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CONTENTS:

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SELANGOR

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue collected during the year amounted to \$15,561,395, an excess of \$3,768,444 over the estimated revenue and an increase of \$713,037 over the actual receipts in 1912.

There was an excess under every main head of revenue, the principal items being:

Export Duty on Tin and Tin-ore	...	\$	643,015
Spirit and Toddy Shops	...		103,724
Sale of Chandu...	...		1,876,632

The only important deficiency was under Export Duty on Rubber, \$183,272.

The most noticeable increases were under Land Rents, \$110,717; and Chandu, \$659,176; and the largest decreases were under Export Duty on Rubber, \$107,751; Export Duty on Tin, \$110,128; and Premia on Mining Leases, \$120,225.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The actual expenditure amounted to \$16,725,848 on an estimate of \$15,864,690, and an increase of \$5,966,404 on the expenditure of 1912. The increase was mainly due to the large excess of \$1,583,769 under Federal Charges.

The expenditure exceeded the revenue by the sum of \$1,164,453.

II.—BALANCES.

3. The surplus balance to the credit of the State was reduced from \$31,162,521 on the 31st December, 1912, to \$29,998,068 on the 31st December, 1913.

The cash balance remaining to credit at the end of the year was \$326,820.

III.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

4. The following is the statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1913:

Assets	...	...	...	...	\$	30,451,693
Liabilities	...	...	...	...		453,625
						29,998,068

IV.—STATE COUNCIL.

5. Seven meetings of the State Council were held during the year. One sentence of death was confirmed and five commuted. Twenty-two applications for patent rights were granted and three refused. Applications for conversion of agricultural into mining rights, comprising a total area of 252 acres, were approved.

V.—ADMINISTRATION.

6. Mr. E. G. Broadrick, British Resident, proceeded on leave on the 8th August, and Mr. E. Burnside was appointed to act as Resident. Mr. O. F. Stonor continued to officiate as Secretary to Resident throughout the year. Mr. H. W. Thomson, Acting District Officer, Klang, was granted leave, with effect from the 27th January, and was succeeded by Mr. F. Bede Cox. Mr. W. D. Barron officiated as District Officer, Kuala Langat, until the 24th March, when he was succeeded by Mr. R. S. Jervoise, who was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Pepys on the 28th June.

VI.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

RECEIPTS.

7. The total land revenue collected in the State amounted to \$939,695, a decrease of \$43,388 on the last year's collections. This falling off is more than accounted for by the heavy decrease under land sales in the districts of Ulu Selangor and Kuala Lumpur. In 1912 a block of mining land in the Ulu Selangor district realized a premium of \$111,000 at auction.

There was an increase of \$130,583 in land rents; no arrears were due at the end of the year. The district of Kuala Lumpur again heads the list with the largest collections, but is closely followed by the district of Kuala Selangor, where land rents exceeded that of Kuala Lumpur by \$18,331.

There was no deficiency on the Estimates in any of the districts, the total increase amounted to \$173,001. Land rents show a substantial increase all round, but there was a slight falling off of \$230 in mining rents.

REGISTRATION.

8. Under the Registration of Titles Enactment there was a small increase in the number of transactions registered, but a falling off in the value of stamp duty, from \$60,717 in 1912 to \$30,291 in 1913.

The amount secured by charges registered under this Enactment is given at \$1,315,145 for town and village lots and lands and \$1,455,185 on agricultural lands, bearing an average interest of 16.02 per cent. and 17.22 per cent., respectively.

Under the Land and Mines Enactments the number of transactions registered was 8,270, a small increase of 337 on the preceding year.

LANDS ALIENATED.

9. The total acreage alienated in the year for agricultural purposes is returned at 61,194, of which more than half was in the district of Kuala Selangor. At the end of the year 495,643 acres were in occupation, an addition of 16,327 acres on the area in occupation at the end of 1912. Of mining lands 6,082 acres were alienated and 68,918 were in occupation on the 1st January, 1914, compared with 71,474 on 1st January, 1913.

SURRENDER AND FORFEITURES.

10. Three hundred and seventy-four acres of agricultural and 2,876 acres of mining land were surrendered or forfeited.

The approximate areas under different kinds of cultivation were as follows:

	Acres.
Rubber	208,714
Coconuts	38,708
Coffee	10,045
Padi	6,560
Various	49,288

leaving a balance of, approximately, 182,328 acres alienated but uncultivated.

The following are the figures of the Agricultural Loans' Fund:

Outstanding on 31st Decem- ber, 1912.	Lent in 1913.	Repaid in 1913.	Outstanding on 1st January, 1914.
\$25,687.34 ...	\$24,715 ...	\$14,103.19 ...	\$36,299.15

The figures do not include loans to planters.

LOCUSTS.

11. There is no information as to the origin of the locust invasion. It was thought that the natural conditions of the country would check the multiplication of these pests, but as this proved illusory and

they rapidly increased in the inland districts, steps were taken in June to exterminate them by the use of traps and an arsenite of soda poison. These methods were found most effective, and at the end of the year 24,753 kerosine tins of hoppers were destroyed, representing approximately 392 swarms. Little or no damage was done to crops.

VII.—MINING.

12. The total output for the year amounted to 258,825 pikuls, valued at \$25,771,247, an increase of 3,443 pikuls and a decrease in value of \$609,712 on the last year. One thousand nine hundred and eighteen pikuls of wolfram were exported against 1,504 pikuls in 1912.

The following were the local (Singapore) prices during the years 1912 and 1913:

	1912.	1913.
Highest	\$115.63	\$114.80
Average	103.30	99.57
Lowest	91.75	83.50
Fluctuation	23.90	31.30

The highest price in 1913 was on the 2nd January and the lowest on 24th December. At the end of the year the labour force employed in the mines numbered 74,410, an increase of 5,826 on 1912.

The number of dulang-washers' passes rose from 3,567 in 1912 to 4,532 in 1913.

The following figures give the number of miners employed in different methods in 1912 and 1913:

	1912.	1913.
Open-cast	51,916	57,857
Underground	6,063	5,640
Hydraulic and lampan...	10,605	10,560

There was no variation of any importance in the cost of labour and the supply was equal to the demand.

The question of the retention of tailings has become one of great difficulty, and extensive measures will have to be taken to obviate further damage to the natural waterways of the State.

Large sums of money were spent on raising roads, and surveys were commenced with the view of concerting measures for dealing with the silting up of streams.

A scheme was approved for dealing with the flooding of Kuala Kubu town by the Selangor river.

The Rawang Collieries Company, Limited, with a capital of \$2,000,000 was floated in July to work the coal-fields at Rawang, and it is expected that coal will be produced from the mine as soon as the railway connection, now under construction, is completed.

The cement company continued its operation at Batu Caves and produced 3,444 tons of cement during the year.

The total number of deaths due to accidents in mines was 58 compared with 54 in 1912. Prosecutions were instituted in every case where it was shown on enquiry that the death was due to neglect of any order given by the Warden or Inspector or in taking proper precautions in the working of the mine.

Mr. M. A. V. Allen officiated as Warden of Mines throughout the year.

VIII.—SURVEYS.

13. The following return gives the amount of work done by the Revenue Survey Branch:

	Acres.	Lots.
Area surveyed by field staff ...	61,136	4,257
Town and village lots ...	...	479
Residential lots ...	17	11
Total ...	61,153	4,747

In addition, 191 miles were surveyed for connections, etc., and 5,747 title plans were prepared.

The total revenue amounted to \$92,519 against an expenditure of \$213,312.

IX.—FORESTS.

14. The total area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 244,507 acres or 11.9 of the area of the State. Seven additional reserves were constituted, comprising 36,671 acres.

Nine reserves were proposed and preliminary notices gazetted.

Forty-nine and a half miles of new boundaries were cut and demarcated at a cost of \$12.51 per mile, and 284 miles of existing boundaries were recleared at a cost of \$7.81 per mile.

SYLVICULTURE.

15. Camphor flowered in the Kanching Reserve. Meranti and penaga reproductions were specially noticeable in the Sungei Buloh and Kuang Reserves, and bakau barus reproduced itself in a marvellous way in the Banjor Reserve.

EXPLOITATION.

16. Five hundred and fifty-six and a half tons of timber were removed from reserved forest and 85,028 tons of firewood.

The output from State and alienated land was as follows:

	Tons.
Timber ...	40,970
Firewood ...	117,672
Charcoal ...	6,676

and 758 chengal and 201 merbau sleepers extracted. The exportation of jelutong, which produced 873 pikuls, ceased in November on the fall in price.

REVENUE.

17. The total revenue collected was \$153,751 against an expenditure of \$70,758, exclusive of sterling salaries.

STAFF.

18. Mr. C. Hummel, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was transferred to Perak in February, and Mr. J. P. Mead was appointed to act in his place.

X.—GEOLOGICAL.

19. A bore for water was put down on the Lapan Utan Estate without success as the water was found not potable.

The following is a short account given by the Geologist of the deposits of Gunong Bakau:

Gunong Bakau is a mountain 4,426 feet high on the Selangor-Pahang boundary, and about 10 miles from Peretah, on the road between Kuala Kubu and the Gap. The mountain is composed of porphyritic granite into which two tin-bearing rocks have been intruded at different times. The first to be intruded was one in which quartz and topaz are constant constituents, and which, therefore, is best described as the quartz-topaz rock. It occurs as veins, the largest of which are about 15 feet thick. Some of these veins appear at their outcrops on the side of the mountain to be regular in form and lying almost flat, thus resembling sills. Others, however, are irregular in their course and form. Some are only an inch or so in thickness.

The second rock to be intruded was topaz-aplite. This cuts both the porphyritic granite and the quartz-topaz veins. On the north side of the mountain it forms large masses, and can hardly be regarded as a vein-rock. To the south it is not so abundant and one clear section shows distinct veins of it. The rock has been called aplite because that name conveys the best idea of its constitution, but it is in some parts rather coarse in grain for an aplite, and nowhere coarse-grained enough to be called pegmatite.

Both the quartz-topaz rock and the topaz-aplite contain tin-ore as a disseminated rock-constituent. In the aplite, except in one spot, it has not yet been proved as yet to be present in sufficient quantity to be of value, but there is some reason to suppose that tin-bearing media connected with the aplite have been instrumental in forming very rich ore-bodies in pre-existing granitic rocks. The veins known as "Hemy's lode" are some of these ore-bodies.

In the quartz-topaz rock the tin-ore varies in quantity from 9 per cent. or perhaps more to nil. In Messrs. Bibby and Ruxton's quarry where the most work has been done it forms about 1.75 per cent. of the rock.

The quartz-topaz veins are found outcropping all round the mountain, and Messrs. Bibby and Ruxton have driven about 300 feet into the hill along one of them. But for this work and short prospecting drives, nothing is known of the extent of the veins in the interior of the mountain, and how prospecting can best be carried out is the most important problem at present regarding the deposits.

At first sight a suggestion that has been made—namely, prospecting by means of a drill, seems attractive, as the veins, many of which appear to be lying almost flat, are so disposed as to lend themselves to this form of prospecting, were it not for the presence of the later intruded topaz-aplite, and the difficulty of obtaining power on the mountain.

In considering the problem of prospecting, the following points have to be considered :

(1) The quartz-topaz veins in any part of the mountain may be found to be cut out completely by the topaz-aplite, which so far has not proved to be of value, except in one spot.

(2) The tin-ore in the quartz-topaz rock occurs as small disseminated grains and crystals of cassiterite. It varies largely in quantity and there is no means of telling when percentages are going to drop or rise, nor would it be safe to estimate ore values on the "blocking-out" principle, because neither "shoots" nor "runs" of ore, on a scale large enough to be a guide in mining operations, have been proved to exist. The percentage of cassiterite varies in much the same way as the percentage of one rock constituent may vary in any large mass of rock.

(3) The quartz-topaz rock is very hard, and drilling would be costly and slow.

(4) Owing to the distribution of the cassiterite, cores from a drill would not be a safe guide to the amount of tin-ore in the vicinity of the hole.

(5) A very large number of drill-holes would have to be put down to prove to what extent the quartz-topaz veins are cut by the topaz-aplite.

Drilling would certainly give some information, but it is believed that this would be of so vague a nature that it would not be worth the cost.

The question is perhaps best answered thus: Messrs. Bibby and Ruxton have for some time been prospecting and working the stone by driving levels into the hill, which can be used for trucking ore as soon as they are made, and are made by hand. Even if one drilled to prospect the stone, levels would still have to be made to work it. With so poor a prospect of getting valuable information from drill-holes at a reasonable cost, it would seem to be the best course to prospect by means of drives, especially since figures supplied indicate that levels might very likely be cheaper per foot than drill-holes in the hard rock. There is no doubt that levels would give much more information.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

20. The total revenue collected amounted to \$35,301 compared with \$10,941 in 1912. The actual expenditure was \$3,227,649, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,337,140. In addition, \$244,720 was expended on Federal account on work under the supervision of the Public Works Department. The actual expenditure in 1912 was \$2,857,594.

The percentage of actual expenditure under establishment was 6.19 against 6.55 in 1912.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

21. Under this heading \$120,668 was expended out of a provision of \$126,455. One thousand three hundred and sixty-eight Government buildings (exclusive of Federal) were kept in repair at a cost of \$69,938, the estimated value being \$5,188,657.

Under minor works \$28,164 was spent on a provision of \$30,300. Nine hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars was expended on special services. The principal works were:

Extension of the embankment wall, Kuala Lumpur; new markets at Kepong, Setapak and Kuala Selangor; accommodation for lunatics at the European Hospital; quarters for six Nurse Probationers, General Hospital; public laundry, Kuala Lumpur; foot-way, Belfield Bridge, Klang; extension of bonded warehouse, Port Swettenham; new wards at the General and District Hospitals, Kuala Lumpur, and at Klang; new ward for Malays at District Hospital, Kuala Lumpur; female ward at Kuala Langat; vagrant ward at the Gaol; five isolation wards at Kuala Lumpur; a post office at Batu Caves and additions to the post offices at Kapar and Banting; married quarters and police station and barracks at Klang and Sepang and additional barracks at Port Swettenham; seven quarters at Kuala Lumpur and five at Klang and Port Swettenham for officers; twenty-seven cooly lines; Malay schools and teachers' quarters at Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur; Rantau Panjang, Klang; Banting and Sungei Buaya, Kuala Langat; and additions to the school at Klang.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

22. On a provision of \$813,514 only \$14,654 remained unexpended at the end of the year under this head.

608.78 miles of metalled cart-roads, 49.47 miles of gravelled cart-roads, 31.88 miles of natural cart-roads (total 690.13 miles) were maintained at a cost of \$736,680. One hundred and seventy-five miles of bridle-paths were upkept at a cost of \$35,590, and \$6,029 was spent on improving traces of main roads in Kuala Lumpur and Ulu Langat districts.

The following is an extract from the State Engineer's report on the treatment of existing road surfaces with "Tarco":

"The use of tarco for surface treatment on so-called waterbound macadam roads has proved an advantage under present traffic conditions, and is probably an economy on ordinary macadam. The binding together of the stones soon suffers under the abrasion and strain of motor-propelled vehicles, especially

where the engine is thrown rapidly into gear or the brakes violently applied. There would also appear to be an intermittent pounding action which takes place with rapidly propelled vehicles that once started continues for some considerable distance causing pot-holes or cupping to take place. This may be started by some slight jerk or jar due to a loose stone or other obstruction.

"The surfacing with tarco cost from \$900 to \$1,100 per mile according to width treated, and the abatement of dust nuisance alone should warrant its use. Samples taken from the road show that after nearly two years' use the metal so protected is still waterproofed and little worn and that no disintegrating movement takes place below.

"Frost is the great destructor of all waterbound macadam roads and surface treatments of same; this climate is therefore exceptionally suited for tarco treatment. There is no breaking up of the surface due to subsequent thawing.

"Judging from samples taken, limestone would appear to be more suitable for treatment than granite. The bitumen appears to penetrate better. I advocate a more extensive use of limestone surface treated with tarco at regular intervals."

SPECIAL SERVICES.

23. The amount expended on special services was \$800,424 on a provision of \$1,345,538.

Twenty-two miles of road were constructed at a cost of \$179,789. Improvements were made to 22 miles of existing roads at a cost of \$292,684.

Widening of 106 miles of main roads cost \$165,227, and \$159,736 was spent on special metalling of five miles of road.

The principal roads under construction were the Kepong-Bukit Rotan road, Batu Tiga road deviation, Pandamaran road deviation, Coast road, Morib to Sepang, Sungei Buaya road, cart-road in direction of Bangi, Semenyih-Bangi road, Telok Datoh-Bangi road, Jalan Raja Abdullah, Jalan Raja Musa, Kuang-Pengkalan Kundang road and Ulu Peretak bridle-path. Much difficulty has been experienced in carrying out construction work in Kuala Langat owing to transport difficulties.

Permanent bridges and culverts were erected in place of temporary ones at a total cost of \$103,032.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

24. The expenditure on extension of agricultural drains amounted to \$25,974, and \$10,641 was spent on maintenance. Six thousand seven hundred and five dollars was expended on town drains, and \$26,363 on extension and regrading road drains and drains in villages.

WATERWORKS.

25. A settling tank at Ampang was completed for the Kuala Lumpur town supply and a commencement was made on the construction of a fourth filter-bed to meet increasing demands. Good progress was made in enlarging the existing reservoir at Ayer Kuning and the construction of an additional storage reservoir.

The small town supply from the hill surface at Kuala Selangor was supplemented by an additional storage tank and a temporary connection made between the town and Coast water supply system, pending the adoption of a permanent water scheme for the district.

Kuala Lumpur.—The total rainfall for the year at the old impounding reservoir was 104.89 inches compared with 107.18 in 1912, and the greatest fall recorded during twenty-four hours was 3.92 inches. The total consumption in Kuala Lumpur was 635 million gallons compared with 511 millions in 1912. The consumption, taking 56,487 as the average population in the town, works out to a little over 30 gallons per head per diem, a slight increase of one gallon per head on the last year's figures. It would appear that there is ample water at the headworks at present and that any shortage would be due to the overtaking of the delivery in the distributing mains and in inadequate filtering beds, both of which are now being rectified.

Sungei Besi.—The supply proved satisfactory. No additional service pipes were laid.

Ampang.—Thirty-nine private and 14 trade services were laid.

Klang and Port Swettenham.—The total consumption amounted to 80 million gallons of which nearly five millions were supplied to the railway, two and a half millions to the quarantine stations and one and a half millions to shipping. The consumption in 1912 was 78 million gallons.

COAST WATER
SUPPLY.

26. The total consumption for the year from the Coast water supply was 87 million gallons; the total capital expenditure amounted to \$584,869, plus maintenance \$13,952.

RIVER CLEARING.

27. A sum of \$47,587 was expended on improving the waterways of the Klang river, making a deviation near the Convent, clearing the Sungei Buloh, improving the Selangor river at Kuala Kubu, and other river deviations.

The maintaining of the natural water-courses of the State has become a very serious problem. The large volume of silt and colloidal matter brought down by mining operations and the more rapid surface flow from deforested land and newly opened estates were the chief factors which contributed to the silting and consequent overflowing of rivers. Steps were taken to survey the rivers affected and to devise a means for straightening and confining the channels, with a view to increasing the velocity and scour.

ANTI-MALARIAL
WORKS.

28. The total expenditure on anti-malarial works, including maintenance, amounted to \$44,743, of which \$37,988 was spent on works under the direction of the Malaria Advisory Board. The following areas were treated by the construction of masonry drains, sub-soil pipe drains and earth channels:

Pond at foot of Residency Hill; ravine behind Maternity Ward, European Hospital; gully at junction of Swettenham and Maxwell Roads. Swamps also were reclaimed at Port Swettenham and 25 acres of jungle cleared in Kuala Selangor town.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

29. The total cost of running the Electric Light Generating and Sub-stations, including maintenance and connections, amounted to \$92,251, and the revenue, including street lighting, totalled \$135,865. The capital expenditure was increased by \$188,155, making a total of \$1,369,699. There was no total "shut down" on account of water shortage, and only two interruptions in the transmission line due to lightning.

The new engine room for the Diesel-driven plant was completed and the erection of the new plant was put in hand. Paper-insulated lead-sheathed cables were substituted in place of the old vulcanized bitumen cables on the mains. The new Printing Office was fitted with motors, lighting and fans, and the Railway Hotel with an electric lift. Thirty-four buildings were wired and 76 additional private consumers were connected. Electric-driven motors were installed, aggregating 66 horse-power.

LABOUR.

30. Thirteen kanganies were sent to India to recruit labour and 55 coolies were imported.

FLOODS.

31. A special Committee was appointed to recommend what measures should be adopted for dealing with the flooding of the town of Kuala Kubu. These recommendations were approved and the more important works were put in hand. An alternative scheme for diverting the river, which would appear to be the more satisfactory, is now under consideration, and, if adopted, will solve the problem for many years to come.

STAFF.

32. Mr. E. R. Stokoe, State Engineer, was in charge of the department throughout the year.

XII.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

33. The number of Chinese who entered the State by sea are returned at 44,558, of which 4,951 were adult females. The number who left the State by sea was 25,289. Although these figures may be taken as showing that there was still a further increase in the Chinese population their value is of doubtful nature as they do not include arrivals and departures by rail of which there is no record. No contracts were signed in the State nor in the Colony for employment in the State. This was no doubt due to the fact that the Labour Code provides for the termination of sinkheh contracts on the 30th June, 1914. Licences for 14 lodging-houses were issued providing accommodation for 592 Chinese passengers.

SOCIETIES.

34. The total number of societies exempt from registration at the end of the year was 86, of which four were exempted during the year. Eleven new societies were registered, bringing the total to 38.

The number of persons banished during the year was 174. Of these, 71 were headmen and influential members of secret societies, 15 morphia injectors and illicit dealers in drugs, one professional gambler, nine undesirable and dangerous characters and 78 habitual criminals.

The Protectorate continued to keep a vigilant watch over secret societies, and, although successful in disorganizing the notorious Wa Kee or Broken Coffin Society, there is reason to believe that this branch of the Triad Society has not ceased to exist in the State.

PROTECTION OF
WOMEN AND GIRLS.

35. During the year, 861 inquiries were held under the Enactment for the Protection of Women and Girls.

The average daily number of inmates in the Federal Home was 35.4 compared with 30.7 in 1912. The number remaining at the end of the year was 29. Twenty-three inmates were married from the Home. Eight meetings of the Po Leung Kuk Committee were held during the year.

SECRETARY FOR
CHINESE AFFAIRS
ENACTMENT.

36. A Chinese Advisory Board was established and gazetted on 31st January, 1913, and three meetings were held during the year at which the following subjects were discussed :

Chinese Savings Bank ;

Public Library ;

Draft Rules for Chinese Agricultural Settlements.

Enquiries were held in 145 cases by the Protector of Chinese, five of which were referred to him by the Court.

TAI WAH WARD AND
TUNG SHIN HOSPITAL.

37. Only one meeting was held during the year. One hundred and twenty-five patients were treated in the ward and 1,759 in the hospital. There were 381 deaths, 56 of which occurred within twenty-four hours of admission. Mining coolies were again the most numerous of the patients.

The expenditure of the Tai Wah Fund exceeded the revenue by \$24.78. There was a credit balance in favour of the hospital of \$2,342.90 at the end of the year.

LICENSING BOARD.

38. The following list gives the number of licences in force at the end of the year within the inland districts :

Forty public houses, a decrease of four on 1912 ;

Forty-five retail liquor shops, an increase of five on 1912 ;

Forty-four "on and off" licences, a decrease of two on 1912 ;

Four chemists' licences, an increase of one ;

Four retail liquor shops licences, endorsed for sale of Chinese medicinal wines.

Under the Excise Enactment, 22 toddy shop licences were issued in the Kuala Lumpur district for the first half-year and 20 for the second half-year. This shows a reduction of five on the previous year. The average monthly rental in 1913 was \$5,794 compared with \$3,368 in 1912.

STAFF.

39. On the transfer of Mr. A. M. Pountney to the Colony in October, Mr. D. Beatty was appointed to act Protector of Chinese. Mr. T. W. H. Kingston was appointed Acting Assistant Protector of Chinese on 10th September.

XIII.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

40. The aggregate value of the trade of the State was \$99,288,123, being an increase of over a million as compared with 1912.

Imports, exclusive of coin and bullion, are valued at \$41,186,141, and exports at \$56,897,277, an increase of \$6,360,294 in imports and a decrease of \$5,000,472 in exports on the preceding year.

The falling off in the value of exports was mainly due to the decline in the price of rubber and tin. Both these articles show an increase in the quantity exported of 3,756 tons and 11,534 pikuls, respectively. The net weight of rubber export was 11,628 tons compared with 7,991 in 1912.

REVENUE.

41. At the Customs Offices at Kuala Lumpur and Port Swettenham, \$4,162,272 were collected on exports and \$665,088 on imports. Import duty on liquors shows a large increase of \$25,908.

Towkays Loke Yew and Lee Kong Lam continued to hold the only licence for a distillery in Kuala Lumpur, the output from which was 54,467 gallons of samshu as against 55,753 gallons in 1912.

The falling off is attributed to the competition caused by the opening of a distillery at Seremban in 1912.

During the year, 29 illicit distilleries were discovered. Convictions to the number of 23 were obtained.

CHANDU MONOPOLY.

42. The result of the year's working in the factory was far more satisfactory than in previous years. Chandu was sold throughout the year in three-hun packets and three-chi pots, these quantities being found the most convenient. On 21st February the maximum retail price was raised, without warning, from 16½ cents to 20 cents for three huns, and from \$1.65 to \$1.95 for three-chi pots.

The total quantity sold during the year was 722,489 tahils as against 815,264 tahils in 1912. The largest sales were in January and February, and in March there was a considerable drop of over 10,000 tahils, no doubt due to the increase in price. During the year, 32,707,854 three-hun packets and 307,500 three-chi pots were packed, in addition to which 1,175,000 broken packets and 2,786 broken pots were treated.

Thirty-eight thousand one hundred and thirteen tahils were sent to Singapore to be re-cooked, giving a return of 34,725 tahils. The charge for re-cooking was three cents a tahl. In August the price paid by the department for dross was raised from \$1.20 to \$2 per tahl for No. 1 quality dross and from 80 cents to \$1.20 for No. 2 quality, and resulted in an increase of 3,060 tahils of dross sold to the department.

CHANDU SHOP
LICENCES.

43. There was a reduction of six in the number of "on and off" chandu shop licences issued, and an increase of one in "off" licences. The total number issued in 1913 was 106 compared with 111 in 1912.

The raising of the fees in the first half of the year brought in an increase of \$14,106 in fees.

OFFENCES.

44. Four licensees were convicted and 11 licences cancelled for breaches of the regulations.

The profit and loss account shows a net profit for the year of \$3,376,632.

PREVENTIVE WORK.

45. Mr. Dench was in charge of this branch, and did very useful work. He obtained 95 convictions against offenders, the total amount of fines imposed amounting to \$3,918. The most important cases were selling Government chandu without a licence and selling chandu dross to persons other than the Superintendent and subjecting it to artificial heat.

There were 54 prosecutions under the Deleterious Drugs Enactment and 47 convictions, and fines amounting to \$3,795 were imposed.

STAFF.

46. Mr. R. Swettenham, the Superintendent, returned from leave in March and took over charge of the department from Mr. Nairn. He speaks in high praise of the manner in which his staff carried out their duties.

XIV.—MARINE.

47. During the year, 107 ocean-going steamers entered Port Swettenham 284 times with a net registered tonnage of 1,035,448. These included three new lines of steamers, and arrangements were being made for a vessel of the Indra Line to call once a month at Port Swettenham for direct shipment of rubber to New York. One thousand four hundred and seventy-one merchant vessels entered the port with a total tonnage of 1,577,335, of which 1,456 were British. Native craft to the number of 543 with a tonnage of 21,260 entered the port, a slight decrease on the figures of 1912. The number of fishing-stake licences issued shows an increase of 23 over the number issued in 1912.

LIGHTS AND
BEACONS.

48. The Glenmorganshire rock near Pulau Angsa was marked with an acetylene gas buoy on the 3rd June, thus rendering the northern channel quite safe for vessels leaving by day and night. On the 28th September an acetylene gas buoy was also placed at the end of the bank to the northward and westward of Pulau Angsa in the North Klang Straits. The Harbour Master reports that he considers everything has now been done to make the north channel perfectly safe for navigation by day and by night. He also reports that the set of moorings put in position opposite the passenger jetty has proved to be a boon to many steamers. He had no hesitation in bringing in the s.s. "Cardiganshire" to the moorings, the largest vessel to visit the port: her length is 517 feet over all, and at the time she entered the port she was drawing 28 feet 6 inches.

SLIPWAY.

49. The slipway was not vacant a single day during the year. The construction of a second was well in hand and plans for a third were drawn. Seven railway wooden lighters were reconstructed but owing to want of slipway accommodation much of the work had to be done on the river bank.

The dredger "Kuantan" was employed for two months in the early part of the year in dredging a channel on the bar near Tanjong Gila, and again at the end of the year in dredging at No. 3 wharf.

H.M.S.
"SWIFTSURE."

50. H.M.S. "Swiftsure," flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station, visited the port on the 29th September. She measures 460 feet over all, and was drawing 26 feet. She lay at single anchor all the time close off the passenger jetty.

REVENUE.

51. The total revenue collected amounted to \$7,518, an increase of \$699 on the preceding year.

XV.—FISHERIES.

52. The direct control of the Fisheries was handed over to the department of the Director of Museums and Fisheries in 1912. The industry appears to have been fairly prosperous during the year and catches were on the whole above the average.

The number of fishermen actively engaged in Selangor waters is estimated at 1,702, and the rate of taxation of the individual fisherman was \$6.33. Complaints were prevalent in Kuala Lumpur at various times of the scarcity of supplies and high prices. This was probably due to the greater portion of the catch being absorbed in the coastal districts and the rapacity of the middleman. Now that the railway is open to Kuala Selangor a considerable quantity of fresh fish will probably reach the inland districts from the large fishing stakes at Jeram and Kapar, which are increasing in number.

The revenue amounted to \$10,766 against an expenditure of \$5,789.

XVI.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

53. The number of correspondence posted and delivered during the year shows an increase of 868,164 over the preceding year.

MONEY ORDERS.

54. Money order offices were opened at Batu Caves and Semenyih. The increase in the amount of money orders issued and paid is given as \$277,638.

SAVINGS BANK.

55. Depositors in the savings bank number 3,562 with a credit balance on the 31st December of \$337,953. The number of deposits during the year was 8,609 amounting to \$362,668 and withdrawals 3,300 covering \$350,628

TELEGRAPHS AND
TELEPHONES.

56. The railway goods sheds at Kajang and Klang were connected to the telephone exchanges to meet the wishes of the planters, and a fee of 10 cents was charged for each call. New telegraph lines were constructed between Kuala Lumpur and Petaling and the reconstructing of the telephone exchanges at Klang, Kuala Selangor and Port Swettenham was put in hand, but only that at Port Swettenham was completed.

POST OFFICES.

57. Post offices were opened at Batu Caves and Semenyih, the allowance office at the former being closed, and arrangements were made for the station master at Kuang to keep a supply of postage stamps and to receive and deliver letters.

A motor service between Klang and Banting took the place of the bullock-cart service between Klang and Jugra.

XVII.—COURTS.

58. There was a general increase of criminal work in the Magistrates' Courts throughout the State, Ulu Langat excepted. This is more especially so in the Kuala Lumpur Courts, where the number of persons brought before the Magistrate rose from 7,972 in 1912 to 8,842 in 1913. The number in Kuala Langat was more than double that of the last year, Ulu Selangor coming next with an increase of 295.

There was also an increase in the civil work throughout the State, except in Ulu Selangor. The total number of cases in 1913 was 4,506 compared with 3,868 in 1912.

There were 229 enquiries into causes of deaths compared with 181 in 1912. Thirty-five were suicides, 18 by drowning and five taken by crocodiles.

The revenue amounted to \$115,078, an increase of \$20,963 on the last year and \$36,828 over the estimates.

XVIII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

59. The total strength of the Selangor Contingent on the 31st December was 803, as follows: one Deputy Commissioner; one Assistant Commissioner; two Chief Inspectors; 19 Inspectors; 780 rank and file: being 90 short of the authorized strength.

DISCIPLINE.

60. Offences against discipline numbered 711 compared with 577 in 1912. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the increase to the class of men who joined being not so good as in former years.

HEALTH.

61. There were 614 admissions to hospital compared with 596 in 1912, and five deaths.

CRIME.

62. The number of offences reported was 21,963 compared with 20,757 in 1912.

The following return gives the number of the most serious crimes reported and discovered in the year:

	Reported.	Discovered.
Murder	29	18
Homicide not amounting to murder	5	5
Gang robbery	41	9
Highway robbery	1	0
House-breaking	51	12
Robbery	61	15
Serious thefts	106	23

REGISTRATION OF DOGS.

63. The number of dogs registered during the year was 6,524 and 475 bitches, while 1,676 dogs and 1,556 bitches were destroyed.

FIRE-ARMS.

64. The number of permits and fire-arm licences issued was 3,335 and 634, respectively, an increase of 693 in permits and 69 in licences on the last year.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

65. Seven thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars was paid as rewards for the destruction of noxious animals. Crocodiles numbered 1,104, of which 945 were in the district of Kuala Selangor.

VETERINARY POLICE.

66. The Force is composed of one sergeant, two corporals and 11 constables. They were under the orders of the Government Veterinary Surgeon and employed in assisting the Government Veterinary Surgeon in dealing with outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease; preventing cruelty to animals, and guarding roads from other States during the existing of rinderpest in those States. Six hundred and thirty-eight cases were reported and 623 convictions obtained. Five hundred and fifteen were for cruelty to animals and 95 for breaches of the provisions of the Quarantine Enactment.

XIX.—PRISONS.

67. The following summary gives the number of admissions and discharges during the year:

Remaining on 31st December, 1912	425	
Admitted from Selangor	3,467	
Admitted from other States	58	
	—	3,950
		—
		3,950
Discharged during 1913	3,533	
Transferred to other States... ..	74	
Escaped	1	
Died	15	
Executed	3	
	—	3,626
		—
Remaining on 31st December, 1913	...	324

There were 56 prisoners in the civil prison on the 1st January, of whom 34 were awaiting banishment. One thousand four hundred and forty-eight were admitted during the year and 59 remained at the close of the year.

The number of criminal prisoners remaining on the 31st December, 1913, was 265. Two thousand and thirty-two were committed to prison during the year and 45 received from other States. Two thousand and ninety-nine were discharged and 74 transferred to the Convict Establishment at Taiping, and seven died. There was one short-sentenced European prisoner at the end of the year.

Sixty-seven females were admitted during the year and there were 18 on the 31st December, 1913. They were employed in making prisoners' clothing, treating coconut fibre, dhoby work, and in the general upkeep and sanitation of the female ward and enclosure.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

68. The discipline has been well maintained. There was only one assault of a serious nature. The average percentage of convictions for prison offences was 1.36 compared with 3.24 in 1912.

Eighteen prisoners were flogged as against 62 in 1912. Two were by order of the Court. Sixteen by order of the Visiting Justices.

RECIDIVISTS.

69. The number of prisoners re-convicted was 275 as compared with 373 in 1912 and 253 in 1911.

HEALTH. DEATHS.

70. The general health of the prisoners was good. The average daily sick in hospital was 3.66. Three patients died of beri-beri and two were suicides, out of a total of 15.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

71. The revenue collected amounted to \$403, and the value of prison labour employed in stone-breaking and prison services is estimated at \$8,410. The total expenditure was \$70,659.

VAGRANTS.

72. The new vagrant ward was completed, providing accommodation for 100 vagrants. Admissions during the year numbered 453 in addition to which there were 64 remaining at the end of 1912. Three hundred and eighty-one were discharged, 71 repatriated, one transferred to leper ward, 12 transferred to District Hospital, 20 died. One committed suicide, leaving 32 in the ward at the close of the year. Of the 453 vagrants admitted, 419 were convicted once, 28 twice and six three times in the year.

Vagrants certified as fit for labour were employed in the vegetable gardens, which produced vegetables to the value of \$1,365.

STAFF.

73. Mr. F. W. Douglas officiated as Superintendent until 1st October, when he was succeeded by Mr. C. F. Green.

Mr. Galloway, Gaoler, retired on the 31st May, and received the Imperial Service Order. Mr. Foster was appointed in his place.

XX.—EDUCATION.

74. The average enrolment was 5,210 and the average attendance 4,602 compared with 4,680 and 4,112 in 1912. The total expenditure of the department was \$76,934.

The number of Government schools is 55 and seven State-aided schools. Of the 55 Government schools, 49 are for Malay boys and four for Malay girls, with one for Tamils and one for Chinese at each of which both boys and girls attend.

Two new schools for Malay boys were opened—one at Sungei Buaya and one at Ulu Semenyih. The increase in attendance of some of the schools as well as requests for new schools indicate an increased desire by Malays to secure proper education for their children. The result of the annual inspection were generally satisfactory. Technical education is still in a very rudimentary state.

Carpentry is taught in two schools and rotan work and fishing-net making in another two schools. School gardens have not been a success owing partly to the insuitability of the soil, and partly to the lack of knowledge and interest on the part of teachers.

The hygiene class at Kajang for teachers was discontinued owing to the instructor not being able to find the time to devote to the work; it is however hoped that this class will be reopened and similar classes started in other districts. Five student-teachers passed out of the Malacca College and were appointed as trained assistant teachers. The Kuala Lumpur Malay Girls' School is not satisfactory in numbers and may have to be closed, but the attendance at the Malay Settlement Girls' School has increased considerably. The needlework was reported as satisfactory. The report on the Chinese school at Kuala Lumpur is not favourable and shows no improvement on past years.

The number of State-aided English schools remained the same. A new school for girls known as St. Mary's High School was opened in March under the auspices of the Church of England. An unofficial visit showed that satisfactory work was being done.

The average attendance at the aided schools have increased from 4,112 in 1912 to 4,602 in 1913. Most of these schools have as many pupils as they can conveniently receive.

At the annual inspection, 162 candidates presented themselves for examination in the Seventh Standard and 110 passed. In the Cambridge Local Examination held in December, 1912, out of 150 candidates who entered, 72 gained passes.

In the English schools the work has been conducted on much the same lines. At the Victoria Institution the introduction of carpentry as part of the scheme for hand and eye training calls for special comment. In the other schools some such scheme has also received attention, but in the infant department only. Physical drill and games receive considerable attention in all the schools, and in the girls' schools increased attention is given to singing. The needlework was favourably reported on.

The Cadet Corps at the Victoria Institution and the Boy Scouts in connection with St. John's and the Victoria Institutions have continued to be well maintained and hold the interest of the boys.

There were three probationers and 20 scholarship boys at the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar.

The movement for the establishment of estate schools has met with a ready response, and at the end of the year there were 72 schools on estates. It is too early to say what results may be expected as it will take some time to place these schools on a satisfactory footing.

XXI.—HEALTH.

75. The number of in-patients treated in Government hospitals was 32,173 with 3,152 deaths. There was an increase of only two in the number of in-patients treated in the past year and a mortality of 9.8 per cent. as against 10.01 in 1912. There was a high death-rate in the Sungei Besi Hospital, but, excluding the 60 cases which died within forty-eight hours of admission, the rate is reduced to 6 per cent.

The total number of outdoor patients treated was 66,907, an increase of 2,837 on the number in the last year. The most marked increase was at Kuala Selangor where malaria was prevalent during the year. At the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital there was a marked decrease of 1,393 in the number applying for outdoor treatment.

This decrease is no doubt due to the success of anti-malarial measures as large number of the outdoor patients live in these parts of the town where sub-soil drainage and swamp filling were carried out.

Malaria accounted for 32 per cent. of the total number of cases treated in all the hospitals. The total number treated was 10,556 with a mortality of 7.56 per cent. as against 6.88 per cent. in 1912.

There were four cases of blackwater fever treated in hospital, with two deaths, both Europeans. Five hundred and nineteen pounds of quinine were distributed, in most cases free of charge.

There is ample evidence to prove the success of the anti-malarial measures undertaken in Kuala Lumpur, of which the following are the most striking instances :

The decrease in the number of outdoor patients applying for treatment at the General Hospital, and in the outdoor patients among the Police Force; very few cases amongst the staff of the General Hospital; marked diminution of mosquitoes in the Senior Medical Officer's quarters, in which in previous years he had to have recourse to a mosquito-proof room and which was not used in 1913, and no malaria amongst his servants, whereas in past years he was obliged to institute a quinine muster every fourth day; absence of malaria amongst the nursing staff at the European Hospital; and decrease of 725 cases of malaria treated in the District Hospital.

The works carried out by the Executive Engineer's Malarial Advisory Board in Kuala Lumpur town cost \$81,600, and \$1,352 was spent in Klang on similar works.

There was a small diminution in the number of beri-beri cases treated but a slightly higher death-rate compared with the figures of 1912.

The State was free from any severe epidemic. There were six cases of cholera with two deaths, and 18 cases of small-pox with two deaths.

There was an increase of enteric fever cases. The number treated being 42 with 12 deaths compared with 35 cases and five deaths in 1912.

It should be noted that there was an increase of 80 in the number of Malays treated in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, and the number of females treated increased from 914 in 1912 to 1,160 in 1913. The presence of the Lady Medical Doctor was no doubt appreciated by a number of Muhammadans, who would not otherwise have come for treatment.

A large number of accident cases treated were the result of motor traffic.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

76. The asylum was much overcrowded during the year. Two hundred and eighty-five insane persons were treated with a percentage of 11.22 deaths. One hundred and eleven cases were discharged and 97 transferred to Tanjong Rambutan and Singapore.

The admission to the District Hospital of beri-beri cases was the lowest in the last five years, and the death-rate shows a marked reduction since the substitution of par-boiled for Rangoon rice.

The Malay hospital opened on the 28th September and staffed with Malays has been well patronized and bids fair to be a great success. Many patients were refused admission owing to the want of accommodation.

VACCINATION.

77. A grand total of 69,459 vaccinations were performed, of which 47,241 were perfect, 4,936 modified, 14,728 failed, and the remainder not verified. Most of the failures were among the adult Tamil coolies at Port Swettenham and on estates.

QUARANTINE CAMP.

78. Immigrant coolies to the number of 62,193 passed through the camp during the year. Forty-two died in the station. There were 18 cases of cholera with 13 deaths, and 20 cases of small-pox with two deaths. Forty-two coolies absconded from the camp.

VETERINARY.

79. There was only one outbreak of rinderpest at the Port Swettenham Quarantine Station with only eight cases, all of which recovered.

Foot-and-mouth disease was very prevalent throughout the State. The total number of cases was 2,750 with a mortality of 2 per cent.

The total number of animals imported and dealt with by the Veterinary Department was 38,464 as against 49,996 in 1912. Convictions in 610 cases were obtained for cruelty to animals and breaches of quarantine regulations.

XXII.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

80. The number of births registered was 6,998, giving a birth-rate of 21.7 per mille as against 18.9 in 1912 and 16.9 in 1911.

There were 13,312 deaths with a death-rate of 41.4 per mille, an improvement on the rate in 1912, which was 43.6 per mille. The corrected death-rate for Kuala Lumpur town was 35.6 per mille.

The number of estates with a death-rate of 8 per cent. or over fell from 42 in 1911 to 10 in 1913. As in 1912, the highest death-rate was among Indians and the lowest among Europeans.

XXIII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

81. The highest temperature recorded in the shade was 97° at Kuala Kubu, and the lowest 61° at Klang.

The greatest rainfall registered for the year was at Kuala Kubu, 123.22 inches compared with 129.11 inches in 1912, and the smallest was at Kuala Selangor, 66.79 inches. The greatest rainfall in twenty-four hours was 4.58 inches at Kuala Kubu. October was the wettest month and August the driest.

XXIV.—SANITARY BOARDS.

82. The following revenue was collected by each of the District Boards:

Kuala Lumpur	...	...	...	...	\$605,397
Klang	...	...	...	...	62,421
Kuala Langat	...	...	...	...	3,892
Ulu Langat	...	...	...	...	25,391
Kuala Selangor	...	...	...	...	7,420
Ulu Selangor	...	...	...	...	46,236

A total of \$750,737 against \$610,601 in 1912.

In Kuala Lumpur the revenue collected in 1912 amounted to \$483,605. The increase in this area was mainly on taxation and registration of vehicles which has more than doubled the collections of 1912; general assessment; private water supply; and removal of night-soil.

There was a large decrease of over \$22,000 on electric light, but this is accounted for by the fact that no contribution was credited for street lights as in previous years. The cost of street lighting amounted to \$37,710.

The area of the Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur, was extended to include some of the outskirts of the town.

Building plans to the number of 278 were passed during the year.

47.90 miles of metalled roads were maintained at a cost of \$325.39 per mile, and 16.09 miles of gravelled roads at a cost of \$224.62 per mile.

- CONSERVANCY. 83. The cost of removal of night-soil was \$68,706 against a revenue of \$40,851.
- REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES. 84. There was an increase in almost every type of vehicles registered, the most noticeable being cattle carts and jinrikishas. The total number of motor cars registered was 591.
- VITAL STATISTICS. 85. The crude death-rate for Kuala Lumpur town was 56.65 per mille in 1913 and 70.80 in 1912. The corrected death-rate was 35.62 per mille against 37 per mille in 1912.
- The principal causes of deaths were fevers (314), dysentery and diarrhoea (283), and pulmonary tuberculosis (219).
- The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 321 per mille compared with 311.43 per mille in 1912.
- STAFF. 86. Mr. F. W. Douglas officiated as Chairman until 4th November, 1913, when he was succeeded by Mr. C. F. Green of the Straits Settlements Service.

XXV.—MUSEUM.

87. Excellent progress was made in the extension of the Museum building and when completed will provide more than double the existing floor accommodation. An expedition was made to Gunung Mengkuang Lebah and mammal vertebrates new to the collections were obtained. Botanical collections from this mountain, which is the first of any importance made in this interesting mountain, yielded several novelties. The district is reported to be remarkably rich in very beautiful rhododendrons. The recommendations of the committee appointed to advise as to the nature of a small collection of living Malayan animals to form a zoological gardens in Kuala Lumpur were not given effect to owing to the difficulty in selecting a suitable site. An increasing number of scientific men visited the State for purposes of study or to obtain material for research. The total expenditure during the year amounted to \$10,094.

XXVI.—PUBLIC GARDENS.

88. The total expenditure in upkeep amounted to \$9,986.

Additional quarters for coolies and a new summer-house were erected, the plant-house re-roofed and special provision, in the sum of \$2,000, was granted for extension of the plant-house for growing annuals and brightly-coloured plants. Cleaning and clearing the neglected part of the garden have now been completed and a start made with the view of increasing the areas devoted to flowering plants and ornamental shrubs.

The avenue of sugar palms at the Damansara entrance were removed as they were in a dangerous state owing to age.

Experiments were made with the view of depositing the matter in suspension in the lake, but did not prove successful.

The general appearance of the Gardens has been much improved and made more attractive, and the thanks of the community are due to those ladies and gentlemen who have been so good as to give their services on the Committee.

XXVII.—FIRE BRIGADE.

89. The Brigade consisted of 26 European Volunteers. All appliances were kept in good working order.

There were 17 calls during the year, of which three were false alarms caused by wire contacts.

The most serious fires were at Ampang, where nine shop-houses were burnt out in February and 19 in September, and one in Pudu Road, Kuala Lumpur. The total estimated loss by fire during the year given is \$227,710, and one life.

Drills have been well attended and the monthly competitions have shown that the men are smart and well trained in their duties.

Arrangements are being made for a Fire Brigade at Klang and a fire station is in course of erection.

The conduct of the Brigade has been good and their keenness at Brigade work has been very satisfactory. The cost of upkeep for the year was \$7,282.

XXVIII.—STATE BAND.

90. The total receipts from all sources amounted to \$14,309 against an expenditure of \$14,766. Donations and subscriptions amounted to \$549 only. Three hundred and three performances were given, of which 68 were private and 235 public performances, including 12 on ceremonial occasions.

On the recommendations of the bandmaster of the Johore State Band, new instruments were supplied, the cost of which was met from special provision from Government.

The strength of the Band was increased by one, making up the total number of performers to 17.

XXIX.—GENERAL.

91. His Highness the Sultan has continued to enjoy excellent health and has readily interested himself in all subjects which tended to the development of the State.

His Highness the Sultan of Langkat visited Selangor on the 15th August and was a guest of His Highness the Sultan.

Sir Edward Lewis Brockman, Chief Secretary, Federated Malay States, was invested with the Order of Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George in the Council Chamber at Kuala Lumpur on the 17th March.

The King Edward VII Memorial Statue, erected by public subscription in front of the Government Offices, was unveiled on the 16th April.

I regret to have to record the death of the Raja Muda of Selangor, Raja Laut bin Sultan Mahomed, which took place in Kuala Lumpur on the 9th June. He was a member of the State Council and took an intelligent interest in the affairs of State.

To' Mangku Mustapha bin Brahim Sitam, a political pensioner, also died on the 27th January, and Haji Mahomed Salleh bin Mundah Tahir, ex Penghulu of Rawang, on the 9th January at Mecca.

His Highness attended the two meetings of the Federal Council on the 5th July and 25th November, and was present in Kuala Kangsar on the occasion of the investiture of the Sultan of Perak with the Order of the G.C.V.O. on the 25th September.

KUALA LUMPUR,

13th August, 1914.

E. BURNSIDE,

Acting British Resident, Selangor.

APPENDICES.

A. FINANCIAL.

B. LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINES.

C. TRADE.

[See supplement to Gazette dated 22nd May, 1914.]

D. COURTS.

E. HEALTH.

F. POPULATION.

G. TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

H. PRISONS.

I. STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX A¹.Account of Cash Receipts and Payments together with Below the Line
Accounts for the year 1913.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Balance on 1st January, 1913	1,238,189 09	Political Pensions and Com- passionate Allowances ...	31,798 70
RECEIPTS.		Personal Emoluments ...	539,276 97
Land Revenue	742,040 00	Other Charges	930,704 91
Customs	4,858,212 04	Transport	6,269 25
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise Classified	4,103,710 37	Exchange	31 71
Fees of Court or Office, Rents Exclusive of Lands, Payments for Specific Services and Reimburse- ments-in-Aid	234,297 52	Federal Charges	12,038,508 01
Interest	264,561 75	Miscellaneous Services ...	90,250 94
Federal Receipts	4,516,776 67	Purchase of Land	364,999 71
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	8,005 40	Works and Buildings, Annu- ally Recurrent	120,667 94
Municipal	649,592 76	Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent ...	798,690 53
Land Sales	184,198 09	Irrigation & Drainage Works, Annually Recurrent ...	10,641 02
Total Revenue	15,561,394 60	Works & Buildings, Special Services	962,473 54
Investments	5,000 00	Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services	805,559 72
Advances	8,366,214 82	Irrigation & Drainage Works, Special Services	25,974 75
Loans	15,264 68	Total Expenditure	16,725,847 70
Drafts and Remittances ...	1,459,570 05	Investments ... ..	...
Cash in Transit	1,403,686 42	Advances	8,336,237 08
Deposit	867,428 74	Loans	154,500 00
Suspense	4,826,881 53	Drafts and Remittances ...	1,388,849 04
Total Receipts	32,505,440 84	Cash in Transit	1,248,705 43
		Deposit	851,209 22
		Suspense	4,711,461 59
		Total Payments	33,416,810 06
Total Receipts with Opening Balances	33,743,629 93	Balance on 31st December, 1913	326,819 87
		Total Payments with Closing Balances	33,743,629 93

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

A².

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

	\$	c.		\$	c.
LIABILITIES—			ASSETS—		
Deposits	362,080	92	Cash	326,819	87
Drafts and Remittances ...	91,544	08	Cash in Transit	8,582	37
Surplus	29,998,067	57	Advances	15,545,470	32
			Loans	6,417,321	00
			Investments	7,894,218	64
			Suspense	259,280	37
Total ...	30,451,692	57	Total ...	30,451,692	57

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

A³.

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for the years 1909 to 1913.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue, 1909.		Actual Revenue, 1910.		Actual Revenue, 1911.		Actual Revenue, 1912.		Actual Revenue, 1913.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Land Revenue	381,941	21	475,442	66	488,576	44	612,833	01	742,040	00
Customs	3,726,821	55	4,045,568	41	3,963,319	55	5,076,312	68	4,858,212	04
Licences, Excise, etc.	1,255,888	63	954,552	42	3,543,023	13	4,048,034	71	4,103,710	37
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	211,546	00	203,177	71	167,623	23	182,484	53	234,297	52
Interest	282,741	90	253,354	88	296,094	10	281,398	62	264,561	75
Federal Receipts	2,484,947	33	2,666,175	67	3,161,832	38	3,709,872	14	4,516,776	67
Miscellaneous Receipts	8,785	36	9,866	63	2,950	88	10,566	08	8,005	40
Municipal	414,321	06	446,443	12	505,155	42	571,623	07	649,592	76
Land Sales	122,657	81	184,263	57	201,469	43	355,232	80	184,198	09
Total	8,889,650	85	9,238,845	07	12,330,044	56	14,848,357	64	15,561,394	60

APPENDIX A—(cont).

A⁴.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure, 1912 and 1913.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure, 1912.		Actual Expenditure, 1913.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Political Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	34,423	80	31,798	70	...	...	2,625	10
Personal Emoluments	535,719	77	539,276	97	3,557	20	...	...
Other Charges	785,301	69	930,704	91	145,403	22	...	...
Transport	6,738	51	6,269	25	...	...	469	26
Exchange	872	12	31	71	...	...	840	41
Federal Charges	6,997,599	74	12,038,508	01	5,040,908	27	...	...
Miscellaneous Services	76,369	09	90,250	94	13,881	85	...	...
Purchase of Land	144,146	97	364,999	71	220,852	74	...	...
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent	108,165	07	120,667	94	12,502	87	...	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges	686,042	00	798,690	53	112,648	53	...	...
Irrigation and Drainage Works	11,245	18	10,641	02	...	...	604	16
Works and Buildings—Special Services	537,360	21	962,473	54	425,113	33	...	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges	824,504	65	805,559	72	...	...	18,944	93
Irrigation and Drainage Works—Special Services	8,729	89	25,974	75	17,244	86	...	...
Special Expenditure	2,225	25	...	...	...	...	2,225	25
Total	10,759,443	94	16,725,847	70	5,992,112	87	25,709	11

Net Increase \$5,966,403.76

11.

APPENDIX B.

LAND, AGRICULTURAL AND MINES.

Abstract of Land Revenue collected in 1913.

District.	Land Revenue.	Reimburse- ments.	Land Sales.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	149,768	2,495	62,609	214,872
Klang	114,751	1,208	5,301	121,260
Kuala Langat	69,149	651	7,031	76,830
Ulu Langat	129,889	2,050	18,971	150,910
Kuala Selangor	168,099	605	38,225	206,929
Ulu Selangor	113,825	2,851	52,218	168,894
Total	745,481	9,860	184,355	939,695

B¹.

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

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	382,016	482,839	494,380	614,898	745,480
Reimbursements	9,876	11,313	12,931	11,709	9,860
Land Sales	122,975	184,464	201,526	356,476	184,355
Total	514,867	678,616	708,837	983,083	939,695

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

B².

Comparative Return showing Revenue collected by the Land Offices during 1912 and 1913, together with the Estimated Revenue for 1913.

District.	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimated, 1913.	Collected, 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	285,306	214,872	...	70,434	156,000	214,872	58,872	
Klang	102,420	121,260	18,840	...	107,620	121,260	13,640	
Kuala Langat	49,271	76,831	27,560	...	56,875	76,831	19,956	
Ulu Langat	145,136	150,910	5,774	...	139,600	150,910	11,310	
Kuala Selangor	133,538	206,929	73,391	...	183,050	206,929	23,879	
Ulu Selangor	267,412	168,894	...	98,518	123,550	168,894	45,344	
Total ...	983,083	939,696	125,565	168,952	766,695	939,696	173,001	

B³.

Comparative Return showing Land and Mining Rents collected by the Land Offices in 1912 and 1913, together with the Estimated Revenue for 1913.

District.	Land Rents.			Mining Rents.			Total.		
	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Estimated, 1913.	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Estimated, 1913.	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Estimated, 1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	68,527	86,221	72,500	36,873	35,032	39,000	105,400	121,253	111,500
Klang	89,188	106,677	103,070	56	31	...	89,244	106,708	103,070
Kuala Langat	42,401	52,215	44,265	...	...	...	42,401	52,215	44,265
Ulu Langat	91,643	101,602	100,500	10,647	10,003	9,000	102,290	111,605	109,500
Kuala Selangor	109,638	151,651	137,800	...	...	...	109,638	151,651	137,800
Ulu Selangor	43,940	60,874	43,750	28,396	30,676	31,000	72,336	91,550	74,750
Total ...	445,337	559,240	501,885	75,972	75,742	79,000	521,309	634,982	580,885

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

B⁴.

Comparative Return showing the Registration Work done in the Land Offices during 1912 and 1913 under the Land and Mining Enactments.

District.	1912.		1913.	
	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
		\$		\$
Kuala Lumpur	1,960	5,883.00	2,196	7,533.00
Klang	1,514	5,710.70	1,437	3,471.75
Kuala Langat	1,095	2,836.25	1,164	1,814.25
Ulu Langat	1,115	1,986.15	1,311	1,612.05
Kuala Selangor	757	1,079.75	605	1,712.00
Ulu Selangor	1,492	2,886.00	1,557	5,658.00
Total ...	7,933	20,381.85	8,270	21,801.05

B⁵.

Comparative Return showing the Registration Work done during 1912 and 1913 under the Registration of Titles Regulation.

	1912.		1913.	
	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
		\$		\$
...	2,777	60,717	2,813	30,291

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

B⁶.

Return showing approximately the Area under Different Cultivation in Selangor during 1913.

District.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Coffee.	Gambier.	Rubber.	Pepper.	Sugar.	Tapioca.	Various.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kuala Lumpur	743	1,150	220	...	31,725	...	...	...	29,288
Klang	395	9,532	4,916	...	53,833	...	...	...	...
Kuala Langat	205	14,182	4,609	...	22,994	...	...	...	...
Ulu Langat	2,803	2,000	300	...	45,000	...	*	*	20,000
Kuala Selangor	1,374	11,844	...	...	49,870	...	...	...	...
Ulu Selangor	1,040	...	...	...	5,292	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,560	38,708	10,045	...	208,714	...	...	...	49,288

* Petty native cultivation only.

B⁷.

Lands Alienated in 1913 and Total Occupied on the 1st of January, 1914.

District.	Alienated in 1913.				In occupation, 1st January, 1914.				5 Total of 3 and 4.	
	1 Building and Agricultural.		2 Mining.		3 Building and Agricultural.		4 Mining.			
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Kuala Lumpur	314	864	404	2,943	9,590	65,828	1,589	31,861	11,179	97,689
Klang	1,156	4,434	...	...	7,402	114,915	1	30	7,403	114,945
Kuala Langat	1,025	11,521	...	...	5,847	76,825	...	...	5,847	76,825
Ulu Langat	743	9,409	35	389	5,956	80,945	583	8,314	6,539	89,259
Kuala Selangor	1,862	30,615	...	...	8,907	95,269	...	...	8,907	95,269
Ulu Selangor	597	4,351	122	2,750	6,789	61,861	1,753	28,713	8,542	90,574
Total ...	5,697	61,194	561	6,082	44,491	495,643	3,926	68,918	48,417	564,561

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

B⁸.

Return of Land Rents for the last five years.

Land Rents.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
TOWN & AGRICULTURAL LANDS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Permanent Titles	235,035	303,387	328,962	419,109	530,250
Temporary Occupation	6,986	5,878	6,499	26,228	28,931
MINING LANDS.					
Mining Leases	77,665	80,179	79,304	75,972	75,742
Mining Certificates					
Total	319,686	389,444	414,765	521,309	634,923

B⁹.

Total Export of Tin for the years 1909 to 1913.

Year.	Block tin.	Tin-ore.	Total tin and tin-ore.	Total duty.
	Pkls. kts.	Pkls. kts.	Pkls. kts.	\$ c.
1909	49,022 21	216,984 84	266,007 05	2,367,035 58
1910	43,397 01	196,794 80	240,191 81	2,388,770 19
1911	54,214 61	176,960 10	231,174 71	2,822,867 64
1912	61,769 45	193,612 54	255,381 99	3,513,142 35
1913	46,290 80	212,534 62	258,825 42	3,403,014 63

APPENDIX D.

COURTS.

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

District.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	42,250	62,514	20,264	
Klang	14,800	19,881	5,081	
Kuala Langat	1,875	4,317	2,442	
Ulu Langat	8,000	9,862	1,862	
Kuala Selangor	5,200	8,411	3,211	
Ulu Selangor	6,125	10,093	3,968	
Total ...	78,250	115,078	36,828	

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

District.	Magistrates' Courts.	Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	35,978	998	47	37,023
Klang	14,021	...	10	14,031
Kuala Langat	3,192	...	18	3,210
Ulu Langat	7,356	18	30	7,404
Kuala Selangor	6,434	8	47	6,489
Ulu Selangor	7,933	319	1	8,253
Total ...	74,914	1,343	153	76,410

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

District.	Court of Appeal.	Court of a Judicial Commissioner.	Magistrates' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Lumpur	*25,480	11	25,491
Klang	5,322	†538	5,860
Kuala Langat	783	‡325	1,108
Ulu Langat	2,406	51	2,457
Kuala Selangor	1,785	§201	1,986
Ulu Selangor	1,836	5	1,841
Total	37,612	1,131	38,743

* Includes stamp used in the Supreme Court. † Nail Kathis' Collections. ‡ \$272 Kathis' Collections. § \$2.04 Kathis' Collections.

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

Return of Enquiries of Deaths for the year 1913.

District.	No. of enquiries held.	Principal Verdicts.													Total.	
		Death by sentence of Court.	Accidental.	Suicide.	Murder.	Justifiable homicide.	Natural causes.	Unknown causes.	Found drowned.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	By fests.	Misadventure.	Septic poisoning.	Seized by tiger.		Seized of crocodile.
Kuala Lumpur ...	96	3	50	17	9	2	6	5	1	...	1	1	1	...	96	
Klang ...	43	...	9	5	7	...	2	...	7	...	...	13	...	...	43
Kuala Langat ...	23	...	8	2	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	5	23
Ulu Langat ...	22	...	14	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Kuala Selangor ...	21	...	4	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	21
Ulu Selangor ...	24	...	7	2	3	...	...	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	24
Total ...	229	3	92	35	23	2	10	13	18	...	1	25	1	1	5	229

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

District.	Court of Appeal.		Court of a Judicial Commissioner.					Magistrates' Courts.			Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	Appeals.	Total.	Appeals.	Suits.	Bankruptcy.	Probate and Administration.	Total.	Appeals.	Suits.	Total.	Number of Suits.	Number of Suits.	
Kuala Lumpur	2,242	2,242	3	17	2,262
Klang	950	950	...	245	1,195
Kuala Langat	193	193	5	95	293
Ulu Langat	289*	289	...	92	381
Kuala Selangor	2	2	1	494	495	1	345	843
Ulu Selangor...	15	15	...	337	337	...	10	362
Total	17	17	1	4,505	4,506	9	804	5,336

* Including 11 administration suits.

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

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

District.	Appeals.								Courts of a Judicial Commissioner.			Magistrates' Courts.				Penghulus' Courts.			Kathis' Courts.			Total Suits.
	Court of Appeal.				Courts of a Judicial Commissioner.				Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Appeal.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	
	Upheld.	Dismissed.	Returned to Lower Court.	Total.	Upheld.	Dismissed.	Returned to Lower Court.	Total.														
Kuala Lumpur	7,301	1,541	8,842	6	10	16	...	3	3	8,861	
Klang	1,554	752	2,306	7	...	7	...	...	...	2,313	
Kuala Langat	9	359	119	487	5	4	9	...	1	1	497	
Ulu Langat	1,141	240	1,381	6	1	7	14	8	22	1,410	
Kuala Selangor	10	9	19	...	1,024	391	1,415	21	9	30	16	...	16	1,480	
Ulu Selangor	916	269	1,185	...	5	5	3	2	5	1,195	
Total	10	9	19	9	12,295	3,312	15,616	45	29	74	33	14	47	15,756	

APPENDIX E.

HEALTH.

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

Hospitals.	Remained from previous year.	Admitted during the year 1913.	Total treated.	Discharges, Deaths, etc.					Remaining at the close of the year 1913.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.	Daily average No. of patients.	No. of Beds.	Remarks.
				Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Total.					
European Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	18	289	307	287	1	..	9	297	10	2.93	13.13	22	
General " "	172	6,861	7,033	6,053	35	257	443	6,788	245	6.29	248.97	302	
Gaol " "	13	342	355	330	..	..	12	342	13	3.38	28.50	40	
Lunatic Asylum " "	71	214	285	111	97	1	32	241	44	11.22	71.02	50	
District Hospital " "	690	7,458	8,148	6,056	..	470	1,023	7,549	599	12.55	618.97	620	
Leper " "	260	86	346	..	1	34	36	71	275	10.40	268.13	275	
Infectious Diseases Hospital " "	..	11	11	7	..	..	4	11	..	36.36	..	..
Vagrant Ward " "	7	375	382	324	6	..	20	350	32	5.23	31.83	46	
Tai Wah " "	110	15	125	5	..	4	6	15	110	4.80	110.25	116	
Malay Hospital " "	..	92	92	66	..	..	6	72	20	6.52	18.55	20	
District Hospital, Sungei Besi	24	798	822	591	78	2	113	784	38	13.74	31.93	40	
" Klang	213	4,372	4,585	3,863	73	64	399	4,399	186	8.70	189.36	212	
" Kuala Langat	32	314	346	304	3	..	16	323	23	4.62	50.96	50	
" Kajang	119	2,089	2,208	1,678	1	147	285	2,111	97	12.90	108.23	124	
" Kuala Selangor	58	758	816	681	9	1	67	758	58	8.21	54.41	60	
" Kuala Kubu	113	2,970	3,083	2,413	26	146	339	2,924	159	10.99	144.96	124	
" Serendah	126	1,853	1,979	1,349	..	251	221	1,821	158	11.16	155.04	150	
" Rawang	47	1,203	1,250	969	11	44	121	1,145	105	9.68	58.48	66	
Total	2,073	30,100	32,173	25,087	341	1,421	3,152	30,001	2,172	9.83	2,182.70	2,317	

Opened on 28th September, 1913.

AX

APPENDIX E—(cont.)

Return of Vaccination for the year 1913.

Station.	Number vaccinated.								Total.	Result.				Total vaccinated.	Percentage.	
	Europeans.	Eurasi-ans.	Chinese.	Indians.	Javanese.	Malays.	Japanese.	Others.		Perfect.	Modified.	Failed.	Not seen.		Perfect.	Failed.
Kuala Lumpur ...	...	6	1,902	163	...	376	...	6	2,453	1,845	211	163	234	2,453	75.21	6.64
Klang ...	1	22	391	165	268	387	...	12	1,246	895	84	77	190	1,246	71.85	6.17
Kuala Langat ...	...	...	221	1	230	254	...	...	706	613	6	4	83	706	86.82	0.56
Ulu Langat ...	...	1	107	22	...	296	...	3	429	345	11	33	40	429	80.41	7.69
Kuala Selangor ...	...	...	44	27	95	440	...	...	606	582	3	...	21	606	96.03	...
Ulu Selangor ...	...	3	921	181	...	322	...	29	1,456	1,047	174	127	108	1,456	71.90	8.72
Port Swettenham, Quarantine Station ...	...	...	6	62,546	...	...	...	...	62,552	41,766	4,429	14,279	1,878	62,352	66.98	2.90
Estates Vaccination ...	...	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	211	148	18	45	...	211	70.01	21.32
Total ...	1	32	3,593	63,225	593	2,075	...	50	69,459	47,241	4,936	14,728	2,554	69,459	68.01	21.20

APPENDIX E—(cont.)

Return of Diseases more commonly treated, with percentage of Deaths, during the last three years.

Disease.	Number treated.			Number of deaths.			Percentage of deaths.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Malarial fever ...	10,780	9,910	10,556	728	683	799	6.75	6.88	7.56
Beri-beri ...	2,220	2,282	2,136	307	302	303	13.82	13.23	14.18
Venereal diseases	1,252	1,886	2,259	8	26	22	.63	1.37	.97
Phthisis ...	527	499	484	253	234	240	48.89	46.89	49.58
Dysentery ...	1,609	1,540	1,455	515	478	395	32.00	31.03	27.14
Anchyllostomiasis ...	519	910	1,218	109	145	171	21.00	15.93	14.03

APPENDIX F.
POPULATION.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered in the State of Selangor during the year 1913.

BIRTHS.

Nationalities.	Kuala Lumpur.				Klang.				Kuala Langat.				Ulu Langat.				Kuala Selangor.				Ulu Selangor.				Total.		Grand total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total of the corresponding period of 1912.	Male.	Female.		
Europeans ...	21	21	42	38	3	2	5	4	1	2	3	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	2	5	28	28	56	50
Eurasians ...	18	19	37	38	2	1	3	4	...	1	1	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	23	22	45	47
Chinese ...	512	389	901	791	112	75	187	123	62	61	123	87	94	73	167	148	38	27	65	55	197	137	334	207	1,015	762	1,777	1,411
Indians ...	254	220	474	327	351	340	691	427	160	162	322	201	59	36	95	67	201	185	386	213	48	47	95	81	1,073	990	2,063	1,316
Javanese ...	23	21	44	37	120	120	240	215	54	30	84	86	29	32	61	44	33	29	62	60	6	3	9	23	265	235	500	465
Malays ...	277	279	556	560	225	181	406	439	136	160	296	306	199	203	402	410	288	288	576	500	164	144	308	335	1,289	1,255	2,544	2,550
Japanese ...	2	2	4	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	5	11	...
Other Nationalities	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	6	1	1	2	27
Total ...	1,107	952	2,059	1,800	816	719	1,535	1,217	414	418	832	685	383	346	729	673	563	529	1,092	834	417	334	761	657	3,700	3,298	6,998	5,866

DEATHS.

Europeans...	9	2	11	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	13	2	15	8		
Eurasians ...	9	6	15	21	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	23		
Chinese ...	2,905	450	3,355	3,711	445	43	488	613	144	28	172	166	436	71	507	714	123	11	134	115	1,342	183	1,525	1,576	5,395	786	6,181	6,895	
Indians ...	1,032	371	1,403	1,225	1,140	476	1,616	1,525	254	153	407	286	335	117	452	388	418	256	674	772	263	113	376	285	3,442	1,486	4,928	4,481	
Javanese ...	49	19	68	59	81	54	135	112	30	11	41	27	83	20	103	120	26	11	37	16	14	1	15	9	283	116	399	343	
Malays ...	317	189	506	460	125	91	216	206	87	64	151	153	185	103	288	383	157	107	264	242	174	106	280	312	1,045	660	1,705	1,756	
Japanese ...	1	4	5	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	3	10	13	...	
Other Nationalities	17	3	20	13	14	6	20	2	1	...	1	1	4	...	4	1	4	...	1	5	1	2	2	4	3	42	12	54	21
Total ...	4,339	1,044	5,383	5,496	1,806	673	2,479	2,461	517	256	773	633	1,044	312	1,356	1,606	730	386	1,116	1,146	1,797	408	2,205	2,185	10,233	3,079	13,312	13,527	

BIRTHS: { 21.7 rate per mille for the year 1913.
18.94 " " " 1912.
DEATHS: { 41.3 " " " 1913.
43.6 " " " 1912.

APPENDIX G.

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

Month.	KUALA LUMPUR.				KLANG.				KUALA LANGAT.				KAJANG.				KUALA SELANGOR.				KUALA KUBU.			
	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.				
	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.				
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.
January ...	85.1	73.1	12.0	10.46	86.2	66.2	20.0	8.28	86.8	68.9	17.9	8.17	84.8	74.0	10.8	6.86	88.4	68.7	19.7	4.69	91.1	70.7	20.4	8.13
February ...	87.8	72.6	15.2	3.72	88.1	64.7	23.4	8.01	88.8	69.3	19.5	3.54	87.3	74.7	12.6	1.47	89.2	69.1	20.1	5.71	91.8	71.6	20.2	1.16
March ...	89.5	72.5	17.0	11.69	87.1	64.4	22.7	7.16	88.6	69.9	18.7	5.14	86.0	74.9	11.1	10.85	88.4	69.3	19.1	4.03	91.1	70.8	20.3	12.29
April ...	89.1	73.0	16.1	11.02	88.6	64.1	24.5	5.43	88.1	69.8	18.3	5.29	86.3	75.6	10.7	12.33	87.8	69.7	18.1	6.30	91.2	72.0	19.2	16.19
May ...	88.8	72.4	16.4	8.10	87.5	71.1	16.4	4.88	88.1	71.9	16.2	2.95	86.0	76.0	10.0	8.55	88.7	69.5	19.2	1.91	91.1	72.1	19.0	13.87
June ...	88.9	72.5	16.4	3.77	88.2	73.5	14.7	5.96	87.7	72.9	14.8	7.48	86.3	75.8	10.5	8.55	88.2	70.3	17.9	6.35	91.3	71.8	19.5	8.42
July ...	88.5	73.8	14.7	2.63	88.0	73.5	14.5	4.32	87.1	74.2	12.9	4.55	86.7	75.4	11.3	5.45	87.6	70.0	17.6	6.26	91.9	71.4	20.5	3.56
August ...	90.0	75.5	14.5	2.95	87.2	73.0	14.2	4.34	89.3	73.2	16.1	4.67	86.9	75.3	11.6	4.00	87.9	70.2	17.7	0.22	91.2	71.0	20.2	6.13
September ...	89.3	74.8	14.5	5.27	87.1	73.3	13.8	6.65	...	...	...	7.69	85.9	75.5	10.4	12.06	88.2	72.4	15.8	4.09	90.3	71.4	18.9	8.90
October ...	89.4	77.0	12.4	5.35	86.6	73.2	13.4	9.84	87.4	73.4	14.0	9.89	85.3	74.9	10.4	7.88	87.9	74.4	13.5	6.21	89.2	70.9	18.3	20.92
November ...	89.3	77.2	12.1	12.79	85.0	72.3	12.7	14.36	87.1	73.2	13.9	10.47	84.4	74.6	9.8	13.54	86.7	74.5	12.2	9.98	88.8	71.3	17.5	12.36
December ...	88.4	77.5	10.9	11.43	86.0	72.0	14.0	10.69	87.8	73.0	14.8	9.74	84.7	74.5	10.2	7.69	88.4	75.4	13.0	11.04	89.2	71.4	17.8	11.29
Mean ...	88.6	74.3	14.3	...	87.1	70.1	17.0	...	87.9	71.8	16.1	...	85.9	75.1	10.8	...	88.1	71.1	17.0	...	90.6	71.3	19.3	...
Total Rainfall ...	89.18				89.92				79.58				99.23				66.79				123.22			
Average Monthly Rainfall ...	7.43				7.49				6.63				8.27				5.56				10.27			
Mean Temperature	81.4				78.6				79.8				80.5				79.6				80.9			

APPENDIX G—(cont.)

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

Abstract of Mean Meteorological Readings of the Kuala Lumpur Observatory for the last ten years from 1904 to 1913.

	Temperature of Air.							Temperature of Radiation.					Temperature of Evaporation.				Rainfall.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Greatest rainfall in 24 hours.
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference sun and shade.	Grass.	Difference sun and radiation.	Sun in vacuum.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.				
1904	79.5	84.2	75.9	79.8	89.4	69.7	19.7	146.4	57.0	120.4	26.0	146.4	0.813	0.836	0.822	0.823	108.01	94.0	66.0	4.25
1905	80.4	84.6	75.8	80.3	89.9	71.1	18.8	148.7	58.8	120.0	28.7	148.7	0.819	0.838	0.822	0.826	98.96	94.0	66.0	2.75
1906	80.6	85.1	75.7	80.4	90.2	71.7	18.5	148.5	58.3	120.7	27.8	148.5	0.830	0.846	0.824	0.833	86.74	94.0	68.0	3.60
1907	80.2	85.1	75.6	80.3	90.1	71.1	19.0	146.4	56.3	119.6	26.8	146.4	0.818	0.837	0.822	0.825	93.77	95.0	68.0	3.65
1908	80.4	85.2	75.6	80.4	89.7	71.7	18.0	145.5	55.8	118.6	26.9	145.5	0.814	0.839	0.822	0.825	89.29	94.0	67.0	5.20
1909	80.8	85.4	76.1	80.7	89.0	71.9	17.1	145.6	56.6	117.1	28.5	145.6	0.820	0.831	0.824	0.828	84.35	94.0	66.0	3.15
1910	80.2	84.1	78.0	80.7	88.6	72.2	16.4	146.9	58.3	116.9	30.0	146.9	0.800	0.821	0.817	0.812	68.63	94.0	67.0	2.24
1911	80.9	84.2	78.7	81.2	89.4	74.2	15.2	146.3	56.9	116.6	29.7	146.3	0.787	0.801	0.821	0.803	93.79	95.0	62.0	4.12
1912	80.9	83.7	80.1	81.5	89.6	72.8	16.8	145.1	55.5	120.8	24.3	145.1	0.824	0.858	0.833	0.838	92.83	95.0	64.0	3.60
1913	81.2	83.2	78.9	81.1	88.6	74.3	14.3	143.6	55.0	121.7	21.9	143.6	0.853	0.901	0.849	0.867	89.18	96.0	61.0	3.10

APPENDIX H.

PRISONS.

Return showing Admissions and Discharges during the year 1913.

	Kuala Lumpur.	Kuala Kubu, Serendah & Rawang.	Ulu Langat.	Klang.	Kuala Selangor.	Kuala Langat.	Other States.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1913	413	5	1	3	2	1	...	425
Admitted during the year 1913	2,264	119	188	497	242	157	58	3,525
Total	2,677	124	189	500	244	158	58	3,950
Discharged	3,275	2	6	45	120	85	...	3,533
Transferred	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Escaped	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Died	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Executed	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	3,368	2	6	45	120	85	...	3,626
Remaining on 31st December, 1913	319	3	...	2	...	...	...	324

APPENDIX I.

Financial and Statistical Returns for the years 1885 to 1913.

Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Trade.		^d Land Revenue.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Railway Receipts.	Census.
			Imports.	Exports.					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1885	566,411	826,526	2,275,391	2,544,947	16,001	255,254	528		
1886	689,401	683,876	4,178,856	3,741,642	21,575	302,530	1,109	9,726	
1887	1,153,896	885,931	5,052,112	5,901,785	46,626	450,365	3,484	141,570	97,106 <i>b</i>
1888	1,417,998	1,055,373	8,207,105	6,779,357	50,214	526,742	7,638	289,594	
1889	1,828,427	1,394,181	7,029,406	7,764,007	43,271	750,634	13,333	276,234	
1890	1,888,928	1,996,544	7,005,496	6,467,564	33,155	672,667	12,678	317,268	
1891	1,825,585	1,724,338	5,670,098	6,560,324	41,674	672,633	15,300	315,551	81,592 <i>b</i>
1892	2,135,448	2,044,115	7,393,668	8,060,416	81,975 <i>a</i>	828,326	18,920	381,199	
1893	2,765,351	2,605,588	9,274,649	10,271,808	104,521	1,082,004	37,765	521,386	
1894	3,334,468	2,817,292	12,139,686	12,925,602	122,697	1,402,174	40,469	660,794	
1895	3,805,211	3,083,386	10,759,123	13,955,803	142,092	1,520,927	43,655	770,074	
1896	3,756,936	3,572,583	9,131,195	12,006,108	134,313	1,377,325	76,182	750,519	160,000 <i>c</i>
1897	3,688,390	3,567,845	11,407,017	12,246,638	179,351	1,157,622	73,312	675,545	
1898	3,862,439	4,470,843	13,045,127	13,779,941	203,564	1,347,258	89,002	733,908	
1899	6,692,330	3,414,551	18,008,485	20,894,185	206,493	2,481,701	60,732	854,326	
1900	6,303,165	4,944,161	18,406,571	21,798,444	255,899	2,695,828	67,938	1,072,379	
1901	6,544,796	6,060,780	17,845,835	24,520,625	286,404	2,706,949	70,013	1,167,770	168,789
1902	7,978,736	5,573,549	21,201,078	25,025,613	268,080	3,019,647	97,444	1,360,131	
1903	8,457,622	5,849,070	21,056,267	27,960,054	277,107	3,364,300	100,877	<i>e</i>	
1904	8,241,766	6,922,143	21,351,679	27,827,920	320,806	3,138,649	120,127	<i>e</i>	
1905	8,857,793	7,186,146	24,643,619	26,683,316	332,017	3,195,318	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	
1906	9,803,184	6,414,257	23,598,469	26,963,358	537,517	3,357,033	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	
1907	10,514,654	7,026,914	25,703,523	29,281,438	593,134	3,225,231	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	
1908	8,538,550	9,222,072	23,336,956	23,035,591	524,193	2,443,673	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	
1909	8,889,651	8,184,347	19,893,057	29,631,902	504,991	2,367,036	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	
1910	9,238,845	7,831,805	24,315,540	46,732,136	659,705	2,388,770	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	
1911	12,330,045	8,715,718	30,196,834	47,433,952	695,906	2,822,867			294,035
1912	14,848,357	10,759,444	36,144,051	61,902,362	971,374	3,513,142			
1913	15,561,395	16,725,848	42,390,846	56,897,277	939,695	3,403,015			

a Introduction of Land Code. *b* Not regarded as accurate. *c* Estimated population. *d* Includes Land Sales. *e* Credited to Federal account.