

Catalogue of exhibits of Malayan produce sent to the Imperial Institute.

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CATALOGUE

OF

EXHIBITS

OF

MALAYAN PRODUCE

SENT TO

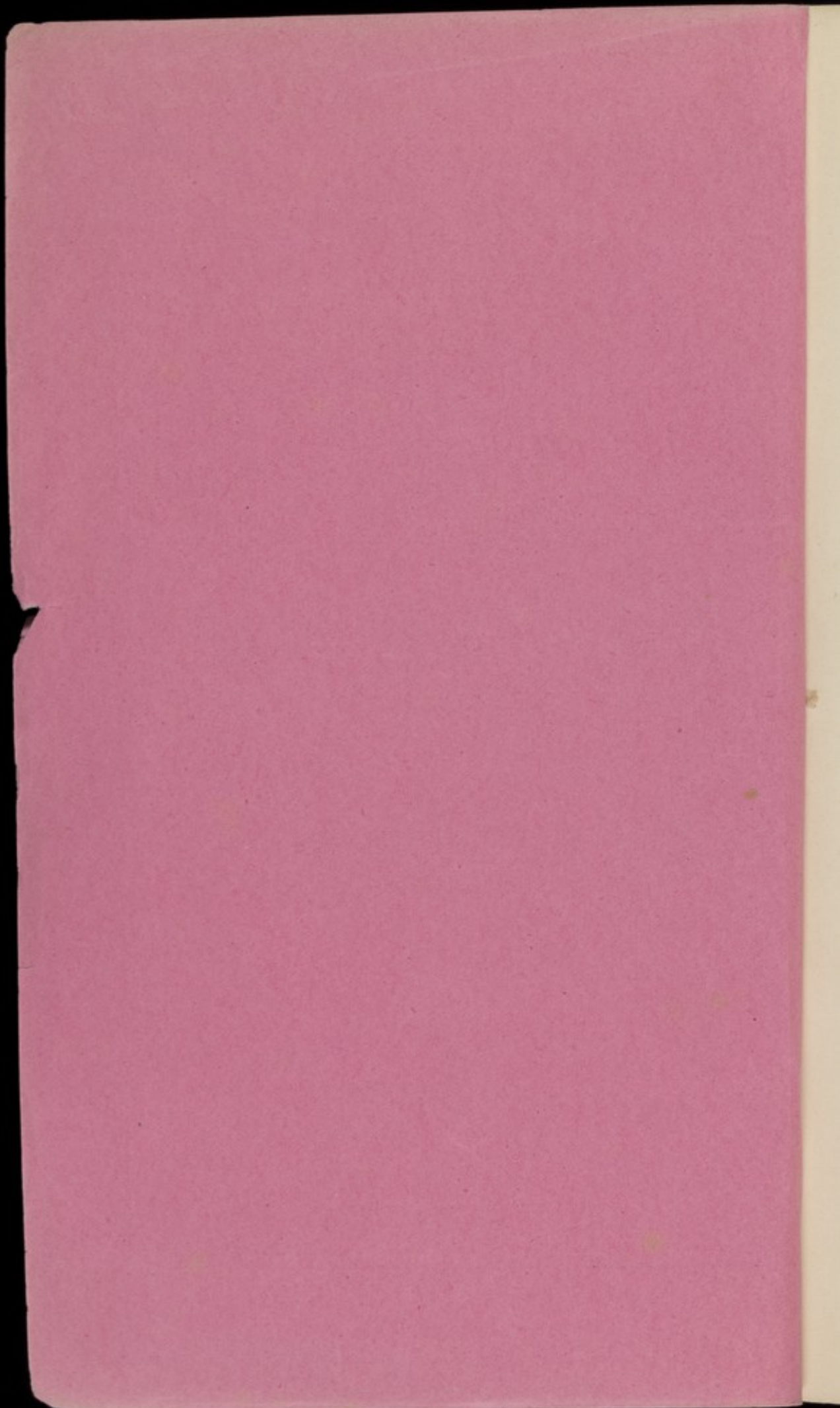
The Imperial Institute

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SINGAPORE

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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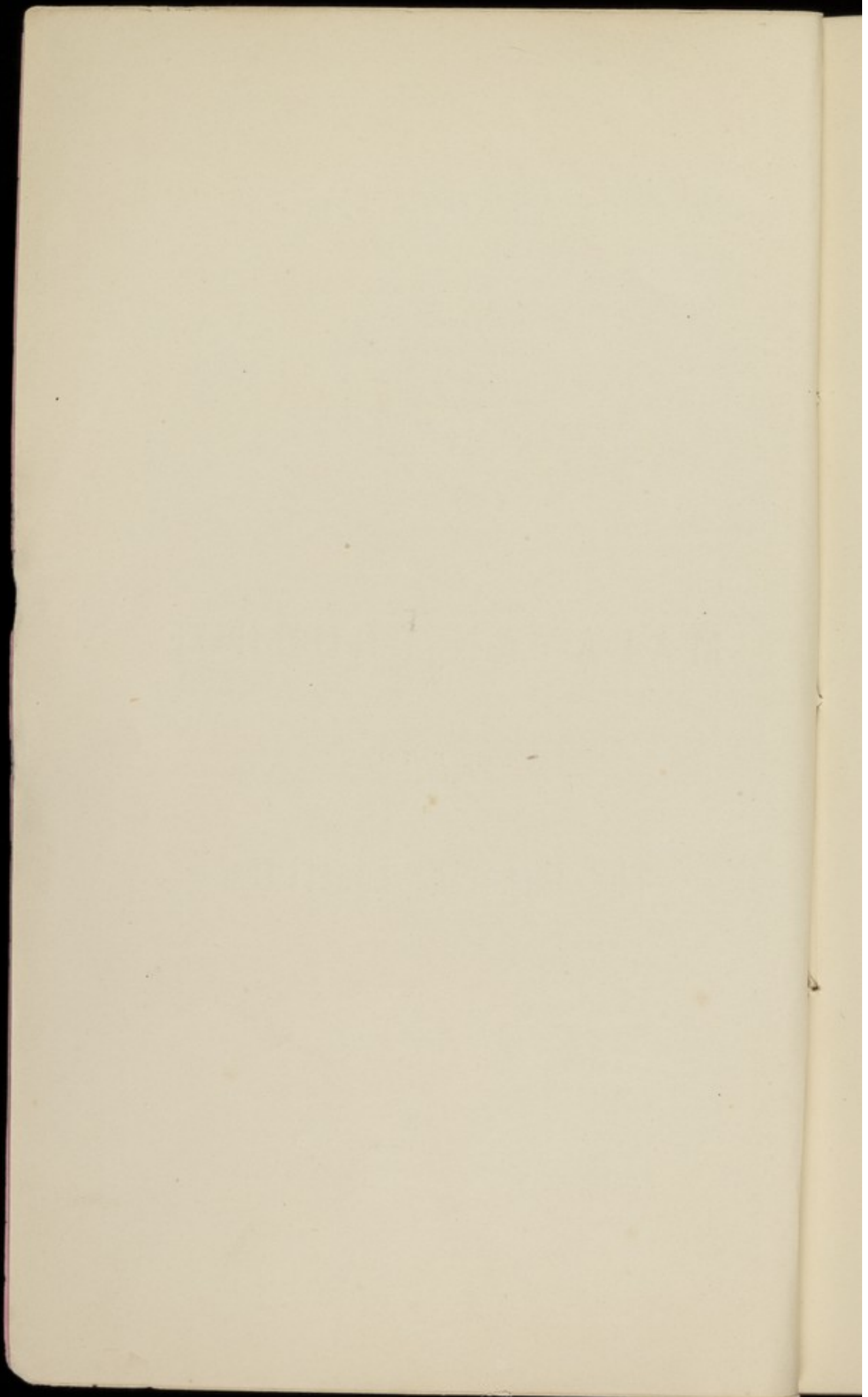
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C A T A L O G U E
 OF
 EXHIBITS
 OF
 M A L A Y A N P R O D U C E .

FOOD STUFFS.

RICE.

THERE is a large quantity of rice cultivated in almost all the Native States and the Colony, but the amount is insufficient for the needs of the Natives, and a great deal is imported, chiefly from Siam. There is no reason why the cultivation should not be extended, but the supplies from the North have been hitherto so cheap that the Natives have found it more economical to purchase imported rice than to grow it themselves. This is, however, very unsatisfactory, as has been recently shown by the failure of the rice crops in Siam, whereby rice rose to a high price in the Peninsula.

Rice (*padi*) is grown either in wet fields (*sawah* or *bendang*) or on upland farms (*ladang*), and there are innumerable named kinds of this grain in the Peninsula, differing slightly in size, form and colour.

LIST OF VARIETIES OF RICE EXHIBITED.

- Padi Nachin Kuning, from Malacca.
- „ Nachin Puteh, do.
- „ Nachin Kerbau, do.
- „ Nachin Sarotin, from Negri Sembilan. This is a heavy paddy, boiling hard, one of the slowest growing kinds, taking six months to ripen. Favourite paddy for horses.
- „ Nachin. Hard-boiling rice, favourite with the lower classes. Negri Sembilan.
- „ Linggi, from Malacca.
- „ Radin Siak, do.
- „ Radin, from Perak; Negri Sembilan. Sweet smelling rice like Padi Undan. Takes four months to ripen.
- „ Radin Bernam, from Perak.
- „ Radin Kelang, do.
- „ Radin Kuning, do.
- „ Jarum Mas, from Malacca.
- „ Anak Ikan, do.
- „ Merebau, do.
- „ Wangi, do.
- „ Larut, do.

- Padi Undan, from Negri Sembilan. A soft-boiling rice, emitting a sweet odour. Rarely planted. Prized on account of its rarity. Takes four and a half months to ripen.
- ” Gangsa, from Negri Sembilan.
- ” Trong Buri, from Negri Sembilan. When cooked it becomes dry and nearly round and readily hardens. A favourite rice for feasts, and largely grown in Negri Sembilan, as a larger crop is obtained from it than from any other kind.
- ” Trong Dahun, from Negri Sembilan. Ordinary hard rice.
- ” Trong, from Perak.
- ” Santapan Raja, from Negri Sembilan. Boils soft and smells sweet. Favourite rice of the Malay. Yields a comparatively poor crop, but much prized for its distinct rich flavour.
- ” Pakang, from Negri Sembilan. Ordinary soft-boiling paddy. Takes four and a half to five and a half months to ripen.
- ” Sri Bumi, from Negri Sembilan. Boils soft and grows quickly. An expensive paddy to grow, as the yield is small.
- ” Sumbut Rumut, from Negri Sembilan. Soft paddy. Takes four or five months to ripen.
- ” Benang Acheh. The quickest growing paddy in Negri Sembilan; it takes only three months to ripen, and boils fairly hard. Much sought after.
- ” Tiga Jatampoh, or Padi Jemba Bawang, from Negri Sembilan. Hard-boiling rice, inferior in yield to Trong Buri.
- ” Sabangsa, from Negri Sembilan.
- ” Anak Kedah, from Perak.
- ” Ara, do.
- ” Bemban, do.
- ” Bodor, do.
- ” Bunga Machang, do.
- ” Bunga Machang Besar, do.
- ” Burong (*lit.* bird rice), do.
- ” Chantek (*lit.* pretty rice), do.
- ” Hitam (black rice), do.
- ” Jangka, do.
- ” Kukubalam, do.
- ” Lakun, do.
- ” Lembut, do.
- ” Lembut Jarang, do.
- ” Lembut Merah, do.
- ” Malok Soson, do.
- ” Machang, do.
- ” Machang Kuning, do.
- ” Machang Puteh, do.
- ” Mayang Che Ma, do.
- ” Mayang Minigorek, do.
- ” Mayang Mulut, do.
- ” Orang, do.

Padi Pasan Karang, from Perak.

„ Puchuk Beranak,	do.
„ Puchuk Nipa,	do.
„ Puteh (white rice),	do.
„ Rami,	do.
„ Rantek,	do.
„ Riang,	do.
„ Sabunyi,	do.
„ Sakai,	do.
„ Sakapoi,	do.
„ Samajadi,	do.
„ Santap Bohong,	do.
„ Sarendah,	do.
„ Sarendah Krian,	do.
„ Serai,	do.
„ Serob,	do.
„ Si Anteh Puteh,	do.
„ Sibaris,	do.
„ Sri Menjadi,	do.
„ Sri Patani,	do.
„ Sungkai Padang,	do.
„ 'Telor Belalang (<i>lit.</i> grasshopper eggs),	do.
„ Tongkat (<i>lit.</i> walking stick rice),	do.
„ Tongkat Jelapang,	do.
„ Ulat Batu Bahara,	do.

Pulut Bincha, from Perak.

„ Che' Besan,	Malacca.
„ Bintang (star rice),	Perak.
„ Bising Datang,	do.
„ Beruk,	Negri Sembilan.
„ Bunga Machang,	Perak.
„ Bunga Tebu,	do.
„ Darat Belut,	do.
„ Gading,	do.
„ Galah,	do.
„ Gendang,	do.
„ Hijau (green rice),	do.
„ Hitam (black rice),	do.
„ Hitam Penawar,	Malacca.
„ Hitam Kadudok,	Perak.
„ Jarum,	Negri Sembilan.
„ Janggut,	Perak.
„ Jawa,	Negri Sembilan. The best and sweet- est smelling form, growing fast and well. The only "Pulut" made into <i>Limang</i> , a rational dish.
„ Kapor,	from Perak.
„ Katumbak,	do.
„ Kemenyan,	do.
„ Kuching Lekat,	do.

Pulut Lebai,	from Perak.
„ Lilin,	do.
„ Lupa,	do.
„ Mengkawan,	do.
„ Merah,	Malacca.
„ Minyak,	Perak.
„ Rambutan,	Negri Sembilan.
„ Selangor,	Negri Sembilan and Malacca.
„ Tanjung,	Perak.
„ Pandan,	do.
„ Pipit,	do.
„ Pisang,	do.
„ Rendu,	do.
„ Samak,	do.
„ Santap Mahang,	do.
„ Selam Babi,	do.
„ Senotak Otak,	do.
„ Sepah Petri,	do.
„ Changgai Puteh,	Negri Sembilan.
„ Soh (Sauh),	Perak and Negri Sembilan.
„ Sutra,	Perak
„ Telor,	do.
„ Tali,	Malacca.
„ Taring Pelandok,	do.
„ Wangi,	

FLOUR.

Sagus Rumphii and *S. laevis*, Griff.

SAGU REMBIA (Mal.). SAGO.

The two kinds of sago palms are largely planted in many parts of the Peninsula. Both are inhabitants of swampy ground, such as the borders of rice-fields. The sago is prepared from the stem of the palm by pounding it and washing the pithy centre of the tree.

The flour thus produced is classed according to the size of the grains.

Spec. 470	Sago flour,	Guthrie & Co., Singapore.
470b	„	from Perak.
470a	„	from Malacca.
470c	„	from Sarawak, Borneo, imported by Lim Eng Keng.
471	Pearl Sago,	Small, Guthrie & Co.
472	„	Medium, do.
473	„	Large.
474	Native-made Sago,	from Perak.
475	Fine-grained Sago,	from Larut, Perak.

Arenca Listeri, Hemsl.

This is an elegant palm peculiar to Christmas Island, an island South of Java, and under the jurisdiction of the Straits Settlements. It produces excellent sago.

Spec. 495 Sago from Christmas Island.

Manihot utilissima, L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

UBI KAYU (Mal.). TAPIOCA.

Tapioca is the principal industry of Negri Sembilan, and also cultivated for export by the Chinese in most of the other States. It is grown from cuttings, and is of very easy cultivation. It is prepared in many forms.

Spec. 476	Flake Tapioca,	from Negri Sembilan.
477	Small Flake,	„ Malacca.
478	Small Flake,	„ Guthrie & Co., Singapore.
477a	Medium Flake,	„ Guthrie & Co., Singapore.
476a	Medium Flake,	„ Comrie & de Mornay, Province Wellesley.
476b	Large Flake,	„ Comrie & de Mornay, Province Wellesley.
476c	Large Flake,	„ Negri Sembilan.
479	Small Pearl Tapioca,	„ Negri Sembilan.
483	Small Pearl Tapioca,	„ Malacca.
483a	Medium Pearl,	„ Guthrie & Co.
494	Large Pearl,	„ Malacca.
494a	Large Pearl,	„ Negri Sembilan.
480	Coarse Pearl,	„ Negri Sembilan.
484	Seed Tapioca,	„ Guthrie & Co.
485	Bullet Tapioca,	„ Guthrie & Co.
486	Chips,	„ Guthrie & Co.
489	Siftings from Flake Tapioca,	„ Guthrie & Co.
481	Tapioca Flour,	„ Negri Sembilan.
481a	Tapioca Flour,	„ Krian in Perak.
481b	Tapioca Flour,	„ Selangor.
481c	Tapioca Flour,	„ Guthrie & Co., Singapore.
481d	Tapioca Flour,	„ Province Wellesley.
482	Tapioca Flour,	„ Malacca.
490	Tapioca Refuse.	Used for feeding pigs. Dried and packed in bags. Attempts have been made to extract a spirit from this unsuccessfully. From Negri Sembilan.
491	Tapioca Skins.	Rolled down for manure. From Negri Sembilan.
492	Waste water from macerating tubs.	From Negri Sembilan.
493	Liquor containing the emulsion.	From Negri Sembilan.

These (490 to 493) are all waste products, for which a use may possibly be found.

Dioscorea daemonum, Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*.)

UBI GADONG (Mal.).

A half-wild yam, sometimes used by the Natives. It is, however, poisonous, unless it is soaked in running water for 24 hours before eating.

Spec. 496 Ubi Gadong, dried, from Negri Sembilan.

CEREALS.

Coix Lachryma-Jobi, L. (*Gramineæ*)

JILEI BATU, JELEI PULUT (Mal.). JOB'S TEARS.

Commonly to be seen in the kampungs as a weed, but not largely cultivated.

Spec. 401 Job's Tears, white, Jilei Batu, from Larut, Perak.
 402 Do., dark coloured, Jilei Pulut, do.
 402a Do., do., husked, do.

Zea Mais, L.

JAGONG (Mal.). INDIAN CORN.

Commonly cultivated, but chiefly for eating green.

Spec. 405 Indian Corn, from Perak.
 404 Red variety, do.

Sorghum vulgare, Beauv.

INDIAN MILLET.

Seldom cultivated.

Spec. 403, from Larut, Perak.

Eleusine coracana, L.

SAMBAU (Mal.).

Seldom cultivated.

Spec. 431, from Larut, Perak.

Pennisetum italicum, L.

SEKWI (Mal.).

Cultivated in Perak, Pahang, etc.

Spec. 406 Ears, from Larut, Perak.

406a Seed husked.

— from Malacca.

— from Negri Sembilan.

PULSE.

Arachis hypogæa, L.

KACHANG TANAH (Mal.). GROUND-NUTS.

Grown for food or oil. (*See Oils*.) Only cultivated on a small scale.

Spec. 430 21 Ground-nuts, from Larut, Perak.

430a ,, husked, do.

Voandzeia subterranea.

KACHANG MANILA (Mal.). EARTH-NUTS.

Seldom cultivated.

Spec. 432 Earth-nuts, from Larut, Perak.

432a ,, husked, do.

Adenanthera pavonina, L.

BUAH SAGA (Mal.).

Seeds of a fine tree, used when cooked to make cakes, &c. Raw they are said to be intoxicant.

Spec. 433 from Perak.

Phaseolus radiatus, L.

KACHANG HIJAU (Mal.). GREEN BEANS.

Spec. 407 from Perak.

Vigna Catiang, L.

KACHANG PERUT AYAM (Mal.).

Spec. 409 from Larut, Perak.

Vigna sinensis, Sav.

KACHANG PANJANG (Mal.). LONG BEANS.

Spec. 410 from Perak.

Canavalia gladiata, Roxb.

KACHANG PARANG (Mal.). SWORD BEANS.

Spec. 412 from Perak.

Var. WHITE SWORD BEANS.

Spec. 411 from Larut, Perak.

Pachyrrhizus tuberosus, Benth.

KACHANG SENGKUANG (Mal.).

Spec. 434 from Perak.

Phaseolus sp.

KACHANG DUDOK (Mal.). WHITE BEANS.

Spec. 408 from Larut, Perak.

Pisum sativum, L.

CHINESE GREEN PEAS.

Spec. 413 From Shanghai, imported by Teo Guan Tai.

RED CHINA BEANS.

Spec. 414 from Swatow, imported by Teo Guan Tai.

414a from Canton.

BLACK CHINA BEANS.

Spec. 415 from Tientsin, imported by Teo Guan Tai.

WHITE BEANS.

Spec. 416 from Swatow, imported by Teo Guan Tai.

418 from Shanghai.

BEAN FLOUR.

Spec. 417 from Swatow, imported by Teo Guan Tai.

Spec. 417a Vermicelli made from bean flour by the Chinese, Singapore.

VARIOUS EDIBLES.

Nelumbium speciosum, Don. (*Nymphaeaceæ*.)

TERATAI (Mal.).

The seeds and flour made from the rhizome are eaten by the Chinese and Malays.

Spec. 420 Lotus seeds, from Siam, imported by Teo Guan Tai.

423 Flour from rhizomes, from Swatow.

Citrullus vulgaris, L. (*Cucurbitaceæ*.)

WATER-MELON.

Spec. 424 Red water-melon seeds, from China, imported by Teo Guan Tai, Singapore.

Spec. 425 Black water-melon seeds, from the same.

PEYHAP FLOWERS.

Spec. 428 imported by Teo Guan Tai.

KIAM SIT.

Spec. 419 imported by Teo Guan Tai.

I BI.

Spec. 421 imported by Teo Guan Tai.

FRUITS AND PRESERVES.

Anona squamosa, L. (*Anonaceæ*.)

CUSTARD APPLE.

A South American fruit much cultivated here under the name of Nona.

Spec. 454 preserved in spirits, from Malacca.

A. reticulata, L.

NONA KAPRI (Mal.). BULLOCK'S HEART.

Spec. 453 in spirits, from Malacca.

Garcinia mangostana, L. (*Guttiferæ*.)

MANGOSTEEN.

Spec. 448 from Malacca.

G. atroviridis, Griff.

ASAM GELUGUR (Mal.).

A very handsome fruit, chiefly dried by the Malays in slices, for eating with curry, and by no means as well known to Europeans as it should be. A very excellent preserve can be made from it.

Spec. 462 Dried Asam Gelugur, from Negri Sembilan.

Lansium domesticum, Jacq. (*Meliaceæ*.)

LANGSAT (Mal.).

Fruit of a fair sized tree, very popular among Europeans and Natives.

Spec. 445 in spirits, from Malacca.

Var. Duku.

DUKU (Mal.).

Apparently only a variety of the Langsat, differing from it in thickness of the skin and other points.

Spec. 446 Dukus in spirits, from Malacca.

Averrhoa bilimbi. (Rutaceæ).

BELIMBING (Mal.).

Fruit used chiefly in curries.

Spec. 451 from Malacca.

441a preserved with pine-apples, from Negri Sembilan.

A. carambola, L.

KEMBOLA (Mal.).

Fruit chiefly used in tarts and preserves.

Spec. 452 in spirits, from Malacca.

Triphasia trifoliata. (Rutaceæ).

LIMAU KEAH (Mal.). LIME BERRY.

Not often cultivated. Used in preserves.

Spec. 461 Preserve of lime berries with two kinds of limes, from Negri Sembilan.

Eugenia sp. (Myrtaceæ).

JAMBU AYER CHILI (Mal.).

One of the best of the rose-apples.

Spec. 449 from Malacca.

Psidium guava, L. (Myrtaceæ).

JAMBU BIJI (Mal.). GUAVA.

The guavas of the Malay Peninsula are inferior to those of South America.

Spec. 457 Guava in spirits, from Malacca.

Anacardium occidentale, L. (Anacardiaceæ).

GAJUS also JANGGUS (Mal.). CASHEW-NUTS.

Not rarely cultivated and half wild in the Peninsula, especially on the sea shore.

Spec. 400 Husked cashew-nuts, from Perak.

400a Unhusked cashew-nuts, do.

400b Cashew-nuts in spirits, from Malacca.

Bouea microphylla, Griff. (Anacardiaceæ).

RUMENIA (Mal.).

An acid fruit good for making tarts.

Spec. 458 in spirits, from Malacca.

B. macrophylla, Griff.

KUNDANGAN (Mal.).

A larger fruit than the last.
Spec. 458a from Negri Sembilan.

Mangifera indica, L.

MEMPELAM, MANGGA (Mal.). MANGO.

The mangos of the Peninsula are very inferior.
Spec. 459. Mango in spirits, from Malacca.

M. caesia, Griff.

BINJAI (Mal.).

A poor kind of mango, much sought by the Natives. Its smell and taste are too strong for Europeans.
Spec. 460 Binjai in spirits, from Malacca.

M. foetida, Griff.

BACHANG. (Mal.).

A strong-smelling coarse-flavoured mango, much used by the Natives.

Spec. 463 from Malacca.

Carica papaya, L. (*Passifloræ.*)

BETIK (Mal.). PAPAWE.

Cultivated everywhere. The Straits papayas are among the best in the world.

For milk (*see* Drugs.)

Spec. 443 Papaya in spirits, from Malacca.
443a Do. preserved, from Negri Sembilan.
443b Do. preserved by Teo Guan Tai, Singapore.

Cynometra cauliflora, Roxb. (*Leguminosæ.*)

NAM-NAM (Mal.).

Fruit not much used.

Spec. 447. Specimen in spirits, from Malacca.

Cicca acida, Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceæ.*)

CHERMELA (Mal.).

Spec. 450 in spirits, from Malacca.

Achras sapota, L. (*Sapotaceæ.*)

CHIKU OR SAWA MANILA (Mal.). SAPODILLA.

Commonly cultivated.

Spec. 456 in spirits, from Malacca.
456a preserved sapodilla by Teo Guan Tai, Singapore.

Ananassa sativa, L. (*Bromeliaceæ*.)

NANAS (Mal.). PINE-APPLE.

Extensively cultivated in Singapore, where there are many acres covered with pines. Chiefly used for the tinning industry. There are several factories of tinned pines in Singapore, and large quantities of the preserved fruits are exported.

- Spec. 440 Specimen of a pine in spirits, from Malacca.
 440a Tinned pines, from Chin Choon Planting Co.
 440b Do., from Teo Guan Tai, Singapore.
 441 Pine-apple jam, from Negri Sembilan.

Castanopsis sumatrana, Miq. (*Cupuliferæ*.)

BERANGAN (Mal.). WILD CHESTNUTS.

There are several species of *Castanopsis* in the Malay Peninsula, which are very excellent eating.

- Spec. 429 Chestnuts, from Perak.

Musa sapientum, L. (*Musaceæ*.)

PISANG (Mal.). BANANA, PLANTAIN.

Very many named varieties of plantain are cultivated by the Malays.

- Spec. 464 Pisang Kaki tinned by Teo Guan Tai, Singapore.
 464a Pisang Mas.

SPICES.

Eugenia caryophyllata, L. (*Myrtaceæ*.)

BUNGA CHINGKEH. (Mal.). CLOVES.

The flower buds of a small tree cultivated in many parts of the Peninsula. The best exported cloves however come from Amboina and other Eastern Islands.

- Spec. 525 Cloves, from Province Wellesley.
 525a Cloves, from Waterloo Estate, Perak.
 525b Green cloves, from Province Wellesley.
 525c Cloves, from Malacca.
 525c Cloves, imported by Guthrie & Co., Singapore.
 525d Cloves, from Amboina, from Boustead & Co.

Coriandrum sativum, L. (*Umbelliferæ*.)

KATUMBAR (Mal.). CORIANDER SEEDS.

Much used by the Malays in curries. Imported into Singapore.

- Spec. 528 Coriander, from Boustead & Co., Singapore.

Cuminum cyminum, L. (*Umbelliferæ*.)

CUMIN SEEDS.

Imported. Used in curries.

- Spec. 529 from Boustead & Co., Singapore.

Carum carvi, L. (*Umbelliferae*.)

JINTAN (Mal.). CARAWAY SEEDS.

Imported into Singapore.

Spec. 530 from Boustead & Co.

Capsicum annuum, L. (*Solanaceae*.)

LADA MERAH (Mal.). CHILI.

Commonly cultivated here.

Spec. 532 Chilies, from Malacca.

532a Chilies, imported by Boustead & Co., Singapore.

C. baccatum, Roxb.

CHILI PADI (Mal.). BIRD'S PEPPER.

Spec. 534 from Larut, Perak.

Myristica moschata L. (*Myristicaceae*.)

PALA (Mal.). NUTMEGS and MACE.

Formerly there were very large plantations of nutmegs in Singapore, but owing to a disease the cultivation lapsed. Still, however, a considerable quantity of nutmegs are cultivated in the Peninsula, and many are exported not only from the peninsular cultivations but also imported ones from the Moluccas. The nutmegs of Banda have the higher reputation. The largest plantation in the Peninsula is in Malacca. Mace is the aril of the nutmeg.

Spec. 526 Nutmegs, from Province Wellesley.

526a " complete with husks and aril.

526b " from Pengerang, Johor.

526c " " Larut, Perak.

526d " " Banda, imported by Boustead & Co.

526e " imported by Guthrie & Co.

527 Mace, from Province Wellesley.

527a " " Malacca.

527b " " Pengerang, Johor.

527c " imported by Boustead & Co.

527d " from Larut, Perak.

527e " imported by Guthrie & Co.

Piper nigrum, L. (*Piperaceae*.)

LADA (Mal.). BLACK PEPPER.

Pepper is largely grown, chiefly by Chinese, in many parts of the Peninsula.

Spec. 522 Black Pepper, from Klang, Selangor.

522a " " Negri Sembilan.

522b " " Guthrie & Co., Singapore.

522c " " Malakoff Estate, Province Wellesley.

522d " " Malacca.

522e " " Batu Pahat, Johor.

- 522*f* Black Pepper, from Boustead & Co., Singapore.
 522*g* " " Government Gardens, Kuala
 Kangsa, Perak.
 522*h* " " Tapa, Batang Padang, Perak.
 522*k* " cleaned, from do. do.
 522*i* " from Gunong Pondok, Kuala Kangsa,
 Perak.
 523 White Pepper, from Klang, Selangor.
 523*a* " " Negri Sembilan.
 523*b* " " Guthrie & Co., Singapore.
 523*c* " " Malacca.
 523*d* " " T.Mackenzie, Batu Pahat, Johor.
 523*e* " " Boustead & Co.
 523*f* " " Government Gardens, Kuala
 Kangsa.

Piper cubeba, L. (*Piperaceæ*.)

CUBEBS.

This has recently been introduced into the Peninsula and is cultivated in Johor. It is not very easy of cultivation, but is a very valuable product.

- Spec. 524 Cubebs, from Guthrie & Co.
 524*a* from Pengerang Estate, Johor.

Cinnamomum zeylanicum, L. (*Laurineæ*.)

KAYU MANIS (Mal.). CINNAMON.

This tree grows readily and could be cultivated to a very large extent were there a large enough demand for it.

- Spec. 532 from Malacca.
 532*a* from Boustead & Co., Singapore.

C. nitidum, Bl.

KULIT LAWANG (Mal.). INDIAN CLOVE BARK.

The bark of a wild cinnamon with a very aromatic flavour. It is used as a spice, and an oil (*See Oils*) is extracted from it.

- Spec. 538 Clove bark, from Perak.

Curcuma longa, L. (*Zingiberaceæ*.)

KUNYET (Mal.). TURMERIC.

A scitamineous plant, the rhizome of which is much used in curries. Cultivated chiefly by Malays.

- Spec. 535 imported rhizomes, from Boustead & Co.
 535*a* from Larut. Perak.

Alpinia galanga, L. (*Zingiberaceæ*.)

LENGKUAS (Mal.).

Rhizomes of this plant are used for flavouring curries.

- Spec. 536 from Negri Sembilan.

Elettaria cardamomum, L. (*Zingiberaceæ*.)

CARDAMOMS.

Seldom cultivated and only in small quantities.

Spec. 531 Round cardamoms, from Larut, Perak.

531b Round cardamoms, husked, from Larut, Perak.

531a Long cardamoms, imported, from Boustead & Co.

Zingiber officinalis, L. (*Zingiberaceæ*.)

HALIA (Mal.). GINGER.

Not seldom grown by Natives, but never on a large scale.

Spec. 537 Ginger, from Larut, Perak.

BEVERAGES.

Thea chinensis var. *assamica*. (*Ternstræmiaceæ*.)

DAUN TÉ (Mal.). TEA.

Tea is being cultivated with great success in a few places in the Peninsula, and, as it grows easily and well here, is likely to prove one of the most important cultivations in the Peninsula. The largest estates at present are at Batu Pahat, in Johor, under the management of Mr. Turing Mackenzie, and Cicely Tea Estate in Perak, under the charge of Mr. T. Watson. A little tea is also cultivated by Natives—Malays and Chinese.

Spec. 500 from Batu Pahat Estate, from Mr. Turing Mackenzie.

501 Pekoe, from Cicely Tea Estate, Perak.

502a Souchong,

502 " from Government Gardens, Tai-ping Hills.

503 Chinese made tea, 1st quality, from Perak.

503a " 2nd quality, from Tapa, Batang Padang, Perak.

503b Chinese made tea, 3rd quality.

504 Chinese tea from Foochow, imported by Teo Guan Tai.

Coffea liberica, Hiern. (*Rubiaceæ*.)

KAHWAH, KOPI (Mal.). LIBERIAN COFFEE.

Liberian coffee is cultivated extensively throughout the Peninsula. It grows well in the low country, and under proper cultivation fruits well, and heavily. It is grown in almost all the provinces, by Europeans and Natives. The largest plantations are in Johor, Singapore, Sungei Ujong and Perak.

Spec. 506p In cherry, Native grown from Slim, Perak.

506o " from 2,000 feet elevation, Waterloo Estate, Perak.

506u " in spirits, from Province Wellesley.

506r " Native grown, from Tapa, Perak.

- Spec. 506*k* Parchment, Native grown, from Tapa, Perak.
 506*n* " " from Waterloo Estate.
 507*l* Pea berry, from Tapa, Perak.
 506*g* " " from Waterloo Estate, Perak.
 506*a* Malacca coffee, cultivated by Tan Hun Guan.
 506*b* Johor, Batu Pahat, by Mr. Turing Mackenzie.
 506 Johor, Pengerang Estate, by Mr. T. Bailey.
 506*m* Native grown at Slim, Perak.
 506*i* " " cleaned.
 506*g* from Province Wellesley.
 506*h* from Negri Sembilan.
 506*t* from Waterloo Estate, Perak.
 506*s* from Tapa, Perak.
 506*c* imported coffee, from Guthrie & Co.
 506*d* from Timor Deli, from Guthrie & Co.
 506*e* from Bali, imported by Guthrie & Co.
 506*f* from Palembang, Sumatra, imported by Guthrie & Co.

Coffea arabica, L. Arabian coffee is at present cultivated only in Perak, as it requires a high elevation here for successful cultivation.

- Spec. 507 Native grown, from low country.
 507*a* In parchment, from Waterloo Estate.
 507*b* Cleaned, from Waterloo Estate.
 507*c* Peaberry, do.
 507*d* Cherry, do.

Coffee leaves used as tea by Natives.

- Spec. 505 from Perak.

Vitis carnososa, Roxb. (*Ampelideæ*).

LAKOM. (Mal.).

Used as tea by Natives.

- Spec. 508 from Negri Sembilan.

Ilex paraguayensis, L. (*Ilicineæ*).

PARAGUAY TEA.

Spec. 509 Sample cultivated in Botanic Gardens, Singapore. This tree grows here very well, but there is no demand for the tea.

SUGAR.

Saccharum officinarum L. (*Gramineæ*).

GULA (Mal.). CANE SUGAR.

The sugar-cane is very largely cultivated for eating, and there are a few large sugar estates under European management in various parts of the Peninsula. The most extensive of which are at Prye River, Province Wellesley, and in Lower Perak.

- Spec. 510 Syrup sugar, from Prye River, Province Wellesley.
 511 1st Molasses, " "

- Spec. 512 2nd Molasses, from Prye River, Province Wellesley.
 519 Rum, " "
 518 Milk Punch, " "
 517 Rum Shrub, " "
 513 Non-chemical sugar, " from Gula " Estate, Krian, Perak.
 514 Chinese basket sugar, " "
 515 Malay cane sugar, from Larut, Perak.
 516 Sugar candy, from Singapore, made by Teo Guan Tai.

Arenga saccharifera, L. (*Palmeæ*.)

KABONG also ENAU. GULA MALAKA (Mal.). SUGAR PALM.

The sugar called Gula Malaka by the Malays is obtained from the sugar palm by cutting off the flower bud, and collecting the sap which exudes in joints of bamboo, the liquid is then evaporated and purified.

Spec. 520a Malay Kabong sugar, from Larut, Perak.

520 " " " from Negri Sembilan.

Cocos nucifera, L. (*Palmeæ*.)

Coco-nut sugar made in the same way.

Spec. 521 Malay made, from Larut, Perak.

521a " " from Singapore, made by Teo Guan Tai.

OILS, ETC.

Cocos nucifera, L. (*Palmeæ*.)

KALAPA (Mal.). COCO-NUT.

The coco-nut is naturally very extensively cultivated in the Malay Peninsula, especially along the Coast. Much of the fruit is eaten, used in curries, etc., and a certain amount of copra is being manufactured, especially in Singapore, Province Wellesley, Pahang, etc., and also in the Cocos Islands. But little is used in the manufacture of fibre (*see* Fibres).

Spec. 1a Coco-nuts from Seah Liang Seah, Singapore.

2a Copra from Guthrie & Co., Singapore.

2b " Province Wellesley.

2c " the Straits Settlements, McKerrow.

2d " Pontianak, McKerrow.

Aleurites triloba L. (*Euphorbiaceæ*.)

BUAH KERAS (Mal.). CANDLE-NUTS.

The seeds of a large tree from which is extracted a large quantity of oil suited for burning and for cookery by the Natives.

Spec. 34 Seeds from Larut, Perak.

34a " Negri Sembilan.

GAHOR-NUTS.

Gahor oil extracted from Gahor-nuts.

Spec. 35 Nuts, from Perak.

Camellia drupifera, Roxb. (*Ternstroemiaceæ*.)

Spec. 33 Oil of wild-tea berries, imported into Singapore from China by Teo Guan Tai.

PLANG OIL.

Plang oil is used as an external application in psoriasis, pityriasis and ichthyosis by the Malays of Upper Perak.

Spec. 28 Oil, from Perak.

Andropogon nardus, L. (*Gramineæ*.)

CITRONELLA GRASS.

Spec. 37 Citronella grass, from Larut, Perak.

A. citratus, Dec.

SERAI (Mal.). LEMON GRASS.

Spec. 27a Oil of lemon grass, from Selama, Perak.
27b Grass.

A. muricatus, Retz.

KHUS-KHUS. VETIVER.

Spec. 38 Roots of khus-khus, from Larut, Perak.

The three grasses are well known for the strong scented oils which can be extracted from the leaves of the first and the roots of the last. Citronella and lemon grass oils are produced, by distillation, on the Perseverance Estate at Gélang in Singapore, under Mr. Charles Allen. The oils are used for rheumatism by the Natives; and also taken internally, and are exported for soap-making and perfumery.

Ricinus communis, L. (*Euphorbiaceæ*.)

JARAK (Mal.).

Castor oil is made to a small extent here, both as a lubricant and for medicine.

Spec. 17a Seeds, from Perak.

17b Husks of fruit, from Negri Sembilan.

16a Castor oil, from Perak.

16b Three bottles of oil extracted by Seah Liang Seah, Singapore.

Sesamum indicum, L. (*Sesameæ*.)

BIJAN (Mal.). GINGELLY. TIL.

The seeds are used as food, and oil is extracted from them in a few places.

Spec. 19a Seeds of sesamum, from Perak.

19b " " husked, from Perak.

18a Oil of sesamum, from Perak.

Spec. 426 Black til seed, from Siam, imported by Teo Guan Tai.

427 White til seed, from Shanghai.

Arachis hypogaea, L. (*Leguminosæ*.)

Ground-nuts are often cultivated, chiefly however as food.

Spec. 21 Ground-nuts, from Perak.

20a Oil of ground-nuts, from Perak.

Hodgsonia heteroclita, Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceæ*.)

A large climbing gourd, not uncommon in Perak and Pahang. The fruit is a grey velvety woody gourd of a flattened subglobose shape, which contains a number of large oily seeds from which is extracted an oil used for rheumatism.

Spec. 22 Oil of Hodgsonia seeds from Perak.

23 Seeds " "

Bassia sp. (*Sapotaceæ*.)

KETIOR (Mal.).

Spec. 24a Seeds of ketior, from Larut, Perak.

24 Oil.

Bassia sp.

SURIN OIL.

An oil made from the seeds of a species of *Bassia*.

Spec. 32 from Upper Perak.

DYES.

Bixa orellana, L. (*Bixineæ*.)

KASUMBA (Mal.). ARNOTTO.

The arnotto plant, a native of South America, has long been cultivated in the Malay Peninsula, and may often be found in a half-wild state far from present cultivation. The Malays use it as a dye for cloth. At the present price of the product, it would not repay cultivation, though it grows rapidly and easily from seed, and fruits heavily.

Spec. 39 from Malacca.

39a Pods ,, Perak.

39b Seeds ,, do.

Garcinia pictoria, Hanb. (*Guttiferæ*.)

GAMBOGE.

This is imported from Siam in sticks, but the plant is not cultivated in the Peninsula.

Spec. 42 Siam gamboge, imported by Paterson, Simons & Co.

Fibraurea chloroleuca, Miers. (*Menispermaceæ*)

AKAR KUNING. (Mal.).

A strong growing liane, abundant in all the low country forests in the Peninsula. The stems are about four inches through, and climb to a great height on the jungle trees. The stem, and especially the roots, produce a bright yellow dye formerly used by the Malays for colouring cloth.

Spec. 46 Stems and roots from Malacca.

Lawsonia inermis, Hook. (*Lythariaceæ*.)

INAI (Mal.). HENNA.

A bush with pink or white flowers with a scent of mignonette, cultivated for the red dye used for dyeing cloth, and also for staining the nails and hair. A native of Persia, often cultivated by the Malays.

Spec. 43 Henna leaves, from Perak.

43a ,, ,, Negri Sembilan.

Cæsalpinia sappan, L. (*Leguminosæ*.)

KAYU SEPANG (Mal.). SAPPAN WOOD.

A small tree, the bark of which gives a red dye. It is a native of the Malay Peninsula, growing on the river banks. It is also commonly to be found in the villages half cultivated.

Spec. 44 Sappan wood, from Perak.

Indigofera tinctoria, L. (*Leguminosæ*.)

TARUM (Mal.). INDIGO.

Indigo is cultivated in Singapore, Perak and other parts of the Malay Peninsula, but never on a very large scale. The indigo is used for dyeing cloth locally, and not exported. The trade is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese.

Spec. 40a Indigo plant, from Larut, Perak.

40b Dried leaves, ,, ,,

40c Indigo containing much lime, from Krian.

40d ,, without lime, from Larut.

40e ,, from Malacca.

Justicia sp. (?) (*Acanthaceæ*.)

A herb from which the Malays extract an indigo.

Spec. 45 from Larut, Perak.

Calamus draco, L. (*Palmeæ*.)

JERENANG (Mal.). DRAGON'S BLOOD.

This red dye is made by the Malays from the fruits of this rattan.

Spec. 41a Powdered dragon's blood, from Krian, Perak.

41b Raw dragon's blood, imported by Guthrie & Co., Singapore.

41c Cake dragon's blood ,, ,,

41 Dragon's blood, from Krian, Perak.

TANNING MATERIALS.

Of all the tanning materials produced in the Malay Peninsula, gambier holds the first place, but comparatively little is used in the Singapore tanneries, though it is very largely exported, and is one of the most important of the Straits Settlements exports. A number of barks of various trees, chiefly littoral, are used in the tanneries, some of which will probably produce valuable extracts worthy of export hence.

GAMBIER.

Uncaria gambir, Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*.)

An extract made by boiling the leaves of the gambier plant, an indigenous climber. The cultivation is mainly in the hands of the Chinese, who use the simplest form of apparatus. The product, in the form of an earthy-brown substance, consists of catechin and catechu tannic acid. Large quantities are exported from Singapore, being derived from the Peninsula, chiefly from Singapore, Johor and Malacca, and from the adjacent Dutch islands—Rhio, Banka, &c.

The drug is made up in several forms, of which Block Gambier and Cube Gambier are the usual exported forms. This product is used in tanning and dyeing, and very largely in the silk trade for strengthening the silk.

Several other forms are made, chiefly by the Malays, for chewing with sirih leaves in the place of betel-nut.

Spec. 114 Block Gambier, exported by Guthrie & Co., Singapore.

114a Block Gambier, exported by McKerrow & Co., Singapore.

112 Cube Gambier, Gambir Dudur (Mal.), from Negri Sembilan.

112a " " from Guthrie & Co.

112b " " Malacca.

112c " No. 1 (best form,) " McKerrow & Co.

112d " No. 2 " McKerrow & Co.

113 Finger Gambier, Gambir Paku (Mal.), from Negri Sembilan.

113a Finger Gambier, Gambir Paku (Mal.), from Negri Sembilan, used for dyeing and tanning by Natives.

113 Gambir Papan, used for chewing, from Negri Sembilan.

111a Gambir Papan, from Malacca.

111b Gambir Papan " "

115 Round Gambier, Gambir Bulat, chewing gambier, from Malacca.

TAN BARKS.

Scorodocarpus Ridleyi, King (*Olacineæ*.)

KULIM (Mal.).

Bark of a big tree which exhales a strong smell of onions, native of the thick jungle.

Spec. 97 Kulim bark, from Perak.

Carapa moluccana, Roxb. (*Meliaceæ*.)

NIREH (Mal.).

Bark of a tree growing in the mangrove swamps. Very common.

An extract of the bark is used for dysentery. (*See Drugs*.)

Spec. 130 Nireh bark, from Perak.

Ironanthes icosandra, Hook. (*Lineæ*.)

PAGAR ANAK also PAGU ANAK (Mal.).

Bark of a small tree, common in open woods. Much used for tanning.

Spec. 105 from Malacca.

Rhizophora conjugata, Wt. (*Rhizophoreæ*.)

BAKAU (Mal.).

One of the mangroves. The most important tan-bark here.

98 Bakaui bark, from Perak.

98a " from Tampin, Sungei Ujong.

98b " from Malacca.

98c " from Province Wellesley.

BARKS.

Eugenia sp. (*Myrtaceæ*.)

KAYU KELAT (Mal.).

Spec. 93 from Perak.

E. sp.

SAMAK JAMBU (Mal.).

Spec. 95 from Perak.

E. sp.

SAMAK PULUT (Mal.).

Spec. 99 from Perak.

99a from Negri Sembilan.

E. sp.

SAMAK NASI (Mal.).

Spec. 101 from Negri Sembilan.

E. sp.

SAMAK JAWA (Mal.).

Spec. 107 from Malacca.

Glochidion nanogynum, Hook. f.

SAMAK SERAI (Mal.).

Spec. 96 from Perak,

Celostegia Griffithii, Mast. (*Malvaceæ*)

PUNGGAI BARK.

Spec. 94 from Tampin, Negri Sembilan.

Ceriops Candolleana, Arn. (*Rhizophoreæ*.)

TENGAH (Mal.).

Spec. 94 from Perak.

BATEK (Mal.).

Spec. 106 from Malacca.

Morinda tinctoria, L. (*Rubiaceæ*.)

MENGGUDU (Mal.).

A small tree apparently only known in cultivation. Much used in tanning. The roots and bark are the parts used.

Spec. 103 Mengkudu, from Tampin, Negri Sembilan.

Smilax barbata, Roxb. (*Liliaceæ*.)

SEBEHENG (Mal.).

A thorny climber, the tubers of which are used for tanning.

Spec. 103 Sebeheng root, from Malacca.

Eugenia lepidocarpa, Roxb.

SAMAK (Mal.).

Spec. 104 from Malacca.

BETEL-NUTS.

Areca catechu, L. (*Palmeæ*.)

PINANG (Mal.). BETEL-NUT.

The seeds of a palm used for chewing by the Malays, also used to a small extent in medicine. Cultivated everywhere.

Spec. 116 Betel-nuts, from Province Wellesley.

116a „ from Negri Sembilan.

DAMMARS.

The sources of some of these dammars is even at present very obscure. They are mainly classified and named in the trade by appearance and colour. A considerable quantity is found in the ground of the forests, where it has exuded from the big trees often after they have fallen, and it is quite impossible to guess from what kind of tree they have come. Much dammar is also obtained by the natives in the following way:—Large square holes are cut in the side of the tree and the bottom of the hole is scooped out so as to form a cup. A fire is lit in the hole and allowed to burn for some time. The dammar then exudes into the hole, and is collected from the cup-shaped lower part.

Canarium dichotomum, Engl. (*Burseraceæ*.)

DAMAR LARUT (Mal.).

Spec. 66 from Perak.

C. sp. Spec. 74 Damar Kedondong, from Malacca.

Shorea sericea, Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeæ.*)

An inferior dammar used for torches.

Spec. 53 Damar Batu, from Negri Sembilan.

Hopea micrantha, Hook. (?)

DAMAR MATA KUCHING.

Obtained from the trees known as Penak and Merawan. The best form of dammar.

Spec. 55a from Negri Sembilan.

55b from Perak.

DAMAR PENAK.

Largely used for mixing with Damar Mata Kuching.

Spec. 51a from Negri Sembilan.

51b from Perak.

DAMAR PENAK MERAH.

Spec. 61 from Perak.

DAMAR KIJAL.

An inferior dammar used for torches.

Spec. 52 from Negri Sembilan.

52a from Perak.

Hopea meranti. (?)

DAMAR MERANTI.

An inferior dammar used for torches chiefly.

Spec. 54a from Negri Sembilan.

54b stump of a tree with dammar exuding, from Malacca.

54c from Perak.

Hopea serayah. (?)

DAMAR SERAYA.

Spec. 61 from Malacca.

Dammara orientalis, Lamb. (*Coniferæ.*)

A lofty coniferous tree, usually found at about 2,000 feet high.

Spec. 60 Damar Minyak, from Malacca.

73 ? from Negri Sembilan.

Dammars of doubtful origin.

DAMAR DAGING (Mal.). ROSE DAMMAR.

Spec. 57 from Negri Sembilan.

64 ,, Perak.

DAMAR KEPONG.

Spec. 58 from Malacca, used for varnish.

DAMAR BATANG.

Used for torches.

Spec. 59 from Malacca.

DAMAR KANGOH.

Spec. 65 from Perak.

DAMAR RENGKONG.

Spec. 68 from Perak.

DAMAR SIPUT.

Spec. 69 from Perak.

DAMAR SISIT.

Spec. 70 from Perak.

VARIOUS DAMMARS.

Spec. 79*b* from McKerrow & Co., Singapore.

62 „ Guthrie & Co., Singapore.

Gum copal No. 63, imported by Guthrie & Co.
„ by Paterson & Co.

WOOD OILS.

Dipterocarpus pterygocalyx, Roxb. (*Dipterocarpacee*.)

MINYAK KRUENG.

Spec. 75 from Perak.

from Malacca.

3*a* Raw wood oil, from Guthrie & Co.*D. sp.*

KRUENG DADEK.

Spec. 76 from Perak.

CHINESE PAINT GUM, only used to mix black and red paints.

Spec. 77 imported by Teo Guan Tai, Singapore.

BOILED CHINESE VARNISH.

Spec. 78 from Teo Guan Tai.

RAW CHINESE VARNISH.

Spec. 79 from Teo Guan Tai.

CHINESE PAINT DRYER, used with the above.

Spec. 79*a* from Teo Guan Tai.

GUTTAS AND RUBBERS.

Dichopsis Gutta. (*Sapotaceæ.*)

GETAH TABAN (Mal.). GUTTA PERCHA.

The most valuable of the Gutta Perchas.

Spec. 350 from Negri Sembilan.

350a „ Selangor.

350b „ Pahang, from Paterson, Simons & Co.

360 Getah Merah, from Guthrie & Co.

353 Bolongan Gutta, from Paterson, Simons & Co.

354 Banjer Gutta, „

355 Kotaringin Gutta, „

352 Kelang White Gutta, from Guthrie & Co.

Payena Learii, Barck. (*Sapotaceæ.*)

GETAH SUNDEK. (Mal.).

An inferior class of Gutta.

Spec. 351 from Selangor.

Willughbeia coriaceæ. (*Apocynaceæ.*)

GETAH GERIP (Mal.). GETAH GRIP-GRIP.

Rubber extracted from a lofty jungle climber.

Spec. 356 from Chabau, Malacca.

356a Klang, Selangor.

W. edulis, Roxb. (*Apocynaceæ.*)

GETAH JELER, GETAH UJOL. (Mal.).

Spec. 357 Gutta from Tampin, Negri Sembilan.

Urceola torulosa, Benth. (*Apocynaceæ.*)

GETAH SERAPONG, SURAPAT. (Mal.).

Spec. 351a from Paterson, Simons & Co.

351b „ Guthrie & Co.

Dyera costulata, Hook. (*Apocynaceæ.*)

GETAH SUSU. (Mal.).

Spec. 358 from Borneo, Paterson, Simons & Co.

Artocarpus Hunstleri, King. (*Urticaceæ.*)

GETAH TEREP. (Mal.).

A Gutta chiefly used for catching birds, and for adulterating other kinds of guttas.

Spec. 359 from Negri Sembilan.

DRUGS, ETC.

Erythroxylon coca, H. B. K. (*Lineæ.*)

COCA.

Coca has been introduced into the Straits Settlements, and apparently grows very well.

Spec. 540 Coca leaves, from Perak.

Cassia fistula, L. (*Leguminosæ*.)

Rarely cultivated, but sometimes planted as an ornamental tree.

Spec. 541. Pods of *Cassia fistula*, from Perak.

Derris elliptica, Roxb. (*Leguminosæ*.)

TUBA (Mal.).

A creeping shrub often cultivated for its root, which is used for poisoning fish. The roots are dug up fresh, pounded and mixed with lime, and a solution of this poured into the river intoxicates the fish so that they are easily caught.

Spec. 543. Tuba root, from Larut, Perak.

Eurycoma latifolia, Roxb. (*Simarubæ*.)

PENAWAR PAHIT. BIDARA PAHIT. (Mal.).

A small erect shrub or tree producing from its bark and roots a powerful bitter much in repute among the Natives. Common in Singapore, Malacca, Pahang, etc.

Spec. 13. Oil of Penawar Pait, from Tan Hun Guan, Malacca.

Piper chaba, L. (*Piperaceæ*.)

CHABAI (Mal.).

A small erect stoloniferous pepper about six inches high, with dark green leaves, and white flowers. Abundant in villages and waste grounds.

Spec. 15 a medicinal oil of Chaba, from Tan Hun Guan, Malacca.

Blumea balsamifera, L. (*Compositæ*.)

SEMBONG (Mal.).

A strongly scented camphoraceous plant attaining a height of six feet, very common in open waste ground all over the Peninsula, especially near villages. By distillation of the leaves, a bright green oil is extracted, with a strong odour of camphor. From it is prepared the Ngai Camphor of China, a very highly priced camphor. Medicinal properties are also attributed to it, it being used for rheumatism and cold.

Spec. 9 Sembong oil, from Tan Hun Guan, Malacca.

Melaleuca leucodendron. (*Myrtaceæ*.)

KAYU PUTEH, GELAM (Mal.). CAJEPUT.

A large tree growing in wet open country in Malacca and other parts of the Peninsula. The well-known kayu puteh (or as the word has been altered "cajeput") oil is extracted from the eaves of the tree. The best oil comes from Bourou, where the

plant appears slightly distinct from the Peninsula form, and has been called *Melaleuca minor*. The thick papery bark of the tree is also used for caulking boats.

- Spec. 14a Kayu puteh oil, from Tan Hun Guan, Malacca.
 14b " " from Guthrie & Co., Singapore.

ABU PUTRA.

A medicinal oil made from the roots of this plant.

- Spec. 8 Oil, from Tan Hun Guan, Malacca.

TENGGOK BIAWAK.

A medicinal oil.

- Spec. 10 from Tan Hun Guan, Malacca.

PENAWAR HITAM.

- Spec. 11 Oil from this plant, from Tan Hun Guan, Malacca.

Lindera sp. (*Laurineæ*.)

PERAWAS. (Mal.).

- Spec. 12 Oil of Perawas, from Tan Hun Guan, Malacca.

Cinnamomum zeylanicum. (*Laurineæ*.)

CINNAMON OIL.

An oil extracted from cinnamon, used medicinally by the Chinese. (*See Spices*.)

- Spec. 5 from Malacca, made by Tan Hun Guan.

Cinnamomum nitidum, Bl. (*Laurineæ*.)

KULIT LAWANG, MEDANG LAWANG (Mal.). INDIAN CLOVE BARK.

A small tree from the bark of which an oil is extracted and used medicinally. The bark itself is also used as a spice. (*See Spices*.)

- Spec. 5a Oil extracted from the bark, from Perak.
 5b " " leaves, "
 5c Leaves of the tree, from Perak.
 5d Bark.
 4 Oil, from Malacca, made by Tan Hun Guan.

BARA URAT OIL.

A medicinal oil made from the root of this plant.

- Spec. from Tan Hun Guan, Malacca.

Pogostemon patchouli, L. (*Labiatae*.)

NILAM (Mal.). PATCHOULI.

Patchouli is cultivated to a considerable extent in Lower Perak, and in smaller quantities elsewhere. Owing to its easy culture and preparation, and to the high price it at present commands, it is a very paying crop. The plant is grown from cuttings, which are planted in newly cleared ground, where it rapidly in-

creases. The leaves are gathered and roughly dried.

Spec. 29a Oil of patchouli, from Selama, Perak.

30 Leaves of patchouli, from Selama, Perak.

Urena lobata, L. (*Malvaceæ*.)

PERPULUT (Mal.).

A common weed, the leaves of which are used to adulterate patchouli.

Spec. 31 Perpulut leaves, from Perak.

Ocimum basilicum, Retz. (*Labiatae*.)

RUKU-RUKU (Mal.).

A sweet-scented herb often cultivated by the Malays as medicine, and also used to adulterate patchouli.

Spec. 31a Ruku-Ruku leaves, from Perak.

Carapa moluccana, Roxb. (*Meliaceæ*.)

NIREH (Mal.).

An extract of the bark of this is used for dysentery. The extract is made with rectified spirits of wine, and evaporated. (*See Tan Barks*.) It has a great reputation.

Spec. 546 Extract of Nireh bark, from Singapore.

Jatropha curcas, L. (*Euphorbiaceæ*.)

JARAK BLANDA (Mal.). PURGING NUTS.

Often cultivated, and used as a medicine.

Spec. 542 Purging nuts, from Larut, Perak.

542a „ husked „

542b „ from Sri Menanti, Nègri Sembilan.

Apostasia nuda, Lind. (*Orchideæ*.)

Has a reputation as a medicine among the Malays.

Spec. 545 from Malacca.

Sphaerococcus lichenoides Agardh. (*Algæ*.)

AGAR-AGAR (Mal.).

A sea-weed boiled to a clear jelly, of great reputation among the Malays. Collected on the shores of Singapore, Muar, etc.

Spec. 544 Agar-Agar, from Billiton, imported by Lim Eng Keng, Singapore.

Cassia alata, Roxb. (*Leguminosæ*.)

GELENGGANG (Mal.).

Leaves of a shrub used for skin diseases, especially valuable in Dhobie-itch (*Tinea tonsurans*). Internally taken the leaves are purgative.

Specimen from Singapore.

INCENSE.

Styrax benzoin, L. (*Styracææ*.)

KEMENYAN (Mal.). GUM BENJAMIN, BENZOIN.

The tree producing this gum-resin occurs in the forests of the Malay Peninsula, from Singapore northwards. It is a tall, slender tree, with grey bark and leaves, dull green above and white beneath. The gum benjamin is obtained either by simply cutting the tree, or by cutting a hole in the stem and lighting a fire in it, when the gum exudes into the hole and is collected. The gum obtained from Siam and Sumatra are said to be derived from a different species of tree, but of this we have no certain information. It is used for making incense.

- Spec. 86a Black benzoin, from Negri Sembilan.
 86 Do., „ Malacca.
 85 White benzoin „ Malacca.
 83 Do., „ Perak.
 82 Do., „ Tampin, Negri Sembilan.
 84 Siamese, from Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore.
 80 Sumatra, from Padang, from Guthrie & Co.
 81 Do., from Palembang, from Guthrie & Co.

Aquilaria malaccensis, Hook. (*Thymeleaceæ*.)

GAHARU (Mal.). LIGN ALOES.

A large tree widely scattered throughout the Malay Peninsula occurring in the bigger jungles. The heart-wood of the old trees is the part used. It has a great reputation as an incense.

It is generally collected by the aborigines and sold to the Malays. Only certain trees contain the product, and the collectors know which are good by the knotty appearance of the stem.

- Spec. 87 Gaharu wood, from Sri Menanti.
 88 Do., „ Tampin.
 89, 91 Do., „ Batang Padang, Perak.
 90 Do., „ Malacca.

TOBACCO.

Nicotiana tabacum, L. (*Solanaceæ*.)

TOMBAK (Mal.).

- Spec. 372 from Kuala Kangsa, Perak.

Tobacco has as yet not been cultivated to any extent in the Malay Peninsula, and indeed when tried has not proved very successful. The Malays have planted it in Singapore and Perak at different times in small quantities.

BIAK LEAVES.

Nauclea sp. (*Rubiaceæ*.)

- Spec. 371 from Perak.

These leaves are used by the Malays of Perak in place of opium. Their properties are not known.

TEXTILES. FIBRES.

Gossypium arboreum, L. (*Malvaceæ*.)

TREE-COTTON.

Cotton is seldom cultivated in the Peninsula. Attempts have been made to grow it for profit, in Singapore, Perak and elsewhere: and it is probable that much more might be done with it, as good qualities have been produced.

Spec. 141a Pods, from Larut, Perak.

142 Cleaned cotton, from Larut, Perak.

Gossypium herbaceum, L. (*Malvaceæ*.)

Short staple cotton.

Spec. 140 from Larut, Perak.

Eriodendron anfractuosum, (*Malvaceæ*.)

KAPOK (Mal.). SILK COTTON.

A common tree planted and half wild all over the Peninsula. The cotton is used for stuffing pillows.

Spec. 142 Silk cotton, from Larut, Perak.

142a „ cleaned, from do.

Hibiscus esculentus, L. (*Malvaceæ*.)

BENDÉ (Mal.). OKRA.

A stiff tall herb, with large yellow flowers with a maroon centre. Cultivated chiefly for its edible seed pods. Produces a good fibre, but is rarely cultivated for this purpose.

Spec. 126a Fibre from the stems, from Larut, Perak.

126 Fibre from the branches, do.

Corchorus olitorius, L. (*Tiliaceæ*.)

JUTE.

Could probably be grown here with some amount of success, but has not as yet been under cultivation.

Spec. 130 Fibre, from Larut, Perak.

Hibiscus tiliaceus, L. (*Malvaceæ*.)

WARU OR BARU (Mal.).

A common sea-shore tree, usually of no great size, the bast of which produces a fibre used by the Natives.

Spec. 131 Bast, from Larut, Perak.

131b Bast, from Negri Sembilan.

131c Bast, from do.

131a String made of the bast, from Larut, Perak.

Boehmeria nivea, Hook. (*Urticaceæ*.)

CHINA GRASS. RAMIE HEMP.

A stiff herb cultivated as a fibre plant. The fibre is used by the Malays to make twine for nets, fishing-lines, &c. Seldom cultivated in the Peninsula.

- Spec. 123a Fibre of China Grass, from Larut, Perak.
123 Bast of the same, from do.

Antiaris toxicaria, L. (*Urticaceæ*.)

IPOH (Mal.). UPAS TREE.

A lofty tree with stiff horizontal branches, widely scattered over the Malay Peninsula. This is best known from its violently poisonous milk, which when injected into the blood has a strong action on the circulation and also on the intestines, producing death in a few minutes. The poison is used by the wild tribes for poisoning their arrows, and from the bast a cloth and twine is made.

- Spec. 134 Bark of Ipoh, from Selama, Perak.
134a Bast of the same.

Artocarpus Kunstleri, King. (*Urticaceæ*.)

GETAH TERAP (Mal.).

A big noble tree with wide spreading branches and large leaves lobed when young and entire when adult. Common throughout the Peninsula.

The bast forms a coarse cloth and twine, the milk is viscid and is used for birdlime to catch pigeons. (*See Guttas.*)

- Spec. 139 Bast, from Negri Sembilan.
139a Rope, from Selangor.

Musa sapientum, L. (*Musaceæ*.)

PISANG (Mal.). PLANTAIN, BANANA.

The plantain is usually cultivated for the fruit, but a fairly useful fibre may be obtained from it.

- Spec. 127 Banana fibre, from Larut, Perak.

Musa sp.

PISANG HUTAN (Mal.). WILD PLANTAIN.

There are several wild plantains in the Peninsula, from which fibre has been prepared. It is not, however, as valuable as Manila hemp. The wild plantains grow in great abundance in Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, Pahang and other provinces, and large quantities of fibre could be obtained.

- Spec. 128 Fibre of wild plantain, from Larut, Perak.
128a " " from Negri Sembilan.

Musa textilis, L.

MANILA HEMP.

Is as yet not cultivated for profit in the Peninsula, although it grows readily and well.

Spec. from Botanic Gardens, Singapore.

Ananassa sativa, L. (*Bromeliaceæ*.)

NĒNAS (Mal.). PINE-APPLE.

The pine-apple is extensively cultivated for its fruit in Singapore (*see* Fruits), and the fibre might be prepared in quantity as the plant is of easy growth. The pines suited for fruit, however, are not suited for the fibre industry, as they are too short. Attempts have been made to extract the fibre in several places, but have not proved very satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable machinery.

Spec. 132 from Larut, Perak.

132a from Negri Sembilan.

Yucca gloriosa, L. (*Liliaceæ*.)

A good fibre plant, as yet not cultivated to any extent.

Spec. 129 Fibre, from Larut, Perak.

Furcraea cubensis, Kth. (*Amaryllideæ*.)

MAURITIUS HEMP.

A large aloe-like plant commonly spread over the cultivated districts of the Peninsula, propagating itself rapidly by bulbils formed in the inflorescence. Very easy of cultivation, and of rapid growth. There are a few plantations, at Pulau Battam, an island lying to the south of Singapore, and elsewhere, where the plant is cultivated and prepared for export, but the want of a satisfactory cleaning machine prevents any rapid development of this industry.

Spec. 137 Fibre, from Negri Sembilan.

Arenga saccharifera, L. (*Palmaceæ*.)

KABŌNG or ĒNAU (Mal.). SUGAR PALM.

A large palm with a comparatively short, thick stem attaining a height of upwards of forty feet, with very large leaves of a dark green colour above and white beneath. It is commonly cultivated in the villages, but is apparently not indigenous. (*See* Sugars.)

It affords a strong, black fibre produced at the base of the leaf stalks, which is used for making a very strong black rope commonly known as Tali Ijuk. The rope is especially valued because it does not rot in water or when exposed to weather. It is used in thatching, for tying on the ridge-pieces.

Spec. 117 Rope, from Negri Sembilan.

117a Malacca.

117b Negri Sembilan.

117c Rope, from Perak.

117d Fibre.

117e Rope, from Selangor.

Spec. 164 "Bitah" a screen used in fishing made from this palm, from Malacca.

Arenga Westerhoutii, Griff. (*Palmaceæ*.)

LANGKAP (Mal.).

A handsome palm occurring in damp jungles in Malacca, Perak, etc. It attains a height of about forty feet, with a grey stem, smooth, except for the rings of growth. It produces a fibre much like that of *A. saccharifera*, Lab. A kind of Jew's Harp, called *genggong*, is made of this palm.

Spec. 135 Fibre of Langkap, from Larut, Perak.

Arenga (?)

KABONG HUTAN (Mal.).

Produces a fibre like that of *A. saccharifera*.

Spec. 144 Fibre of Kabong Hutan, from Larut, Perak.

Areca catechu, L. (*Palmeæ*.)

The husks of the betel-nut (*q. v.*) are a waste product from the betel-nut plantations, where this palm is cultivated for its seed. It does not appear to have been ever put to any use as yet, but might be utilized in paper making, etc. The spathes are used for making buckets, etc., or wrappings.

Spec. 136 Husks of betel-nut, from Larut, Perak.

136b Broken do., "

136a Fibre, cleaned partly, "

131 Areca-nut spathes, from Negri Sembilan.

Gleichenia linearis, Burm. (*Filices*.)

RESAM (Mal.).

An exceedingly abundant fern on the edges of forests, and in open country, from the stems of which is prepared a strong fibre used for ornamenting the handles of krisses, etc. It is, however, troublesome and tedious to extract it, whence it is not much used. The stems are also used for pens.

Spec. 119 Resam fibre, from Negri Sembilan.

193a Stems of Resam, "

193 Pens of Resam, "

THATCHES, MATS, &c.

The native houses are thatched and often walled with leaves of different plants. The best of these are those of the sago palm—*Nipah* and *Mengkuang*—but when these are unprocurable, the other kinds of leaves here mentioned are used. It is possible that some of these leaves might be found available for paper-making.

Actinodaphne sp. (*Laurineæ*.)

GELUGUR GAJAH (Mal.).

Large hard textured leaves used for thatching.

Spec. 156 Leaves, from Malacca.

156a Attaps, from Malacca.

Agrostistachys filipendula, Hook. (*Euphorbiaceæ*.)

JULONG-JULONG (Mal.).

A shrub with large leaves, used for thatch and for wrapping opium, etc. Common in dry jungles.

Spec. 157 Leaves, from Malacca.

157a Attaps, ..

Nipa fruticans, L. (*Palmaceæ*.)

NIPAH (Mal.).

A common palm growing in saline mud near the sea, or in tidal rivers, with stout creeping rhizomes and large erect leaves. The leaves are used for making thatch, and for cigarette papers by the Malays. Wine is made from the fruit.

Spec. 158a Attaps of Nipah leaves, from Province Wellesley.

153 Cigarette papers (Daun Roko), from Negri Sembilan.

Zalacca sp. (*Palmaceæ*.)

SALAK (Mal.).

A stemless palm growing in wet forest, with large spinuous leaves, used for thatching. There are five or six species in the jungle of the Peninsula.

Spec. 155 Leaves, from Malacca.

155a Attaps, ..

Sagus Kenigii, Griff. (*Palmaceæ*.)

REMBIA (Mal.).

The leaves of the sago palm make the most durable thatch, and the pith of the midrib forms an excellent substitute for cork for insect boxes, etc.

Spec. 153 Rembia leaves, from Malacca.

153a Attaps, ..

159 Pith of leaf midrib, prepared, from Singapore.

Eugeissona triste, Roxb. (*Palmaceæ*.)

BERTAM (Mal.).

A stemless palm with very spiny leaves, abundant in many places throughout the Peninsula, where it grows in thick jungle. The leaves are used to make attaps (thatch), and the midribs of the large leaves to make the screens commonly known as chicks. The latter form one of the industries of Penang.

Spec. 50a Leaves and attaps, from Malacca.

163 Chicks, from Province Wellesley.

Licuala spinosa, Griff. (*Palmaceæ*.)

DAUN PALAS (Mal.).

A common palm growing in tufts about eight or ten feet high in open country, the leaves of which are sometimes used as thatch.

Spec. 152 Leaves, from Malacca.

152a Attaps, from Malacca.

Pandanus furcatus, Roxb. (*Pandanaceæ*)

MENGGUANG (Mal.). SCREW-PINE.

The biggest species of the genus in the Malay Peninsula attains the height of forty feet, with a stout stem branched at the top, when adult. It is abundant in low, damp forests all over the Peninsula. The leaves, which attain a length of twelve feet and are four inches broad, are the valued part of the plant, and are used for making kajangs or covers for boats, bullock-carts, houses, etc. The leaves of the young plants are cut, and the curved thorns on the keel and edges removed with a knife, and are then dried and cut into suitable lengths, for making kajangs. They are fastened together with split rattans. Mengkuang leaves are also used for making hats, baskets, etc., and a fibre can be extracted from them.

- Spec. 125 Mengkuang leaf, from Perak.
 151 Kajangs, from Selangor.
 168 Rice baskets, from Singapore.
 172 Chinese hats, from Malacca.
 173 Covers for curries, from Negri Sembilan.
 175 Baskets, from Pringgit, Malacca.

Pandanus odoratissimus, Roxb. (*Pandaneæ*.)

PANDAN DARAT (Mal.). SHORE SCREW-PINE.

A common screw pine occurring on the sandy coasts, about fifteen or twenty feet tall, or less. Much branched, the leaves narrower and shorter than those of *P. furcatus*, Roxb., so as to be more suitable for mats and finer baskets, &c.

- Spec. 122 Leaves of pandan, from Perak.
 160 Sleeping mats, from Negri Sembilan.
 161 Do., from Negri Sembilan.
 160a Do., from Province Wellesley.
 160b Do., from Malacca.
 166 Baskets of pandan leaf, from Malacca.
 171 Bags of pandan leaf, from Negri Sembilan.

Pandanus sp. (*Pandaneæ*.)

PANDAN LAUT (Mal.). SEA SCREW-PINE.

A very similar plant to the preceding, but with thinner and longer leaves.

- Spec. 162 Mats of Pandan Laut, from Negri Sembilan.

Lepironia mucronata, Rich. (*Cyperaceæ*.)

A rush about five feet in height, used in mat-making, generally met with in wet spots near the mangrove swamps. Local, but abundant when met with. Singapore and Malacca.

- Spec. Rush, from Malacca.

Imperata cylindrica, Cyr. (*Gramineæ*.)

LALANG (Mal.).

An exceedingly abundant grass often covering acres of ground, and occurring throughout the Peninsula. It is of little use and is considered to be most injurious to cultivation, being supposed to impoverish the soil and being very troublesome to eradicate. The leaves are employed as thatch, and the rhizomes are used by the Chinese as a medicine, and exported to China for the purpose. At one time there was a manufactory of beer from the roots in Singapore, but this has ceased to exist. Attempts have been made to use it for paper-making, but without success.

Spec. 154 Dried grass, from Malacca.

154a Thatch, from Malacca.

Scirpus grossus, Roxb. (*Cyperaceæ*.)

MENERONG (Mal.).

A rush about four or five feet tall, growing in rice-fields and ditches. After the rice harvest is over this rush comes up in great quantities, and is cut down and dried to make mats, baskets, bags, &c.

Spec. 120, 120a. The rush as gathered, and the same prepared for use, from Larut, Perak.

Fimbristylis diphylla, Vahl. (*Cyperaceæ*.)

RUMPUT PURUN BATU (Mal.).

A very common sedge in dry places, attaining the height of about a foot, used in making mats, bags, &c.

Spec. 121 The rush, from Larut, Perak.

167 Rice basket, from Singapore.

Scirpus mucronatus, L. (*Cyperaceæ*.)

KUMBAH (Mal.).

A common rush in ponds and ditches throughout the Peninsula, used in mat-making.

Spec. 124 Kumbah plant, from Larut, Perak.

Prepared do.

RATTANS.

The rattans, which are largely exported from Singapore, are the stems of the long climbing palms belonging to the genera *Korthalsia*, *Plectocomia* and *Calamus*, while under the names of Rotan Tikus and Rotan Bini, *Flagellaria indica* is included as a Rotan by the Malays. The various species have all received local Malay names, but of many the scientific name is not yet known. The rattans are often brought into town by Malays, who have received them from the Sakais, who have collected them in the jungles of the interior, and though the different kinds are distinguishable when cleaned, yet it is impossible in that state to identify them

in all the larger damp jungles of the Peninsula, often forming almost impenetrable thickets. By the aid of their long-hooked flagella, and the thorns on the midrib of the leaves, they climb to the tops of the high trees.

When collected, suitable ones are selected and cut with a parang or chopper, and the leaves having been cut off, the stem is beaten with a thick stick so as to loosen the thorny bark, which is cleaned off, and the rattan is then coiled up for convenience of carriage. On arrival at Singapore they are straightened, and cleaned by washing, and cut into lengths of a suitable size. They are put to a great number of uses, and many articles are made from them in Singapore, such as baskets, chairs, flower-pot stands, tables, mattings, cradles, and the like. Some are used as walking sticks, and others only for tying. A large quantity are also exported to America and Europe and manufactured there. Only certain kinds are used for each purpose, some being suitable for one use and some for another. They are used either whole, or split with a curious knife made for the purpose.

Specimens of articles made partially or wholly of rattans are:—

- 176 Rattan baskets, from Malacca.
- 180 Baskets of round rattan, „
- 181 „ of split rattan, „
- 175 Tray made of rattan and bamboo, from Malacca.
- 145 Rope made of twisted rattans, from Selangor.

Plectocomia elongata, Griff.

ROTAN DAHAN (Mal.).

A very stout and lofty rattan, the thickest of all the rattans. Used as split rattan only.

- Spec. 212 from Malacca.
- 212a „ Perak.

Korthalsia scaphigera, Mart.

ROTAN SEMUT (Mal.). ANT RATTAN.

This rattan is infested by a peculiar species of ant which makes its nest in the swollen bases of the leaf stalks, hence its name. It is a very much sought kind.

- Spec. 224 from Perak.
- 224a from Chabau, Malacca.

Calamus javensis, Bl.

ROTAN SENDI, ROTAN LILIN (Mal.).

- Spec. 217 from Chabau, Malacca
- 217a „ Perak.

C. insignis, Griff.

ROTAN BATU (Mal.). STONE RATTAN.

- Spec. 219 from Chabau and Jus, Malacca.

C. leptopus, Griff.

ROTAN CHINCHIN (Mal.). RING RATTAN.

Spec. 209 from Chabau, Malacca.

C. ornatus, Griff.

ROTAN SEGA BADAQ (Mal.).

Spec. 215 from Malacca.

C. geminiflorus, Griff.

ROTAN TUNGGUL (Mal.).

Spec. 214 from Malacca.

214a ,, Perak.

214b sticks made from this species, from Negri Sembilan.

C. sp.

ROTAN BINTANG (Mal.). STAR RATTAN.

Spec. 300 from Larut, Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN TAWAR (Mal.).

Spec. 301 from Larut, Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN PANDAN (Mal.).

Spec. 302 from Larut, Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN MANTANG (Mal.).

Spec. 303 from Larut, Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN PERAWAI (Mal.).

Spec. 304 from Larut, Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN DAHAN TIKUS (Mal.).

Spec. 306 from Larut, Perak.

C. grandis, Griff.

ROTAN SEMAMBU (Mal.). MALACCA CANE.

This abundant rattan produces the well-known Malacca cane, but common as the plant is, there are but few canes nowadays obtained from the Peninsula. Sumatra supplies a large quantity. The value of a Malacca cane depends on its colour, texture and smoothness, and upon the distance between the joints.

Spec. 206a from Larut, Perak.

206b from Negri Sembilan.

306 Imported canes, Stiven & Co.

C. Draco, L.

ROTAN JERENANG (Mal.). DRAGON'S-BLOOD RATTAN.

A plant more sought for, for more the red colouring matter of its fruits than for its stem. (See Dyes.)

Spec. 216 from Malacca.

Spec. 216a from Larut, Perak.

C. angustifolius, Griff.

ROTAN GĒTA (Mal.).

Spec. 208 from Malacca.

C. acanthopis, Griff.

ROTAN KERTONG (Mal.).

Spec. 210 from Malacca.

C. hystrix, Griff.

ROTAN SABUT (Mal.).

Spec. 231 from Larut, Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN KĒRAI (Mal.).

Spec. 207 from Malacca.

305 ,, Larut, Perak.

C. longipes, Griff.

ROTAN DUDUR (Mal.).

Spec. 297 from Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN RELANG (Mal.).

Spec. 211 from Malacca.

C. sp.

ROTAN UDANG (Mal.).

Spec. 213 from Malacca.

213a from Larut, Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN SEGA (Mal.).

Spec. 218 from Malacca.

C. sp.

ROTAN GIGI ULAR (Mal.). Lit., SNAKE'S TOOTH RATTAN.

Spec. 220 from Larut, Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN KERTAS (Mal.).

Spec. 221 from Larut, Perak.

C. sp.

ROTAN SEGA BATU (Mal.).

Spec. 222 from Larut, Perak.

222a from Tan Hun Guan, Singapore.

- C. sp.* ROTAN SEGA PASIR (Mal.).
Spec. 230 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN SERBAL (Mal.).
Spec. 232 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN HALIBAN (Mal.).
Spec. 233 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN KEMBONG (Mal.).
Spec. 234 from Malacca.
- C. sp.* ROTAN KASUM (Mal.).
Spec. 296 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN LARAS (Mal.).
Spec. 298 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN MANAU (Mal.).
Spec. 299 from Perak.
203 imported by Stiven & Co.
- C. sp.* ROTAN SEGA MAS (Mal.).
Spec. 223 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN MAS (Mal.). Lit., GOLDEN RATTAN.
Spec. 223 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN HALIBAN TIKUS (Mal.).
Spec. 226 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN MAYANG (Mal.).
Spec. 227 from Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN KIKIE (Mal.).
Spec. 228 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN SEMUT GALAH.
Spec. 229 from Larut, Perak.
- C. sp.* ROTAN TIGA SAGI (Mal.). THREE-SIDED CANE.
Spec. 307 from Larut, Perak.

LIST OF CANES UNDER IMPORTERS' NAMES, FROM STIVEN & Co.,

IMPORTERS, SINGAPORE.

	Spec. No.	200, 207.
Trice Canes,		200, 207.
Billiton Canes,	"	201
Rainting,	"	202
Chermety Canes,	"	204
Banjer Canes,	"	205
Kota Pakia Rotans,	"	235
Chambee Loontee,	"	236
Bulangan Passir,	"	237
Pulau Laut Passir,	"	244
Kelantan Segar,	"	238
Belah Segar,	"	239
Pahang Segar,	"	243
Bulangan Segar,	"	249
Sandakan Segar,	"	253
Padang Segar,	"	262
Pelawan Segar,	"	256
Hoon Peng Segar,	"	254
Sarawak Kenalat,	"	240
Teckwak,	"	241
Indragiri,	"	242
Kubu,	"	245
Kayong Loontie,	"	248
Sandakan Loontie,	"	285
Tangnarnoo Loontie,	"	287
Batawee Loontie,	"	288
Hun Peng Loontie,	"	289
Kelantan Loontie,	"	290
Kotia Palembang Loontie,	"	291
Bilak Loontie,	"	292
Palembang Loontie,	"	293
Padang Loontie,	"	294
Penang Loontie,	"	295
Kotia Passir,	"	250
Tambang,	"	251
Siam,	"	252
Tana Puteh,	"	255
Booyu,	"	257
Sancolalang,	"	260
Jeelie,	"	261
Coomie,	"	264
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Bentawan,	"	266
Ludikay,	"	284
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Sarawak Monturoo,	"	258
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Passir Pakia,	"	263
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Loontie Strait,	Spec.	269
Kayong Strait,	"	279
Kelantan Strait,	"	271
White Strait,	"	272
Indragiri Strait,	"	273
Sarawak Strait,	"	274
Sumbak Strait,	"	275
Padang Strait,	"	276
Pontianak Strait,	"	277
Munturoo Strait,	"	278
Balam Strait,	"	279
Kubu Strait,	"	280
Batu Strait,	"	281
Bugis Strait,	"	282
Gorontalo Strait	"	283

STICKS AND BAMBOOS.

Drymophloeus singaporianus, Becc. KERINTIN.

296 Stems of a small palm abundant in the jungles much sought for making walking sticks, Singapore.

Licuala sp. (*Palmeæ*.)

Spec. 297 Penang Lawyer, Singapore.

298 Rattans, various, for walking sticks, &c., Singapore.

299 Various other sticks, Singapore.

Dendrocalamus strictus. (*Gramineæ*.)

MALE BAMBOO.

Spec. 299a used for spear-handles, cultivated in Singapore.

VARIOUS BAMBOOS.

ARA BATU. (Mal.).

Spec. 321 from Negri Sembilan.

BULUH AKAR. (Mal.).

Spec. 322 from Negri Sembilan.

BULUH ANAK BABI. (Mal.).

Spec. 323 from Negri Sembilan.

BULUH KAMPONG (Mal.).

Spec. 324 from Negri Sembilan.

BULUH GADING (Mal.).

Spec. 325 from Negri Sembilan.

BULUH TELOR (Mal.).

Spec. 326 from Negri Sembilan.

Pinanga malayana, Mart. (*Palmaceæ*.)

PINANG BURONG. (Mal.).

Sticks of this palm, Negri Sembilan.

Oncosperma horrida, Mart. (*Palmaceæ*.)

BAYAS (Mal.).

Spec. 332 Stick of the wood of this palm, from Negri Sembilan.

Baccaurea parviflora, Hook. (*Euphorbiaceæ*.)

SETAMBON (Mal.).

Spec. 333 from Negri Sembilan.

Murraya exotica.

KAMUNING (Mal.).

An ornamental wood, much used for sheaths and handles of krisses.

Spec. 334 from Negri Sembilan.

Arenga saccharifera, Lab. (*Palmaceæ*.)

ENAU. (Mal.).

Spec. 335 Stick made from the wood of this tree, Negri Sembilan.

Myristica sp. (*Myristicaceæ*.)

PENAGA LILIN. (Mal.).

Spec. 338 Stick of this wood, from Negri Sembilan.

PENAH BUNGA. (Mal.).

Spec. 336 from Negri Sembilan.

337 „ do.

ALLUVIAL TIN MINING.

DISTRICT OF SELAMA, PERAK.

- Spec. 1 Wash-dirt from mine on Larut Road.
 2 Tin-sand from do.
 3 Wash-dirt from Pawang Ah Kin's mine.
 4 Tin-sand from do.
 5 Wash-dirt from Ah Gun's mine.
 6 Tin-sand from do.
 7 Tin-sand from Relau.
 8 Tin-sand from Ong Un's mine.
 9 Tin-sand from Chin Ah Sue Kim's mine.
 10 Coarse tin from do.
 11 Tin-sand from Lu Ah Chin's mine.
 12 Tin-sand from Sue Ah Kim's mine.
 13 Coarse tin from Lu Ah Chin's mine.

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- 14 Tin-sand from mine near Sungei Partin, Blanda Mabok.
 15 Coarse tin from Blanda Mabok.
 16 Tin-sand from do.
 17 Wash-dirt from Khu Thean Tek's mine at Kamunting.
 18 Tin-sand from Khu Thean Tek's mine at Kamunting.
 19 Wash-dirt from Capt. Ah Kwi's mine at Kamunting.
 20 Tin-sand from do.
 21 Wash-dirt from Capt. Ah Kwi's mine at Jenah, Kamunting.
 22 Tin-sand from do.
 23 Wash-dirt from Sam Yam's mine on the Hills at Jenah.
 24 Coarse tin from do.
 25 Wash-dirt from Cheak Then Keng's mine at Gugup Hill.
 26 Tin-sand from do.
 27 Wash-dirt from Kong Fung Who Kongs, Capt. Ah Kwi's mine at Gugup, Kamunting.
 28 Tin-sand from do.
 29 Coarse tin from Waterfall Hill, about 2,000 feet above sea level.
 30 Wash-dirt from Li Pi's working on Maxwell's Hill.
 31 Tin-sand from do.
 32 Wash-dirt from Wah Hup Kongs, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co., Batu Togoh.

- Spec. 33 Tin-sand from Wah Hup Kongsi, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co., Batu Togoh.
- 34 Wash-dirt from Yeng Won Kongsi, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Batu Togoh.
- 35 Tin-sand from Yeng Won Kongsi, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Batu Togoh.
- 36 Wash-dirt from Yew Lung Kongsi, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Batu Togoh.
- 37 Tin-sand from Yew Lung Kongsi, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Batu Togoh.
- 38 Wash-dirt from Sum Sin Kongsi, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Batu Togoh.
- 39 Tin-sand from Sum Sin Kongsi, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Batu Togoh.
- 40 Wash-dirt from Hu Ngin Kongsi, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co., Batu Togoh.
- 41 Tin-sand from Hu Ngin Kongsi, Sandhurst Tin Mining Co., Batu Togoh.
- 42 Wash-dirt from Sandhurst Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Klian Pau, Tupai.
- 43 Tin-sand from Sandhurst Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Klian Pau, Tupai.
- 44 Wash-dirt from Li Pi's mine at Klian Pau, Tupai.
- 45 Tin-sand from do.
- 46 Wash-dirt from Kong Ju Ho Kongsi, Capt. Ah Kwi's mine at Tupai.
- 47 Tin-sand from Kong Jo Ho Kongsi, Capt. Ah Kwi's mine at Tupai.
- 48 Wash-dirt from Capt. Ah Kwi's mine at Tupai.
- 49 Tin-sand from do.
- 50 Wash-dirt from Tie Li's mine at Tupai.
- 51 Tin-sand from do.
- 52 Wash-dirt from the Melbourne Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Tupai.
- 53 Tin-sand from the Melbourne Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Tupai.
- 54 Wash-dirt from Bun Lemg Kongsi, Capt. Ah Kwi's mine at Tupai.
- 55 Tin-sand from Bun Lemg Kongsi, Capt. Ah Kwi's mine at Tupai.
- 56 Wash-dirt from mine near Museum at Taiping.
- 57 Tin-sand from do.
- 58 Wash-dirt from mine at Taiping.
- 59 Tin-sand from do.
- 60 Wash-dirt from Khu On Keong's mine at Assam Kumbong.
- 61 Tin-sand from Khu On Keong's mine at Assam Kumbong.
- 62 Red wash-dirt from Tek Wah Kongsi at Assam Kumbong.
- 63 White wash-dirt from Tek Wah Kongsi at Assam Kumbong.

- Spec. 64 Tin-sand from Tek Wah Kongsí at Assam Kumbong.
 65 Wash-dirt from Kwa Lu's mine at Assam Kumbong.
 66 Tin-sand from do.
 67 Wash-dirt from Tye Sung Kongsí at Assam Kumbong.
 68 Tin-sand from Tye Sung Kongsí at Assam Kumbong.
 69 Wash-dirt from Kwa Lu's mine at Assam Kumbong.
 70 Tin-sand from Kwa Lu's mine at Assam Kumbong.
 71 Wash-dirt from Kean Ju Kongsí at Assam Kumbong.
 72 Tin-sand from Kean Ju Kongsí at Assam Kumbong.
 73 Wash-dirt from Tie Li's mine at Kota.
 74 Tin-sand from do.
 75 Tin-sand from Changkat Batu, Trong.
 76 Tin-sand from Swah Larra, Trong.

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- Spec. 77 Auriferous tin-sand from Sungei Cherakoh.
 78 Tin-sand from Sungei Kerbau, Sungei Plus.
 79 Wash-dirt from Kong Yek's mine at Salak.
 80 Tin-sand from do.
 81 Coarse tin from do.
 82 Wash-dirt from Lun Yeak's mine at Salak.
 Depth of mine 9 ft., overburden 6 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
 83 Tin-sand from Lun Yeak's mine at Salak.
 84 Wash-dirt from Chan Fat's mine at Salak. Depth of mine 37 ft., overburden 32½ ft., wash-dirt 4½ ft.
 85 Tin-sand from Chan Fat's mine at Salak.
 86 Wash-dirt from Khu Cheat's mine at Salak. Depth of mine 5 ft., overburden 4 ft., wash-dirt 1 ft.
 87 Tin-sand from Khu Cheat's mine at Salak.
 88 Wash-dirt from Khu Eng's mine at Biak. Depth of mine 24 ft., overburden 21 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
 89 Tin-sand from Khu Eng's mine at Biak.
 90 Wash-dirt from Kua Chew's mine at Biak. Depth of mine 13 ft., overburden 10½ ft., wash-dirt 2½ ft.
 91 Tin-sand from Kua Chew's mine at Biak.
 92 Wash-dirt from Khu Eng's mine at Biak. Depth of mine 6 ft., overburden 3 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
 93 Tin-sand from Khu Eng's mine at Biak.
 94 Wash-dirt from Lun Yeak's mine at Biak. Depth of mine 12 ft., overburden 9 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
 95 Tin-sand from Lun Yeak's mine at Biak.

- Spec. 96 Wash-dirt from Chan Fat's mine at Padang Balak. Depth of mine 13 ft., overburden 10 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 97 Tin-sand from Chan Fat's mine at Padang Balak.
- 98 Wash-dirt from Kong Ti Yun's mine at Padang Balak. Depth of mine 14 ft., overburden 11 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 99 Tin-sand from Kong Ti Yun's mine at Padang Balak.
- 100 Wash-dirt from Mohammed Esah's mine at Neok Sepong. Depth of mine 9 ft., overburden 6 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 101 Tin-sand from Mohammed Esah's mine at Neok Sepong.
- 102 Wash-dirt from Ah Kai & Co.'s mine at Plang. Depth of mine 12 ft., overburden 9 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 103 Tin-sand from Ah Kai & Co.'s mine at Plang.
- 104 Wash-dirt from Ah Kai & Co.'s mine at Plang. Depth of mine 7 ft., overburden 4 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 105 Tin-sand from Ah Kai & Co.'s mine at Plang.
- 106 Wash-dirt from Itam Abu's mine at Plang. Depth of mine 7 ft., overburden 4 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 107 Tin-sand from Itam Abu's mine at Plang.
- 108 Wash-dirt from Raman Chetti's mine at Plang. Depth of mine 9 ft., overburden 6 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 109 Tin-sand from Raman Chetti's mine at Plang.
- 110 Wash-dirt from Lim Chong Moh's mine at Plang. Depth of mine 8 ft., overburden 5 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 111 Tin-sand from Lim Chong Moh's mine at Plang.
- 112 Wash-dirt from Itam Abu's mine at Plang. Depth of mine 8 ft., overburden 5 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 113 Tin-sand from Itam Abu's mine at Plang.
- 114 Wash-dirt from Ti Huck's mine at Lawit. Depth of mine 6 ft., overburden 3½ ft., wash-dirt 2½ ft.
- 115 Tin-sand from Kum Ti Huck's mine at Lawit.
- 116 Wash-dirt from Toh Puan Halimah's mine at Lawit. Depth of mine 6 ft., overburden 3½ ft., wash-dirt 2½ ft.
- 117 Tin-sand from Toh Puan Halimah's mine at Lawit.
- 118 Wash-dirt from Kun Ti Huck's mine at Lawit. Depth of mine 6 ft., overburden 4 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 119 Tin-sand from Kun Ti Huck's mine at Lawit.
- 120 Wash-dirt from Kun Ti Huck's mine at Lawit. Depth of mine 6 ft., overburden 3½ ft., wash-dirt 2½ ft.
- 121 Tin-sand from Kum Ti Huck's mine at Lawit.

- Spec. 122 Wash-dirt from Chun Zim's mine at Koh. Depth of mine 8 ft., overburden $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., wash-dirt $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
- 123 Tin-sand from Chun Zim's mine at Koh.
- 124 Wash-dirt from Chun Zim's mine at Koh. Depth of mine 10 ft., overburden 8 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 125 Tin-sand from Chun Zim's mine at Koh.
- 126 Wash-dirt from Chun Zim's mine at Koh. Depth of mine 9 ft., overburden 7 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 127 Tin-sand from Chun Zim's mine at Koh.
- 128 Wash-dirt from Anjang Mohammed's mine at Sungei Sejuk. Depth of mine 7 ft., overburden 5 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 129 Auriferous tin-sand from Anjang Mohammed's mine at Sungei Sejuk.
- 130 Wash-dirt from Chan Fat's mine at Sungei Sejuk. Depth of mine 7 ft., overburden $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., wash-dirt $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
- 131 Tin-sand from Chan Fat's mine at Sungei Sejuk.
- 132 Wash-dirt from Mat Sudin's mine at Troso. Depth of mine 12 ft., overburden 11 ft., wash-dirt 1 ft.
- 133 Auriferous tin-sand from Mat Sudin's mine at Troso.
- 134 Wash-dirt from Yong Yi's mine at Troso. Depth of mine 6 ft., overburden 3 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 135 Tin-sand from Yong Yi's mine at Troso.
- 136 Wash-dirt from Chan Kin Yong's mine at Lanor. Depth of mine 12 ft., overburden 11 ft., wash-dirt 1 ft.
- 137 Tin-sand from Chan Kin Yong's mine at Lanor.
- 138 Wash-dirt from Yun Chi and Gnor Kong's mine at Trol. Depth of mine 9 ft., overburden 7 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 139 Tin-sand from Yun Chi and Gnor Kong's mine at Trol.

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- 140 Wash-dirt from Chin Wun Yun's mine at Chendai Jelapang. Depth of mine 21 ft., overburden 19 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 141 Tin-sand from Chin Wun Yun's mine at Chendai Jelapang.
- 142 Wash-dirt from Malacca Mining Company's mine at Selibin, Ipoh. Depth of mine 31 ft., overburden 27 ft., wash-dirt 4 ft.
- 143 Tin-sand from Malacca Mining Company's mine at Selibin, Ipoh.
- 144 Wash-dirt from Klian Baru, Klaydong. This contains 8 per cent. of tin-sand.
- 145 Tin-sand from Klian Baru, Klaydong.
- 146 Wash-dirt from Che Noh's mine at Klaydong.

- Depth of mine 15 ft., overburden 9 ft., wash-dirt 6 ft.
- Spec. 147 Tin-sand from Che Noh's mine at Klaydong, Ipoh.
- 148 Wash-dirt from Che Hussin's mine at Klian Baru, Ipoh. Depth of mine 24 ft., overburden 18 ft., wash-dirt 6 ft.
- 149 Tin-sand from Che Hussin's mine at Klian Baru, Ipoh.
- 150 Wash-dirt from Ugh Yi Tong's mine at Telok Baru, Ipoh. Depth of mine 30 ft., overburden 27 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 151 Tin-sand from Ugh Yi Tong's mine at Telok Baru, Ipoh.
- 152 Wash-dirt from Toh Mudah Wahab's mine at Chendai, Tekka Menglembu. Depth of mine 30 ft., overburden 27 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 153 Tin-sand from Toh Muda Wahab's mine at Chendai, Tekka Menglembu.
- 154 Wash-dirt from Leong Ki and Shaik Yin Fuk's mine at Tekka Menglembu. Depth of mine 25 ft., overburden 19 ft., wash-dirt 6 ft.
- 155 Tin-sand from Leong Ki and Shaik Yin Fuk's mine at Tekka Menglembu.
- 156 Wash-dirt from Ken Lam's mine at Ulu Menalai, Tekka Menglembu. Depth of mine 23 ft., overburden 17 ft., wash-dirt 6 ft.
- 157 Tin-sand from Ken Lam's mine at Ulu Menalai, Tekka Menglembu.
- 158 Tin-sand from Menglembu, near Ipoh.
- 159 Wash-dirt from Fu Chun's mine at Sorakai, Lahat. Depth of mine 87 ft., overburden 20 ft., wash-dirt 67 ft.
- 160 Tin-sand from Fu Chun's mine at Sorakai, Lahat.
- 161 Wash-dirt from Chan On Siew's mine at Sorakai, Lahat. Depth of mine 33 ft., overburden 27 ft., wash-dirt 6 ft.
- 162 Tin-sand from Chan On Siew's mine at Sorakai, Lahat.
- 163 Wash-dirt from Low Kim's mine at Selinsin, Lahat. Depth of mine 24 ft., overburden 19 ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
- 164 Tin-sand from Low Kim's mine at Selinsin, Lahat.
- 165 Wash-dirt from Fu Chun's mine at Selinsin, Lahat. Depth of mine 23 ft., overburden 8 ft., wash-dirt 15 ft.
- 166 Tin-sand from Fu Chun's mine at Selinsin, Lahat.
- 167 Wash-dirt from Chin Yeon Yun's mine at Selinsin, Lahat. Depth of mine 24 ft., overburden 19 ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
- 168 Tin-sand from Chin Yeon Yun's mine at Selinsin, Lahat.

- Spec. 169 Wash-dirt from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Lahat.
- 170 Tin-sand from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Lahat.
- 171 Wash-dirt from the French Mining Co.'s Mine de Jardin at Lahat. Depth of mine 16 ft., overburden 14 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 172 Tin-sand from the French Mining Co.'s Mine de Jardin at Lahat.
- 173 Wash-dirt from the French Mining Co.'s Mine de Krani at Lahat. Depth of mine 12 ft., overburden 11 ft., wash-dirt 1 ft.
- 174 Tin-sand from the French Mining Co.'s Mine de Krani at Lahat.
- 175 Wash-dirt from Papan.
- 176 Tin-sand from Papan.
- 177 Wash-dirt from Ho Chung's mine at Tampoi, Papan. Depth of mine 32 ft., overburden 12 ft., wash-dirt 20 ft.
- 178 Tin-sand from Ho Chung's mine at Tampoi, Papan.
- 179 Wash-dirt from Ang Ho's mine at Papan. Depth of mine 14 ft., overburden 12 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 180 Tin-sand from Ang Ho's mine at Papan.
- 181 Wash-dirt from Ang Ho's mine at Johau, Papan. Depth of mine 14 ft., overburden 13 ft., wash-dirt 1 ft.
- 182 Tin-sand from Ang Ho's mine at Johau, Papan.
- 183 Wash-dirt from Chin Chong Si's mine at Lalang, Papan. Depth of mine 13 ft., overburden 11 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 184 Tin-sand from Chin Chong Si's mine at Lalang, Papan.
- 185 Wash-dirt from Chin Eng Ho's mine at Lalang, Papan. Depth of mine 18 ft., overburden 13 ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
- 186 Tin-sand from Chin Eng Ho's mine at Lalang, Papan.
- 187 Wash-dirt from Ang Ho's mine at Kacha, Papan. Depth of mine 17 ft., overburden 17 ft., wash-dirt 1 ft.
- 188 Tin-sand from Ang Ho's mine at Kacha, Papan.
- 189 Wash-dirt from Ang Ho's mine at Kacha, Papan. Depth of mine 22 ft., overburden 18 ft., wash-dirt 4 ft.
- 190 Tin-sand from Ang Ho's mine at Kacha, Papan.
- 191 Wash-dirt from Ang Ho's mine at Kacha, Papan. Depth of mine 17 ft., overburden 16 ft., wash-dirt 1 ft.
- 192 Tin-sand from Ang Ho's mine at Kacha, Papan.
- 193 Wash-dirt from Dato' Panglima of Kinta's mine at Saiak, Batu Gajah. Depth of mine 7 ft., overburden 5 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.

- Spec. 194 Tin-sand from Dato' Panglima of Kinta's mine at Saiak, Batu Gajah.
- 195 Wash-dirt from Koh Ki's mine at Teronoh, Batu Gajah. Depth of mine 19 ft., overburden 18 ft., wash-dirt 1 ft.
- 196 Tin-sand from Koh Ki's mine at Teronoh, Batu Gajah.
- 197 Wash-dirt from Li Nyuk's mine at Teronoh, Batu Gajah. Depth of mine 15 ft., overburden 13 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 198 Tin-sand from Li Nyuk's mine at Teronoh, Batu Gajah.
- 199 Wash-dirt from Li Nyuk's mine at Teronoh, Batu Gajah. Depth of mine 16 ft., overburden 12 ft., wash-dirt 4 ft.
- 200 Tin-sand from Li Nyuk's mine at Teronoh, Batu Gajah.
- 201 Wash-dirt from Shaik Yin Fuk's mine at Peti Baru, Batu Gajah. Depth of mine 20 ft., overburden 15 ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
- 202 Tin-sand from Shaik Yin Fuk's mine at Peti Baru, Batu Gajah.
- 203 Wash-dirt from Chin Kim Fuk's mine at Teronoh, Batu Gajah. Depth of mine 19 ft., overburden 18 ft., wash-dirt 1 ft.
- 204 Tin-sand from Chin Kim Fuk's mine at Teronoh, Batu Gajah.
- 205 Wash-dirt from Leong Ki's mine at Badak Mati, Batu Gajah. Depth of mine 11 ft., overburden 8 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 206 Tin-sand from Leong Ki's mine at Badak Mati, Batu Gajah.
- 207 Wash-dirt from Si Puteh.
- 208 Tin-sand from do.
- 209 Wash-dirt from Tanjong Toh Along.
- 210 Tin-sand from do.
- 211 Red wash-dirt from near Police Station at Tanjong Toh Along.
- 212 Wash-dirt from Tanjong Toh Along.
- 213 Tin-sand from do.
- 214 Wash-dirt from Ngah Durain's mine at Kantan, near Chumor. Depth of mine 20 ft., overburden 18 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- 215 Tin-sand from Ngah Durain's mine at Kantan, near Chumor.
- 216 Wash-dirt from Tan Ah Tin's mine at Tanjong Kambutan, Tambun. Depth of mine 31 ft., overburden 27 ft., wash-dirt 4 ft.
- 217 Tin-sand from Tan Ah Tin's mine at Tanjong Kambutan, Tambun.
- 218 Wash-dirt from Uda Manup's mine at Telok Tambun, Sungei Raia. Depth of mine 8 ft., over-

- burden 6 ft., wash-dirt 2 ft.
- Sepec. 219 Tin-sand from Uda Manap's mine at Telok Tambun, Sungei Raia.
- 220 Wash-dirt from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Gunong Pipit, Sungei Raia. Depth of mine 26 ft., overburden 21 ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
- 221 Tin-sand from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Gunong Pipit, Sungei Raia.
- 222 Wash-dirt from Foh Hap's mine at Tekka, Sungei Raia. Depth of mine 31 ft., overburden 4 ft., wash-dirt 27 ft.
- 223 Tin-sand from Foh Hap's mine at Tekka, Sungei Raia.
- 224 Wash-dirt from Siew Keon at Sungei Raia Muda, Gopeng. Depth of mine $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft., overburden, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., wash-dirt 7 ft.
- 225 Tin-sand from Siew Keon at Sungei Raia Muda, Gopeng.
- 226 Wash-dirt from Wong Ki Tai's mine at Tanah Liat, Sungei Raia. Depth of mine 50 ft., overburden 46 ft., wash-dirt 4 ft.
- 227 Tin-sand from Wong Ki Tai's mine at Tanah Liat, Sungei Raia.
- 228 Wash-dirt from Towkay Baru's mine at Gopeng. Depth of mine $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft., overburden $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
- 229 Tin-sand from Towkay Baru's mine at Gopeng. Depth of mine $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft., overburden $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
- 230 Wash-dirt from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Klian Lalang, Gopeng. Depth of mine 15 ft., overburden 12 ft., wash-dirt 3 ft.
- 231 Tin-sand from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Klian Lalang, Gopeng.
- 232 Wash-dirt from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Klian Lalang, Gopeng. Depth of mine 15 ft., overburden $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft., wash-dirt $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
- 233 Tin-sand from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Klian Lalang, Gopeng.
- 234 Wash-dirt from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Sanglop Lalang, Gopeng. Depth of mine $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft., overburden 6 ft., wash-dirt $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
- 235 Tin-sand from the French Mining Co.'s mine at Sanglop Lalang, Gopeng.
- 236 Wash-dirt from Sungei Siput, Kuala Diepong.
- 237 Tin-sand from Sungei Siput, Kuala Diepong.
- 238 Wash-dirt from foot of Gunong Siput, Kuala Diepong.
- 239 Wash-dirt from caves in a limestone hill called Gunong Siput, Kuala Diepong.
- 240 Wash-dirt from Ng Pat's mine at Pulau Gedong, Kampar. Depth of mine 30 ft., overburden

- 25 ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
Spec. 241 Tin-sand from Ng Pat's mine at Pulau Gedong,
Kampar.

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- Spec. 242 Tin-sand from Cheang Ah Lin's mine at Chenderiang. Depth of mine 26 ft., overburden 18 ft., wash-dirt 8 ft.
243 Tin-sand from Chan Ah Kim's mine at Chenderiang. Depth of mine 19 ft., overburden 4 ft., wash-dirt 15 ft.
244 Tin-sand from Melbourne Mining Co.'s mine at Sungei Ulor, Chenderiang.
245 Tin-sand from Melbourne Mining Co.'s mine at Sungei Ulor, Chenderiang.
246 Tin-sand from Malacca Mining Co.'s mine at Chenderiang.
247 Tin-sand from Sungei Sengkang River, Tapah.
248 Auriferous tin-sand from Sungei Papan, near Tapah.
249 Auriferous tin-sand from Chu Ah Li's mine at Lankap. Depth of mine 12 ft., overburden 8 ft., wash-dirt 4 ft.
250 Auriferous tin-sand from Kong Sung's mine at Paku. Depth of mine 15 ft., overburden 10 ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
251 Auriferous tin-sand from Kong Sung's mine at Paku. Depth of mine 15 ft., overburden 10 ft., wash-dirt 5 ft.
252 Auriferous tin-sand from Hin Chit's mine at Paku. Depth of mine 13 ft., overburden 9 ft., wash-dirt 4 ft.
253 Auriferous tin-sand from Cheong Chin's mine at Lusun. Depth of mine 10 ft., overburden 6 ft., wash-dirt 4 ft.
254 Auriferous tin-sand from Klian Baru (unwashed).
255 Do. do. (washed).
256 Tin-sand from Fo Heng's mine at Katchu. Depth of mine 11 ft., overburden 7 ft., wash-dirt 4 ft.
257 Tin-sand from Chumor.
258 Coarse tin from Ah Fah's mine, Chumor Hill.
259 Tin-sand from Ah Fah's mine at Chumor Hill.
260 Tin-sand from Chumor.
261 Coarse tin from hill mines at Chumor.
262 Coarse tin from Ulu Slim.
263 Tin-sand from Sungei Kulit, Ulu Bernam.
264 Do. do.
265 Do. do.
266 Tin-sand from Ulu Bernam.
267 Tin-sand from Sungei Kulit, Ulu Bernam.
268 Do. do.

CLAYS.

- Spec. 1 China-clay, or Kaolin, as found in the tin mines at Assam Kumbang, Larut.
 2 China-clay, partly cleaned, from Assam Kumbang, Larut.
 3 Potters clay, used by the Malays, from Pulau Tiga, Lower Perak.
 4 Tile-clay, from Chenderiang, Batang Padang.

TIN SMELTING.

- Spec. 1 Iron-sand from final washing of tin-sand.
 2 Tin-sand ready for smelting.
 3 Charcoal used in smelting the tin, Larut.
 4 Tin slag from Chinese blast furnace, first melt, Larut.
 5 Tin slag from Chinese blast furnace, second melt, Larut.
 6 Tin slag from Chinese blast furnace, third melt, Larut.
 7 Tin slag from Chinese blast furnace, fourth melt, Larut.
 8 Tin slag from Chinese blast furnace, fifth melt, Larut.
 9 Pounded slag from fifth melt, ready for washing, Larut.
 10 Tin washed from pounded slag of fifth melt, Larut.
 11 Refuse slag after washing, Larut.
 12 Fire-clay used to build the Chinese blast furnace, Larut.
 13 Coal used to smelt tin, Taiping Smelting Works, Larut.
 14 Anthracite, used as a flux in smelting tin, Taiping Smelting Works, Larut.
 15 Front door tin slag from reverberatory furnace, coarsely pounded, Taiping Smelting Works, Larut.
 16 Refuse tin slag from reverberatory furnace, Taiping Smelting Works, Larut.
 17 Ingot of tin as exported, Taiping Smelting Works, Larut.
 18 Grain tin, Taiping Smelting Works, Larut.
 19 Ingot of Chinese smelted tin, as exported, Larut.

MINERALOGICAL SPECIMENS
FROM MALACCA.

- Spec. 1 Quartz from Durian Tunggal.
 2 Quartz from Bukit Panchor Range.
 3 Quartz from Machap.
 3a Rock crystal (Quartz) from Machap.

- 4 Quartz from Bukit Tunggal, Alor Gajah.
- 5 Quartz from Jasin.
- 6 Quartz from different localities in Malacca.
- 7 Iron Stone from Durian Tunggal.
- 8 Iron Stone from Bukit Baru.
- 9 Iron Stone from Bertam.
- 10 Talcose Clay Slate.
- 11 Tin Ore from Malacca (Tan Hoon Guan).
- 11a Tin Dross from Kesang.
- 11b Tin Ore from do.
- 11c Tin Slug from Malacca.
- 11d Tin Ore from Malacca (partially washed).
- 11e Tin Ore from Malacca.
- 11f Tin Ore from do.
- 11g Tin Ore from do.
- 11h Amang.
- 12 Crystalline Quartz from Malacca (Tan Hoon Guan).
- 12a Crystalline Quartz from do. do.
- 12b Crystalline Quartz from do. do.
- 13 White Clay from Tin Mine, Malacca.
- 13a White Clay from do.
- 14 Grey Clay from Tin Mine, Malacca.
- 14a Grey Clay from do.
- 15 Plumbago, Tungay Baru.
- 16 Plumbago, Paku.
- 17 Bricks from Malacca.

GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS FROM PERAK.

- Spec. 1 Granite from Taiping, Larut.
- 2 Granite from near Tapah, Batang Padang.
- 3 Granite from do.
- 4 Pink granite from do.
- 5 Granite from Upper Perak.
- 6 Micaceous granite from Upper Perak.
- 7 Gneiss from Upper Perak.
- 8 Felsite from Upper Perak.
- 9 Do. do.
- 10 Hard Black Schist from Blanda Mabok, Larut.
- 11 Black Schist from Plus River, Kuala Kangsar.
- 12 Black shale from Ulu Slim, Batang Padang.
- 13 Red schist from Larut.
- 14 Ferruginous clay rock from Larut.
- 15 Quartzite from Taiping, Larut.
- 16 Grey limestone from Upper Perak.
- 17 Limestone from Gunong Pondok, Kuala Kangsar.
- 18 Do. do. do.
- 19 Do. do. do.
- 20 Do. do. do.
- 21 Trap rock from Si Puteh, Kinta.

ECONOMIC MINERALS
FROM PERAK.
ALUMINIUM.

- Spec. 1 Blue Corundum from near Ipoh, Kinta.
2 White Topaz from Chenderiang, Batang Padang.

CARBON.

- Spec. 3 Plumbago or graphite, from near Tapah, Batang Padang.

COPPER.

- Spec. 4 Copper ore from Selama Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Tekka Menglembu, Kinta.
5 Copper ore from Ayer Daun Sang, near Lahat, Kinta.
6 Copper ore from Menglembu, near Ipoh, Kinta.

IRON.

- Spec. 7 Brown iron ore from Chenderiang, Batang Padang.
8 Hematite from Upper Perak.
9 Wolfram (tungstate of iron and manganese) from Chumor, Batang Padang.

LEAD.

- Spec. 10 Lead ore from Assam Kumbong, Larut. Contains 35 ozs. of silver per ton of ore.
11 Lead ore from Plang, Kuala Kangsar.
12 Lead ore from Talang near Lahat, Kinta.

MANGANESE.

- Spec. 13 Manganese ore from Talang near Lahat, Kinta.

SILVER.

- Spec. 14 Silver-lead ore from Selama Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Blanda Mabok, Larut.
15 Silver-lead ore from Plumbe's lode, Selama Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Blanda Mabok, Larut.

TIN.

- Spec. 16 Tin ore from Selama Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Blanda Mabok, Larut.
17 Tin ore from Plumbe's lode, Selama Tin Mining Co.'s mine at Blanda Mabok, Larut.
18 Tin in micaceous granite from Waterfall Hill, Larut, 1,800 ft. elevation.
19 White tin ore from Kong Yek's mine at Salak, Kuala Kangsar.
20 Tin ore from Plang, Kuala Kangsar.

- Spec. 21 Tin ore from Selama Tin Mining Co.'s mine at
Tekka Menglembu, Kinta.
22 Tin ore from Menglembu, Kinta.
23 Tin ore from Ayer Daun Sang near Lahat, Kinta.

ALLUVIAL GOLD MINING.

- Spec. 1 Gold dust from Sungei Sejuk, Kuala Kangsar.
2 Three samples of alluvial gold from the Klian Baru mines, Batang Padang.
3 Gold dust from Sembiliang, Batang Padang.
4 Gold dust from Paku, Batang Padang.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Spec. 36 Yellow cocoons of silkworm (*Bombyx sinensis*) as
exported from China for reeling, Larut.
36a White cocoons of silkworm (*Bombyx sinensis*) as
exported to China for reeling, Larut.
37 Fish-maws from *Ikan Poput Tamatu*, Krian.
38 Fish-maws from *Ikan Siakup*, Krian.
39 Fish-maws from *Ikan Kurau*, Krian.
40 Fish-maws from *Ikan Baguk*, Krian.
41 Fish-maws from *Ikan Temras*, Krian.
42 Fish-maws from *Ikan Pelautan*, Krian.
43 Fish-maws from *Ikan Selampai*, Krian.
44 Fish-maws from *Ikan Sludu*, Krian.
45 Fish-maws from *Ikan Goh*, Krian.
46 Shark's fins from *Yu Kabai*, Krian.
47 Shark's fins from *Yu Kikier*, Krian.
48 Shark's fins from *Yu Kabong*, Krian.
49 Shark's fins from the saw-fish, *Yu Parang*, Krian.
- Spec. 21 Fish-maws, Penang.
22 Fish leaf, Penang.
Turtle shell, Guthrie & Co., Singapore.
Tortoise shell, Guthrie & Co., Singapore.
1, 2, 3 Three qualities of edible nests of swiftlets,
Sarawak, Borneo.
Bess' wax, Singapore.
Chinese pillow, Singapore.
- Spec. 1 (14) Kélang, and model of deep sea fishing stake,
Malacca.
2 (16) Teng Kála fishing trap used in paddy-fields,
Malacca.
3 Fish water traps for fresh water fish (3 samples),
Malacca.
4 (13) Flat bamboo trap, Malacca.
5 (15) Model of inshore fishing trap, Malacca.
6 (39) Fishing storing basket, Malacca.

- Spec. 7 (38) Slips of kabong palm used in making fishing stakes.
 8 (42) Tikar tidor, sleeping mat, Malacca.
 9 9a Clay pots, Malacca.
 10 (40) Paddy stalk brooms.

- Spec. 269 Tin ore, from Perak.
 270 Tin ore, from Menglembu, Kinta, Perak.
 271 Tin ore, from Ayer Daun Sang, near Lahat, Kinta.
 272 Tin ore, from Plumber's Lode, Selama Tin Mining Co's. mine at Blanda Mabok, Larut.
 273 Tin ore, from Selama Tin Mining Co., Tekka Menglembu, Kinta.
 274 Copper ore, from Menglembu, near Ipoh, Kinta.
 272a Same as 272.
 275 Lead ore, from Assam Kumbang, Larut. Contains 35 ounces of silver to the ton of ore.
 276 Hematite, Upper Perak.
 277 Tin in micaceous granite, Waterfall Hill, Larut, 1,800 ft. elevation.
 278 Limestone, Gunong Pondok, Kuala Kangsar.
 279 Granite, near Tapah, Batang Padang.
 280 Tin ore, Plang, Kuala Kangsar.
 281 Blue corundum, near Ipoh, Kinta.
 282 Manganese ore, Talang, near Lahat, Kinta, Batang Padang.
 283 Wolfram (lungetate of iron and manganese), Chumor.
 284 Limestone, Gunong Pondok, Kuala Kangsar.
 285 Quartzite, Taiping, Larut.
 286 Limestone, Gunong Pondok, Kuala Kangsar.
 287 Trap Rock, Si Puteh, Kinta.
 288 Felsite, Upper Perak.
 289 Pink granite, near Tapah, Batang Padang.
 290 Copper ore, from Ayer Daun Sang, West Lahat, Kinta.
 291 Lead ore, Talang, near Lahat, Kinta.
 292 Limestone, Gunong Pondok, Kuala Kangsar.
 293 Granite, Upper Perak.
 294 Granite, Taiping, Larut.
 295 Felsite, Upper Perak.
 296 Hard black schist, Blanda^a Mabok, Larut.
 297 Gery limestone, Upper Perak.
 298 Silver lead ore, from Selama Tin Mining Co.
 299 Red schist, Larut.
 300 Lead ore, from Plang, Kuala Kangsar.
 301 Black shale, Ulu Slim, Batang Padang.
 302 Black schist, Plus River, Kuala Kangsar.
 303 White tin ore, Kong Gek mine, Salak, Kuala Kangsar.
 304 White topay, Chenderiang, Batang Padang.

- Spec. 305 Tin ore, from Plumber's Lode, Selangor Tin Mining Co., Batang Malaka, Larut.
306 Plumbago, near Tapah, Batang Padang.
307 Copper ore, Selama Tin Mining Co., Tekka Menglembu, Kinta.
308 Gneiss, Upper Perak.
309 Brown iron ore, Chenderiang, Batang Padang.
310 Micaceous granite, Upper Perak.
311 Silver lead ore, Plumber's Lode, Selangor Tin Mining Co., Batang Malaka, Larut.
312 Ingot of tin, as exported, Larut.
313 Ingot of tin, as exported Taiping.
314 Ferruginous clay rock, Larut.
Tin ore, in block, from Pataling, Selangor.
Tin-sand, coarse, from Sungei Besi.
Wash-dirt, Batu, Selangor.
Tin-sand Batu, Selangor.
Tin-sand, Pataling.
Wash-dirt, Pataling.
Tin ore, Sungei Besi.
Tin ore, Pataling.

