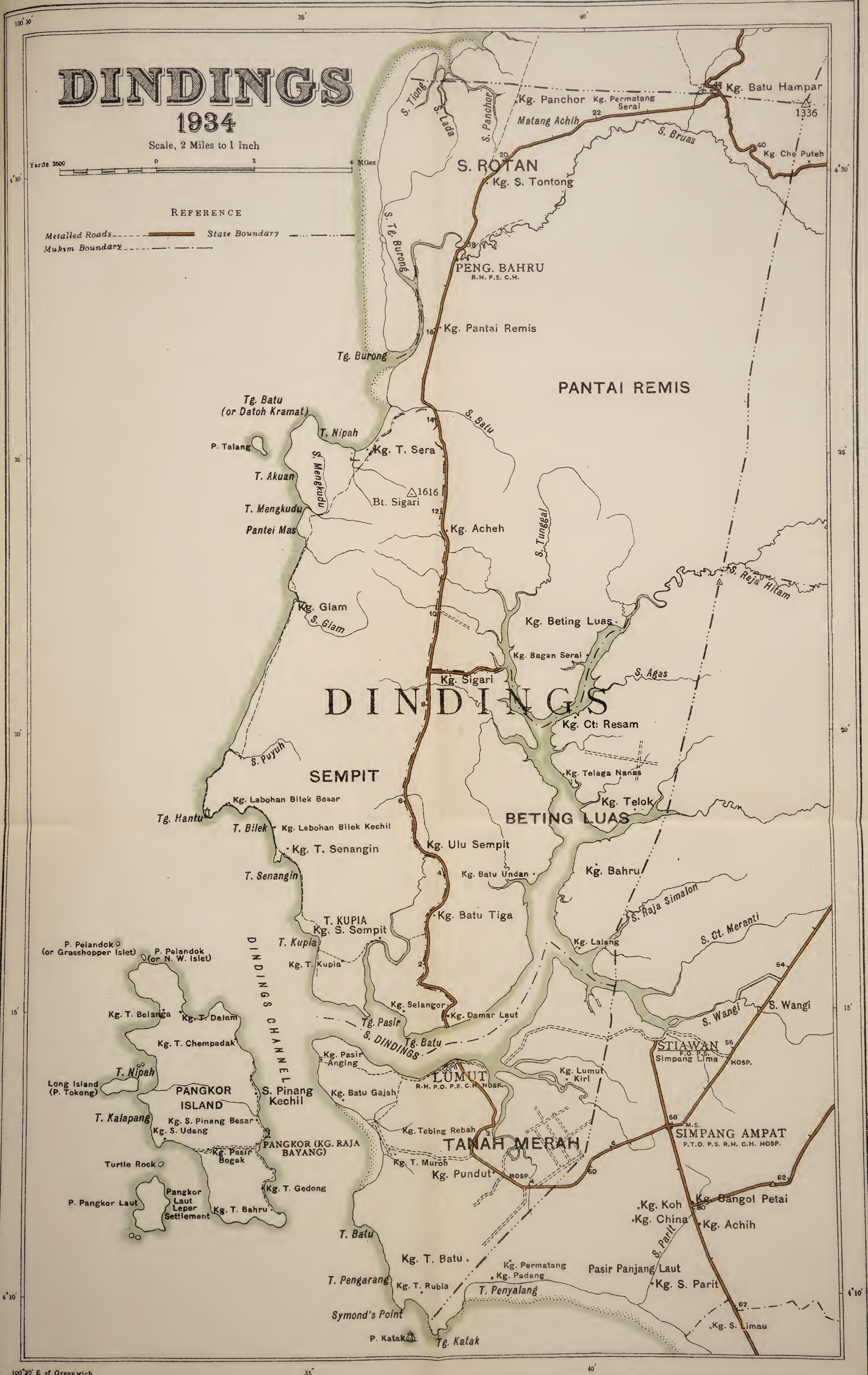
Railway with Station	Single Line	Double Line
Metalled Roads		
State Boundary		
District		
Mukim		
Municipal		
Village		

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 Inch



REFERENCE

Metalled Roads----- State Boundary
Mukim Boundary-----





MALACCA TERRITORY

1934

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 Inch

REFERENCE

- Railway with Station
- Metalled Roads
- State Boundary
- District
- Mukim
- Municipal
- Vernacular School, Customs Station
- Post & Telegraph Office, Rest House
- Police Station, Forest Checking Station
- Court House, Hospital
- Meteorological Station