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No. 1682

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

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
1933

*(For Report for 1931 see No. 1599 (Price 5s. od.) and for
Report for 1932 see No. 1655 (Price 4s. od.))*

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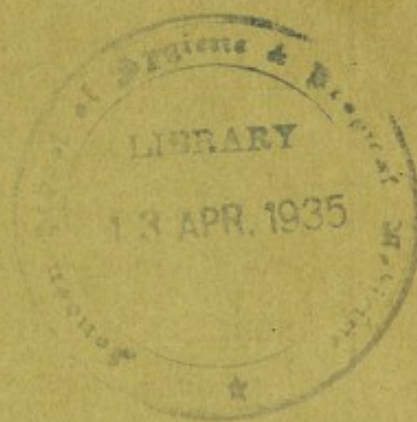
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
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CHAPTER I

A.—GEOGRAPHY

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

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, containing an area of 217 square miles. It is separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, across which a causeway for road and railway has now been built. There are a number of small islands adjacent to Singapore and forming part of the Settlement.

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

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

The Cocos or Keeling Islands lie about 700 miles south-west of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil, and nuts are exported.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 108 square miles. It is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. The chief town is George Town.

On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is *Province Wellesley*, a strip of territory averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, the whole containing an area of 280 square miles. Headquarters are at Butterworth.

The *Dindings*, area about 183 square miles, include the island of Pangkor and a strip of territory opposite on the mainland, about 80 miles from Penang. Lumut, the headquarters on the mainland, possesses a harbour with deep anchorage.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the Peninsula about 110 miles from Singapore and 240 from Penang, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 25 miles in breadth. A recent revisionary survey shows that the total area is about 637 square miles.

Labuan is an island, some 40 square miles in area, lying six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, and distant about 725 miles from Singapore. It has a fine port, Victoria Harbour, safe and easy of access. Headquarters are at the town of Victoria.

B.—HISTORY

Malacca said to have been founded by fugitives from the sack of Singapore in 1365, and known as an important independent state from early in the fifteenth century, is one of the oldest European Settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, succeeded in driving them out. The Settlement remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1795, when it was occupied by the British. In 1818 it was restored to Holland, but was finally transferred to British rule by the Treaty of London in 1824, being exchanged for the British Settlements in Sumatra.

Under Malay and Portuguese rule Malacca was one of the grand entrepôts for the commerce of the East. But, when the Dutch pushed their commercial operations in Java and the Malay Archipelago, its importance gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra. This trade it retained under Dutch rule till the founding of Penang by Francis Light in 1786. In a few years from that date its trade dwindled. While it has never recovered its commercial pre-eminence, its agricultural resources have been adequately developed.

The earliest British Settlement in the Malay Peninsula was Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, which was ceded in 1786 to the East India Company by the Raja of Kedah in consideration for an annual payment of \$6,000. In 1800, owing to the prevalence of piracy, a strip of the coast of the mainland, now called Province Wellesley, was also acquired from the Raja of Kedah, the annual payment being increased to \$10,000.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded to Great Britain by Perak in 1826, for the suppression of piracy. In 1874 the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor, by which the strip of territory on the mainland opposite, known as the Dindings, also became British.

In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1836 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

With the establishment of Penang the trade of Malacca passed to it. But no sooner was Singapore founded than Penang in its turn had to yield the first place to that more central port, and came to depend chiefly on the local trade. At first inconsiderable, that trade has become large and important owing partly to the development of tin-mining and rubber planting in the adjacent Malay States, partly to the development of trade with neighbouring countries, but mainly to its key position on the main ocean highway to the Far East.

The original city of Singapore is said to have been founded by immigrants from Sumatra. It rose to prominence in the fourteenth century but was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. Thenceforth it was little more than a fishing village until Sir Stamford Raffles founded a Settlement on it in 1819 by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes, and later acquired a title for the whole island. The new Settlement was at first subordinate to Bencoolen in Sumatra, but in 1823, it was placed under the Government of Bengal; in 1826 it was, as above stated, united with Penang and Malacca, under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857. In 1903, they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore.

Christmas Island was annexed in 1888, and placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1900 it was made part of the Settlement of Singapore.

Labuan was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. It was governed as a separate Crown Colony until the end of 1889 after which the administration was transferred to the British North Borneo Company. At the end of 1905 the Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed also Governor of Labuan, the island still remaining a separate Colony. In 1907 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements and declared part of the Settlement of Singapore; and in 1912 it was constituted a separate Settlement.

C.—CLIMATE

The characteristic features of the climate of the Straits Settlements are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and the excessively high temperatures found in continental tropical areas are never experienced.

The Mean Temperature during 1933 was:—

Singapore (Mount Faber) ..	..	80°.4F.
Penang (District Hospital) ..	..	82°.0F.
Province Wellesley (Bagan Dalam) ..	..	80°.6F.
Malacca (Bukit China) ..	..	79°.5F.

The Mean Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperature varied as follows:—

		<i>Mean Monthly Maximum</i>		<i>Mean Monthly Minimum</i>	
		<i>Highest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>	<i>Highest °F.</i>
Singapore	..	89.0 June	84.7 Dec:	71.0 Feb:	75.6 June.
Penang	..	91.9 Feb:	87.2 Nov:	72.7 Dec:	75.5 March, April, May.

The extremes of temperature (Highest Maximum and Lowest Minimum) recorded were:—

		<i>Highest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>
Singapore	..	93 on several days	68 on March 12th.
Penang	..	95 on May 26th	70 on several days.

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

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

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

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

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

S. W. from May to October,

N. E. from November to April,

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

The Rainfall recorded was as follows:—

		1931	1932	1933	No. of Rainfall days in 1933
Singapore	..	100.67	77.49	82.52	200
Penang	..	103.97	109.11	97.37	174
Malacca	..	107.19	71.60	95.91	180
Province Wellesley		79.87	108.77	88.33	179
Dindings	..	92.31	68.52	59.02	171
Labuan	..	138.73	155.58	121.93	169

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

CHAPTER II

Government

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

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

The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Resident Councillor, Malacca, two Official Members and three Unofficial Members. It is constituted, and its members are appointed under the Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, as amended by Additional Instructions dated the 23rd February, 1931. The appointments of Official and Unofficial Members are nominative, and are subject to the approval or disallowance of HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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

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

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

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

There has been no change in the system of Government of the Colony since its severance from India in 1867.

CHAPTER III

Population

A.—VITAL STATISTICS

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

This change has been rendered necessary because since the date of the last census, there has been a general exodus of immigrant labourers, chiefly Chinese, Tamils and Javanese, and since these immigrants under normal conditions form such a large proportion of the total population, the excess of the figures for emigration since 1931 over those for immigration has become the dominant factor.

The distribution of the population by race amongst the various Settlements as on 30th June, 1933, is estimated, as follows:—

	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Penang</i>	<i>Malacca</i>	<i>Labuan</i>	<i>Total</i>
Europeans ..	7,611	1,486	306	21	9,424
Eurasians ..	7,051	2,393	2,070	36	11,550
Malaysians ..	67,050	121,436	99,070	5,048	292,604
Chinese ..	383,617	161,606	60,059	2,094	607,376
Indians ..	40,991	46,615	18,757	139	106,502
Others ..	8,180	2,494	630	67	11,371
	514,500	336,030	180,892	7,405	1,038,827

Births.—The number of births registered during the year amounted to 42,538 as compared with 41,106 in the previous year.

The birth-rate for the year was equal to 40.95 per thousand of the estimated population as against 38.18 in the preceding year.

The highest birth rate was that of the Chinese which was 43.21 per thousand.

The percentage of males born was 52.26.

Deaths.—The crude death rate was 24.26 per thousand, that for 1932 was 22.80 (corrected), and the average for the ten years 1924–1933 was 27.23 as recorded in the annual reports of the registration of births and deaths.

Infant Mortality.—The corrected infantile mortality (deaths of children under one year) was 168.04 per thousand as against 162.43 in 1932 and an average of 188.17 over the ten years 1924 to 1933.

B.—MIGRATION STATISTICS

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

Statistics of migration between Malaya and foreign countries by land, sea and air are collected by the Statistics Department and published monthly in the *Government Gazette*. These include particulars as to race, sex, proportion of minors, country of original departure or ultimate destination, and the Malayan port of entry. Tables are also published to show arrivals and departures of Chinese, Southern Indian and Javanese deck passengers, as indicating movements of labour. Copies of the summaries for the year are included

in the Appendices. Consideration has also been given, in consultation with the Immigration Department, to the collection of information to distinguish temporary from permanent or semi-permanent visitors.

Migration statistics are also, as already indicated, of importance as an aid to an estimation of the population in inter-censal years.

The following are points of interest. The population of Malaya by the Census Report on the 1st April, 1931, was 4,385,346, of which that of the Straits Settlements was 1,114,015 or approximately one quarter. The population on the 30th June, 1933, was estimated at 4,151,142 and 1,038,827 respectively. The Malayan emigrational surplus for the year was 38,449 persons, as compared with 162,978 in 1932 and 187,529 in 1931, a loss to the population in three years of 388,956 persons, due largely to the slump in the prices of rubber and tin. The reduced deficit for the year showed reviving confidence, and in the month of October, 1933, there was for the first time since July, 1930 a surplus which has since been maintained. A further reference to movements of Indian and Chinese labour is made in the following sections of this chapter.

Races of which there was a migrational surplus during the year were Europeans (including Americans), Northern Indians and Malays (including natives of the Malayan Archipelago). The following table shows the racial composition of the migrational surplus during the last three years:—

MIGRATIONAL SURPLUS, MALAYA

<i>Race</i>		<i>1931</i>		<i>1932</i>		<i>1933</i>
Europeans and Americans	-	495	-	569	+	301
Eurasians ..	-	24	-	61	-	72
Japanese ..	+	384	-	798	-	130
Chinese ..	-	112,965	-	97,518	-	31,178
Malays ..	-	3,110	-	3,996	+	304
Northern Indians ..	+	1,256	+	1,680	+	3,757
Southern Indians ..	-	71,811	-	61,320	-	11,175
Others ..	-	764	-	396	-	256
Total ..	-	187,529	-	162,978	-	38,449

The total number of arrivals (to the nearest thousand) was 250,000, a decrease of 6 per cent, and of departures 289,000, a decrease of 32 per cent. There was an excess of departures to all countries with the exception of Netherlands India and Other Countries representing chiefly North Borneo and Sarawak from which, as in 1931 and 1932, there was an excess of arrivals due principally to Chinese. This feature may disappear with the inclusion of these countries in the area from which immigration is controlled, with effect from 1934.

The means of transport continued to be principally by sea, though the number of recorded passengers by land considerably increased and those by air doubled. The increase in land movements was due partly to the fact that migration between Perak and Siam by the Kroh-Betong route was not recorded prior to 1933 and partly to the development of trade between Northern Malaya and Southern Siam. The increase of migration by air was due to the development of civil aviation, the Royal Dutch Indian Airways having included

Singapore in the direct route from Batavia to Amsterdam with effect from May, 1933. Imperial Airways, Limited, inaugurated an air mail service from Singapore to London on the last day of the year.

C.—MOVEMENTS OF LABOUR

(i).—INDIAN IMMIGRATION

The total number of immigrants from Southern India that arrived at Penang by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1933 was 20,242. This is an increase of 2,508 over the figure for 1932, which was 17,734.

The immigrants were of the following classes:—

Assisted immigrants (labourers assisted to emigrate at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund to rejoin their families in Malaya)	20
Non-assisted immigrants (labourers, traders, and others who paid their own passages) ..	20,222
Total ..	20,242

Of the non-assisted immigrants 9,222 or rather more than 45% were of the labouring classes, the remaining 11,000 being traders and others. It is estimated that about one-third of the non-assisted immigrants remained in the Colony, the remainder proceeding to the Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States. There were no assisted immigrants for the Colony.

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

1929	76,248
1930	36,957
1931	91
1932	12
1933	13

In addition to the immigrants who arrived by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers 969 deck passengers arrived by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes line.

(ii).—INDIAN EMIGRATION

The number of deck passengers that left Penang for Southern India by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1933 was 32,738 (28,064 adults, 2,726 minors and 1,948 infants) as against 84,501 (66,988 adults, 11,338 minors and 6,175 infants) in 1932.

Of the total number 21,017 adults accompanied by 1,229 minors and 1,154 infants paid their own passages, while 7,047 adults, 1,497 minors and 794 infants were repatriated through the Labour Department; of the latter 1,650 adults, 195 minors and 94 infants were from the Colony.

Of those repatriated through the Labour Department 3,266 adults, accompanied by 614 minors and 353 infants were fit unemployed labourers for whom work could not be found in Malaya, and

2,890 adults, accompanied by 685 minors and 332 infants, were unfit for further work. The remaining 891 adults, 198 minors and 109 infants were repatriated at the expense of private employers or Government Departments or granted free passages by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The repatriates from the Colony were made up as follows:—

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Minors</i>	<i>Infants</i>
1. Sent at the expense of the Straits Settlements Government and Indian Immigration Fund	1,528	150	78
2. Sent at the expense of estates and Government Departments	75	26	9
3. Carried free of charge by the British India Steam Navigation Company ..	47	19	7
	1,650	195	94

In addition to the above, 553 deck passengers left for South India by the Messageries Maritimes steamers.

(iii).—CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The immigration of adult male Chinese labourers arriving in the Colony from China ports (including Hong Kong) was restricted by proclamation under the Immigration Restriction Ordinance from January 1st to March 31st. From April 1st to the end of the year, restriction was imposed under the Aliens Ordinance. The quota was fixed at 1,000 throughout the year. Under the Aliens Ordinance, however, it applied to all adult male alien Chinese and not to labourers only. At the same time alien Chinese in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence issued under the Aliens Ordinance in the Colony or a corresponding Aliens Enactment in a Malay State were exempted from the provisions of Part I of the Aliens Ordinance and were therefore not counted against the quota.

The total number of adult male Chinese entering the Colony under the quota was 11,286, and with certificates of admission or certificates of residence 2,249 making a total of 13,535 compared with 50,120 in 1931 and 18,741 in 1932.

No restriction was placed on the immigration of women and children. Eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one women and 6,062 children entered the Colony from China ports. The corresponding figures for the previous two years were:—

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

The number of women per thousand men arriving in the Colony from China ports during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 was 340, 462 and 605 respectively.

(iv).—CHINESE EMIGRATION

The total number of Chinese deck passengers leaving Malayan ports for China during the year was 86,555 as against 161,809 in 1932.

Fares for deck passengers from Singapore to China ports during the year were from \$12 to \$15 (to Hong Kong) and from \$15 to \$17 (to Swatow and Amoy). For passengers counted against the quota, fares from China ports to Singapore remained high, and were in the neighbourhood of \$75 (Hong Kong currency) \$95 (China currency) and \$100 (China currency) from Hong Kong, Swatow and Amoy respectively. For passengers in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence fares from China ports to Singapore were from 30% to 50% lower than those quoted above.

CHAPTER IV

Health

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

(i).—GENERAL

(a) *Malaria*.—One thousand seven hundred and eighteen deaths were registered as due to malaria fever and 2,944 deaths as due to fever unspecified, as compared with 2,601 and 2,051 deaths respectively for the year 1932.

(b) *Tuberculosis*.—Deaths to the number of 2,167 were registered as due to tuberculosis as compared with 2,071 in the year 1932.

Whilst pulmonary tuberculosis still continues to present one of the chief problems for preventive and curative measures in this country, the available statistics during recent years tend to show that this disease is not markedly on the increase.

Steps have been taken to provide better housing and living conditions and some instruction has been given in the maintenance of a proper nutritional regimen. Propaganda is carried out in schools, infant welfare clinics, dispensaries and elsewhere, with a view to teaching the public how the disease may be avoided.

(c) *Pneumonia*.—Pneumonia accounted for 1,992 deaths as compared with 1,860 in 1932.

(d) *Beri-Beri*.—This disease is definitely on the decrease. Only 721 deaths were registered as being due to this disease.

(e) *Dysentery*.—Dysentery caused 475 deaths. The disease was less evident than in former years.

(ii).—DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) *Plague*.—One fatal case of plague occurred in the Straits Settlements during the year.

(b) *Cholera*.—One case of cholera occurred.

(c) *Small-pox*.—There were two cases of small-pox with one death.

(d) *Cerebro-spinal Fever*.—There were four cases of which 3 died. One of the three deaths was an imported fatal case.

(iii).—VENEREAL DISEASES

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

There are 26 treatment centres in the Straits Settlements as follows:—

Singapore 8, Penang (including Province Wellesley) 12 and Malacca District 6.

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

(1931) 17,378; (1932) 14,926; (1933) 11,961.

Penang.—The figures here show a small rise of 834 in 1932, followed by a fall in 1933 of 787 cases as follows:—

(1931) 7,612; (1932) 8,546; (1933) 7,759.

Malacca.—The figures show a slight rise yearly as follows:—

(1931) 3,069; (1932) 3,228; (1933) 3,636

Number of Seamen Treated.—There were 670 new admissions to the clinics from sailors, visiting the port of Singapore, of whom 157 were British and 75 were other Europeans. Of the remainder 363 cases were drawn from Chinese plying on local craft, 12 Malays, 42 Indians and 21 other races.

Serological Reactions.—There were ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight specimens of blood examined by the Kahn Test, of which 4,497 were positive.

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

(iv).—YAWS

The treatment of Yaws more, perhaps, than that of any other disease has fostered the faith which Asiatics, particularly the Malays, now have in intravenous and hypodermic medications. The rapidity with which visible signs of the disease disappear has impressed the inhabitants so much that patients now freely and voluntarily seek treatment. Epidemic foci of the disease still exist in the rural areas and these accounted for most of the 8,060 cases treated during 1933.

B.—HOSPITALS, ETC.

(i).—HOSPITALS

Fifty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-seven patients were treated in the hospitals of the Colony as compared with 54,442 in the previous year. The malaria admissions were 5,333 as compared with 5,845 in 1932. Admissions for venereal disease were 3,298 with 166 deaths, as against 3,745 with 189 deaths in the previous year.

The new General Hospital in Malacca has been completed and will be ready for occupation early in 1934.

(ii).—DISPENSARIES

Out-patients attendances at Government Dispensaries showed a decrease over last year, the figures being 223,552 patients with 451,018 attendances compared with 260,882 out-patients and 525,081 attendances in 1932.

The number of people seeking advice at the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Kandang Kerbau, Singapore, increased from 36,000 to 38,507.

At a similar dispensary in Penang the attendances for 1933 were 19,756 compared with 19,942 in 1932.

(iii).—MOTOR TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES

Motor Travelling Dispensaries are provided in Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Province Wellesley. They visit outlying districts of each Settlement and dispense treatment for minor ailments. Attendances for the whole of the Settlements totalled 120,270 compared with 164,000 in 1932.

(iv).—LEPER SETTLEMENTS

Pulau Jerejak Settlement.—Modern treatment for leprosy has been given during the past three years to all curable cases at Pulau Jerejak with encouraging results. The success so far achieved has been reflected in the number of cases discharged as cured or free from infection which increased from 5 in 1932 to 45 in 1933. The patients have been encouraged to take an active part in the work of the Settlement and 123 able-bodied patients are now employed as artisans, wood-cutters, dhobies, etc. A few educated inmates serve as teachers, dressers and overseers. The dramatic troupes formed in the previous year gave several successful performances. Nineteen boys now attend the Chinese School and 9 attend the English School. The Boy Scouts muster 39 and they have drilled regularly throughout the year. Outdoor sports have been extended and have proved popular. The brass band has maintained a high standard and has given much pleasure to the inmates.

Singapore Settlement.—The Settlement at Singapore has accommodation for both males and females, but male patients are transferred to Pulau Jerejak, Penang, as early as possible.

(v).—MENTAL HOSPITAL

The hospital for the treatment of mental patients is suitably situated in pleasant surroundings in the Rural Area of Singapore. There were 1,332 patients at the beginning of the year, admissions numbered 386 and 1,359 patients remained at the end of the year. Compared with 1932 the admissions showed a reduction of 48. Patients whose mental and physical condition permit are employed in light manual labour in the hospital and its environment.

Industries.—Seven thousand six hundred and eighty yards of cotton cloth were woven for use in the institution. Eighty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds of vegetables were grown for the use of the patients and a small quantity of fruit was also available. One thousand nine hundred and ten cocoanuts were harvested.

C.—HEALTH AND SANITATION

(i).—QUARANTINE

Nine hundred and sixty-five visits in Singapore, and 359 visits in Penang (as against 1,183 and 378 respectively in 1932) were paid to ships by Port Health Officers. 254,297 persons were examined during the year. The figure shows an increase of 13,020 immigrants as compared with that of 1932.

Thirty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two persons were detained under observation in the Quarantine Stations at Singapore and Penang.

The number of persons from ships treated for infectious diseases at Singapore Quarantine Station was one for small-pox, twelve for chicken-pox and one for measles, and at Penang Quarantine Station one for small-pox, seven for chicken-pox and four for measles.

(ii).—RURAL CONSERVANCY

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

During the year eight hundred and seventy latrines were constructed or reconstructed, and three hundred and forty of an insanitary type were demolished.

Household refuse was collected by the Health Department and incinerated. Six new incinerators were erected in 1933. The number of serviceable incinerators is twenty-four.

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

Pit and "bore hole" latrines are the rule in the rural areas outside village limits. In the Northern Settlement this work has resulted in the construction of 4,291 latrines of various types during the year.

Malacca.—Nine hundred and fifty-one new latrines were constructed or reconstructed during the year, and 166 insanitary latrines were abolished. There are 30 village incinerators.

(iii).—ANTI-MALARIAL WORK

The continued need for economy resulted in a reduction in expenditure on permanent anti-malarial works, such expenditure being limited to the completion of existing works. The annual cost of oiling certain breeding places for the control of dangerous mosquitoes was reduced by continuing the extension where possible of the oiling interval from a seven to a ten day period. It is understood that these economies have not resulted in an appreciable danger to health. A total expenditure of \$132,820.68 was incurred on all anti-malarial measures undertaken during the year.

CHAPTER V

Housing

The character of the housing of the wage earning population of the Straits Settlements varies in urban and rural areas. In municipal areas the houses may be classified as:—

- (a) Compound houses occupied by the well-to-do residents.
- (b) Semi-detached houses or small bungalows occupied by moderately well-paid employees.

- (c) Terrace houses for the clerical class.
- (d) Shop-houses.
- (e) Common lodging houses which are frequently overcrowded.
- (f) Tenements in closely built areas, and
- (g) Wood-huts or semi-permanent houses in the outskirts of the city.

Old shop-houses in most cases are built in rows, of solid construction and two or more stories. They are, in a large number of cases, insufficiently ventilated and, in many streets, are not provided with back lanes. The former defect conduces to the spread of tuberculosis and the latter interferes with the proper collection of night soil. The upper stories of many of these houses are divided into small cubicles by the erection of temporary partitions, without regard to the entry of light and air. The worst type of overcrowding is found in these cubicles, and it is not unknown to find in a street of these houses an average of 46 people per house. The majority of the labouring and artisan class find a home in such cubicles or in common lodging houses. With so many of the wage earners living in such ill-ventilated and insanitary dwellings, it is not surprising that tuberculosis in urban areas is so prevalent and that the infantile death rate is high. The common lodging houses are found in the densely populated areas and frequently consist of an overcrowded dormitory over a shop or store.

The landlords of this type of house property are almost exclusively Asiatic, and in the large towns Chinese property owners predominate.

In rural areas, houses of the wage earners are generally of the Malay and Chinese types, built of planks and attaps. Brick and tile shop-houses are found in some of the larger villages. The former type of house is usually owned by the occupier. These houses are, as a general rule, clean, well-ventilated and not overcrowded; moreover, this type of house, being built of planks and palm-leaves, is admirably suited to the climate and is cool and comfortable to live in. The brick and tile shop-houses in the villages lend themselves to overcrowding like those in the towns, but the evils are less pronounced as the houses are not built so closely together. A large number of labourers on rubber estates are housed in barracks consisting of single rooms with kitchens attached. These buildings in most cases conform to the standard design prescribed by the health authorities, and are therefore satisfactory when not overcrowded. Most of the houses, occupied by Malay small holders and peasants, in rural areas, are detached and built of planks or bamboo with attap roofs. They are raised about four to six feet above the ground level. These houses are well-ventilated, cool and commodious. Practically all are owned by the occupier.

It will be noted that action to relieve defects is required chiefly in the case of shop-houses and common lodging houses in towns, many of which contain cubicles and are dangerously overcrowded. Steps to ameliorate these conditions are being taken by the Improvement Trust in Singapore. On rebuilding by the owners, proper air space must be provided and back lanes must be made of a width of 15 to 20 feet. The Improvement Trust has entered on a fixed

programme of driving back lanes through existing congested areas, and it is anticipated that action will be completed in all the worst areas in five years. When this involves reconstruction, the Trust recovers the cost of the land. The Trust has also acquired several large blocks of slums and pulled them down or established open spaces in their centres. Roughly 50 acres of land bordering on the Chinese area, and formerly occupied by squatters, has been bought, filled in, provided with roads, and laid out in building lots for sale with a view to relieving the congestion. The Trust has built 118 better class cottages at Lavender Street for occupation by the clerical classes, and two large blocks of tenements comprising about 250 rooms at Kreta Ayer Road. It has also erected 224 artisans' dwellings in Balestier and Kim Kiat Roads.

In Penang, amelioration has been effected by the issue of nuisance notices under the Municipal Ordinance, resulting in the improvement of many buildings during the past 10 years. The Municipality has also demanded alterations in buildings to comply with by-laws under the Municipal Ordinance with a view to improving light and ventilation and avoiding overcrowding. The Health Department freely uses its powers to enforce the demolition of insanitary dwellings. Steps have also been taken to maintain the common lodging houses in a sanitary and uncrowded condition.

In Malacca, amelioration is effected by constant inspection and action under the Municipal Ordinance and by-laws. In rural areas, gazetted village-planning schemes have been evolved so as to ensure a suitable layout of buildings. Nuisance notices are served on the owners of insanitary property requiring them to abate nuisances and the provisions of the notices are enforced by prosecution. Where the property is so insanitary that abatement of the nuisance in reality amounts to total demolition of the insanitary property, similar nuisance notices are served, closing orders are obtained and these are followed by demolition orders. The work of providing all dwellings with sanitary latrines is proceeding rapidly. It can be stated with confidence that almost all buildings now being erected in rural areas are of moderately good and sanitary type without being too expensive.

There are no building societies in the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER VI

Production

A.—AGRICULTURE

(a) CROPS GROWN BY EUROPEAN AND ASIATICS

Rubber.—Prices for rubber showed improvement after the first quarter of the year. The average price per pound for standard smoked sheet in Singapore was 10.21 cents, or 3.24 cents higher than the figure for 1932 which was the lowest recorded during the existence of the industry. The lowest price for the year was $5\frac{7}{8}$ cents per lb. in March. After March a steady rise occurred to $14\frac{1}{8}$ cents per lb. in July, followed by a slight decline to $11\frac{3}{8}$ cents in September and a recovery to 14 cents in December.

The rise in price in the middle of the year was ascribed to speculative buying combined with a more optimistic tone in the world's markets for most products; it was further stimulated by the new financial policy in the United States of America and by the anticipation that international restriction of output would in the near future become an accomplished fact.

This average price enabled the owners of large properties, with the aid of the strictest economy, to avoid losses or to obtain a small profit. It also provided the owners of small holdings with the necessities of life.

The total area under rubber at the end of 1933 was 336,404 acres. Of the total area 62 per cent consisted of estates of 100 acres or more and 38 per cent of small properties of less than 100 acres each. Production as declared was 56,562 tons as compared with 49,862 tons in 1932; with the exception of a small quantity absorbed by a Singapore manufacturer it is all exported. Newly planted areas which were confined to land already alienated amounted to 374 acres.

There was a considerable increase in the tappable area on large estates, this being estimated at 202,771 acres at the close of 1933 as compared with 190,661 acres in 1932.

There has been little change in measures for maintenance and disease control on estates, only such work being undertaken as was consistent with the strictest economy.

In response to the higher prices during the second half of the year, the number of small holdings in tapping increased rapidly and there was some improvement in their maintenance.

There was a vigorous recrudescence of mouldy rot disease of the renewing bark during the wet weather in the last quarter of the year. Control measures were, however, carried out satisfactorily and steps were taken to render supplies of cheap approved disinfectants readily available to owners of small holdings at cost price. Leaf mildew was again prevalent in Malacca in the early part of the year, but dusting with flowers of sulphur for its control was only undertaken in one or two instances since the economic value of this treatment is still doubtful.

Coconuts and Coconut Products.—The area planted with coconuts is estimated to have increased by about 200 acres to approximately 83,276 acres, the whole of the extension having taken place in Malacca. It continues to be almost impossible to take even a rough estimate of the total production, since no means exist for estimating local consumption either of fresh nuts or of oil.

The steady increase during recent years in the local production and export of coconut oil became more marked in 1933, apparently under the stimulus of the prevailing low price for copra.

Market prices for coconut oil and copra went steadily from bad to worse in the second half of the year. The price of "Sundried" copra in Singapore opened at \$5.45 per picul, fell to \$3.65 early in March and then remained steady round \$4 until the end of July. Thereafter it declined each month to the lowest figure for the year, namely \$3 at the end of December. The average Singapore price for "Sundried" copra was \$3.89 and for "Mixed" copra \$3.44 per picul, a fall of \$1.85 and \$1.78 respectively from the corresponding figures for 1932.

The average price of coconut oil was \$7.67 and of copra cake \$1.65 per picul, as compared with \$10.04* and \$2.10 respectively in 1932.

The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to improve the quality of copra produced by small holders met with further success in Province Wellesley and Penang where 9 kilns of approved pattern were in operation or in course of erection by Malays. On these kilns, copra of good quality was prepared and sold direct to exporters at prices considerably above those given by the local middlemen. In Malacca, however, little progress in copra improvement has yet been made, the chief difficulties experienced being lack of capital among Malay small holders and the fact that nut supplies are sold forward to Chinese kiln owners. At the Coconut Experiment Station in Selangor the Department of Agriculture gave several training courses in the preparation of good quality copra to its Malay Officers and to Malay Headmen from various parts of the country.

Caterpillars of *Artona catoxantha* did damage over a considerable area in Province Wellesley during the first half of the year, but were eventually controlled by natural agencies.

Coffee.—Singapore prices of coffee, after showing improvement towards the end of 1932 and in the earlier part of 1933, declined steadily during the remainder of the year. Palembang coffee averaged \$15.60 and Sourabaya coffee \$21.20 per picul, the corresponding prices in the previous year being \$17.74 and \$24.12. Imports increased by about 1,100 tons to some 6,100 tons and exports by about 600 tons to approximately 5,600 tons. In spite of this evidence of the existence of a both a local and an export market, there was no appreciable change in the planted area or its production in the Colony, the prevailing price being too low to encourage any development.

(b) CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS

Padi.—The steady increase in the area under padi cultivation, manifested during the past few seasons, was maintained in the season 1932–33. The total area planted with rice was 70,530 acres, being some 2,500 acres greater than that of the previous season. With the exception of some four thousand acres in Penang Island and a few hundred acres in the Dindings, the rice land is about equally divided between Malacca and Province Wellesley.

The total crop harvested was estimated at 24,010,000 gantangs or 35,000 tons of milled rice. This represents a decrease in crop of approximately 2,400,000 gantangs of padi or 4,000 tons of rice as compared with the season 1931–32, in spite of the increase in the planted area.

While estimates of the padi crop are admittedly open to error, it is recognised that the yields obtained in the 1932 harvest were exceptionally good, and that drought at the beginning of the planting season reduced the crop reaped in 1933 in the northern portion of Province Wellesley and part of the coastal area of Malacca. Moreover in the Dindings, adverse weather conditions, combined with the depredations of rats and birds during a wet harvest, resulted in very low yields.

* Owing to a typographical error, the figure given in the 1932 report is \$13.

Although the price of padi at 5 to 8 cents per gantang has remained exceptionally low throughout the year, padi growers have realised the benefit of possessing their own supply of this staple food in difficult times, while the money derived from the sale of even a small surplus is a welcome addition to the family resources.

Work for the season 1933-34 commenced as usual about the beginning of July. The weather throughout the second half of the year was normal and favourable on the whole, though planting was delayed somewhat by drought in the south of Province Wellesley and also in the Dindings where the seasonal difficulties of the last few years were again experienced. Reaping commenced in the north of Province Wellesley at the end of December.

The systematic measures for the control of rats in padi fields, carried out under the supervision of the special staff employed by the Department of Agriculture in Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca were successful in preventing any serious damage to the standing crop. A species of crab, known in Kedah as a pest in padi fields, appeared for the first time in Province Wellesley during October and did some damage before it was successfully brought under control.

Investigations on padi carried out during the year comprised the further selection and testing of pure strains, cultivation and manurial experiments and further work on padi soils. While some recent promising selections are still under trial, others have already proved their worth and are becoming popular, as is shown by the fact that stocks of seed from the Pulau Gadong Padi Experiment Station in Malacca were exhausted early in the season, some 4,000 gantangs, sufficient to plant about 1,000 acres, being readily sold to padi growers. Manurial experiments confirmed the results of previous work which disclosed the existence of a "bar" of unknown origin beyond which it has not yet been found possible to increase yields in Malaya by manuring. Preliminary experiments conducted on the Station in Malacca in the cultivation of padi by mechanical means gave promising results.

The Department of Drainage and Irrigation completed work on a scheme which will add some 3,000 acres to the available padi land in Malacca. A scheme has been approved for irrigating an extensive area of padi land in the south of Province Wellesley from the Krian Irrigation Reservoir in Perak, whereby an extension of some 4,500 acres will be added to the padi land in Province Wellesley in addition to the provision of water to the existing padi area. Several other minor works have also been completed.

Legislation to enforce the annual cultivation of padi land in Province Wellesley and to fix dates for cultivation operations was under consideration.

Pineapples.—While considerable areas of pineapples are grown for local consumption as fresh fruit in the other Settlements, by far the largest area planted with this crop is in Singapore Island where the fruits are grown mainly for canning. The area planted in 1933 comprised 9,500 acres of which 3,700 acres contain pineapples as a sole crop, the remainder being interplanted with rubber or fruit trees. The main area in which pineapples are cultivated in Malaya is, however, the State of Johore from whence 26,430,800 fresh fruits

were exported to the canning factories in Singapore, as compared with 35,767,339 fruits in 1932. There were five canning factories operating in the Island during the year.

The average prices of canned pineapples for 1933 showed a further decline as compared with those of 1932. For a case of 48 tins (72 lbs. of fruit) these were: Cubes \$3.11; Sliced Flat \$3; Sliced Tall \$3.19.

Exports from Malaya were 59,582 tons as compared with 66,291 tons in 1932. Lack of internal organisation in the industry is believed to be one of the factors responsible for this decline in exports. Great Britain took about 77 per cent of the total exports as compared with 84 per cent in 1932, so that the Malayan canned fruit has successfully retained its strong position in the British market, in securing which the Malayan Information Agency has by its propaganda work played so important a part during recent years. A further 15 per cent of the exports were sent to British Possessions and Protectorates.

At the Pineapple Experiment Station maintained by the Department of Agriculture in Singapore Island, investigations into the cultivation and manuring of pineapples were continued. Marked increases in yield of fruit were obtained by the use of chemical fertilisers, while the value of some form of soil mulch in pineapple cultivation was also clearly demonstrated. Work on the selection and improvement of varieties was commenced, together with a botanical survey of varietal characters. Efforts to establish the cultivation of pineapples as a main crop have met with some success as an outcome of the work in progress at this Station.

An experimental consignment of graded canned pineapples was sent to the Canadian Exhibition at Toronto and received favourable comment. Further trial consignments of graded fruit are being prepared for despatch to England.

Legislation designed to give effect to the recommendations of the Pineapple Conference, appointed by His Excellency the Governor at the end of 1930, was very fully discussed with representatives of the industry. A Bill embodying the results of these discussions was introduced in the October Meeting of the Legislative Council.

Fruit.—There has been a gradual extension of the area planted with local fruit trees and bananas in Singapore Island and an increase in the production of fruit, with a corresponding reduction in imports from other parts of the Peninsula. In the middle of the year there was a normal, but not excessive, crop of fruits in Penang Settlement; reasonable prices were obtained on the local markets and a considerable portion of the rambutan crop was exported.

There is still a large import of tropical fruit into Malaya from the Netherlands India, and of temperate or sub-tropical fruit, such as oranges, apples, pears and plums from California, Australia and China.

There has been an increasing demand for planting material of good quality, to meet which stocks of budded, grafted or marcotted fruit trees are gradually being built up at the three Agricultural Stations, where experiments are also in progress to adapt the etiolation method of vegetative propagation as practised at East Malling in England to the reproduction of various local fruit trees.

A number of budded citrus fruit trees imported from South Africa were successfully established on all three Stations.

Vegetables.—The cultivation of vegetables as a market garden crop for sale in the town markets continues to be an important activity of Chinese small holders in all three Settlements. In Singapore Island, the area so occupied has shown considerable extension in recent years and was estimated to be some 3,000 acres at the end of 1933. As a result, local production supplies a much larger share of Malayan vegetables for the Singapore markets than it formerly did and has caused a corresponding reduction in imports from other parts of the Peninsula.

Efforts to effect improvement of the conditions under which the vegetables are grown have been handicapped by the low average prices obtained, since these militate against the use of chemical fertilisers, a practice which the Department of Agriculture is endeavouring to encourage. The services of the Chinese Sub-Inspector of Agriculture attached to the Department of Agriculture in Singapore Island appear to be appreciated by Chinese market gardeners and owners of larger holdings. Two Chinese Students are at present undergoing training at the School of Agriculture, Malaya, to qualify them for service as Agricultural Assistants in Malacca and Penang.

Malays, if they grow vegetables at all, only do so in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of their own families. It is, therefore, encouraging to note that on an area of 10 acres in Province Wellesley vegetables have been planted in rotation with padi, as a catch crop between seasons, for two years in succession.

Tobacco.—This crop is grown almost entirely by Chinese either in rotation with vegetables or as a sole crop. In Penang Settlement, there was an increase in the planted area which was 45 acres in October, 1933 as compared with 41 acres at the end of 1932. In Singapore Island, where better prices were realised, extension of the planted area has been rapid and the crop has become of considerable local importance and value. While in Penang Settlement production is confined to leaf suitable for the preparation of cheroots, in Singapore attention has also been paid to the possibility of producing yellow leaf for the preparation of cigarettes.

It must, however, be realised that with a short-term crop such as tobacco there are large fluctuations in the planted area even in one year and that the area cultivated is closely dependent on local prices. Considerable improvement in local methods of curing is necessary if the industry is to become firmly established.

Experiments in kiln drying for the preparation of yellow leaf at the Pineapple Experiment Station, Singapore, met with some success during the dry season, but gave disappointing results in the wet weather at the end of the year. It is becoming evident that careful attention will have to be given to the planting season if the object is to produce cigarette tobacco. The use of suitable fertilisers is also a factor of importance. Seed of both types of tobacco were distributed from this Station.

Several well known pests and diseases of this crop have made their appearance. For a few of these, such as the leaf-eating caterpillars, control measures have been devised; others are still under investigation.

Derris Root.—A species of this plant having a high toxic content is grown by Chinese in Singapore Island. During 1933 the planted area amounted to 550 acres of which 200 acres were planted in rotation with vegetables. The grower at present sells on the total weight of root, but the possibility of using the toxic content as a basis of valuation is under investigation by the Department of Agriculture.

Numerous enquiries regarding planting methods and planting material have been received during the year and some sixty thousand cuttings have been purchased in Singapore Island and despatched to Sumatra.

These enquiries, combined with a rise in price during the second half of the year, indicate the possibility that, if the existing difficulties connected with valuation and purchase can be overcome, this crop may prove to be of considerable economic importance.

Investigation of the toxic principles and their method of action on insects is in progress, while studies of the relative toxic content of the roots of different species and varieties of *Derris* are being continued.

Cloves.—An average crop, which ripened somewhat early, was reaped by Chinese growers in Penang Island in the last quarter of the year. Direct shipment to England by one of the principal growers has not been without effect in maintaining a satisfactory local price for this spice.

Mushrooms.—At the Bukit Merah Padi Test Station in Province Wellesley, mushrooms have been successfully cultivated on specially prepared heaps of padi straw. There are indications that this form of mushroom cultivation may prove a useful minor source of income to padi growers.

Other Crops.—Tapioca and arecanuts, though both crops of minor importance, continue to hold a place in the agricultural economics of the Colony. The former is now mainly grown in small plots along with vegetables, sugar cane and tobacco for local consumption. Chinese gardeners have recently planted a number of such plots in Penang Island. Arecanut palms are found mainly in mixed cultivation with fruit trees and coconuts, though there are a few small properties where the palms are a sole crop. The produce is mostly consumed locally. Small areas are also planted with pepper and nutmegs, the latter almost entirely in Penang Island whence there is still a limited export trade.

(c) LIVESTOCK

A privately owned herd of over 100 head of cattle has been successfully maintained in Singapore throughout the year on modern scientific lines and has supplied milk of a high degree of purity.

A privately owned pig farm in Singapore was closed at the end of the year and the stock sold. Pig rearing continues, however, to be a flourishing business among Chinese small holders throughout the Colony. A pure and a cross bred Middle White Boar from the Central Experiment Station, Serdang, were sold in 1932 to breeders in Penang and Singapore respectively. These have been bred with the common Chinese sows and their off-spring have become numerous and more widely distributed.

Pigs, whether of the first or second cross, are of a satisfactory type, they are superior to the pure bred local Chinese animal in that they are of better shape, grow more rapidly, attain greater final weight and command good prices on the local markets.

A small stock of pure bred poultry is kept at the Pineapple Station in Singapore. A few birds of each of three pure breeds were imported from England for the Agricultural Station in Malacca during the year. These birds are intended for grading up the local fowls by crossing. The Department of Agriculture is devoting considerable attention to the better housing, feeding and general care of village poultry in an endeavour to reduce the heavy losses at present widely experienced as a result of the ravages of epidemic diseases among badly-fed fowls kept under insanitary conditions.

(d) AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

The Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture maintains the Pineapple Experiment Station in Singapore which contains an area devoted to fruit trees, tobacco and other general crops; two Agricultural Stations, one at Bukit Mertajam in Province Wellesley and one at Sungei Udang in Malacca; the Pulau Gadong Padi Experiment Station in Malacca, another Padi Test Station at Bukit Merah in Province Wellesley and Padi Test Plots in Penang and the Dindings. On all these, demonstrations were given and from them planting material of good quality was supplied.

A scheme drawn up by the Director of Agriculture for joint agricultural services in Labuan and the Protected State of Brunei was adopted. Progress was made in the establishment of a main Agricultural and Padi Station at Kelanas and in the laying out of four additional Padi Test Plots in Brunei and measures for starting a similar plot in Labuan were discussed. A commencement was also made in recruiting and training a subordinate staff; the work in Labuan and Brunei is at present supervised by the Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, who pays periodical visits.

School Gardens, of which there are 126 in the Colony, are also used for instruction and propaganda. These were regularly visited by officers of the Department of Agriculture. The annual competitions in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca showed that in the majority of the gardens a high standard of maintenance was attained.

A successful Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition in which both Singapore and Johore participated was held in Singapore during April.

The Rural Lecture Caravan, jointly maintained by the Departments of Agricultural and Co-operation and the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, made tours in Penang, Province Wellesley, the Dindings and Malacca during the year. The lectures and film displays were well attended and have unquestionably produced useful results.

The School of Agriculture, Malaya, began definitely to prove its value, the number of students present at the close of the preceeding school year, which was 30, was increased to 53 at the opening of the new school year in May.

In the Federated Malay States, 12 Government Scholarships have been established as an alternative to definite recruiting for Government Service. A similar scheme for the establishment of 6 Agricultural Scholarships in the Straits Settlements was awaiting final confirmation at the close of the year. Avenues of employment, other than Government Service, have begun to present themselves and it is anticipated that appointments can easily be found for the 24 students who will complete their training in April, 1934.

There has been an increasing demand in the Colony recently for vocational training and the Government has under consideration the possibility of establishing Farm Schools in Malacca and Singapore in connection with the Agricultural Stations.

The Department of Agriculture continued to publish monthly the Malayan Agricultural Journal in English and also quarterly agricultural journals in the Malay and Chinese languages. In addition, 10 Special Bulletins on general or scientific subjects were issued and leaflets in English and Malay were prepared as required.

(e) RETRENCHMENT

The proposals for Departmental retrenchment, necessitating an appreciable reduction of staff, were put into effect during the year.

(f) METHODS AND CONDITIONS OF RECRUITING SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR

Owing to economic conditions no use was made during the year of the arrangements described in the following paragraphs for the recruitment of labour from the Madras Presidency. A minimum establishment was maintained which was used to repatriate and assist unemployed Indians.

Elaborate machinery exists for the recruitment, in normal times, of South Indian labour, chiefly for work on rubber, coconut and oil palm estates. The same procedure applies in regard to recruitment of South Indian labour for the Railways, the Municipalities and the Public Works Departments.

The recruiting of labourers in South India is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the Rules made thereunder, and a special General Order of the Government of India defines the conditions under which emigration, for the purpose of performing unskilled work, is permitted to the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States.

There are special provisions in the Indian Act for the recruitment of labour for skilled work, but the recruiting of skilled labour in British India for work in Malaya is practically non-existent.

The foundation of the system of recruiting unskilled South Indian labour is the Indian Immigration Fund. This Fund is maintained by contributions from all employers (including the Governments of Malaya) of South Indian labour. It forms no part of the general revenue of the Government and may only be used for the importation of and in the interests of South Indian labour. Included in these interests are the maintenance of homes for decrepit and unemployed Indian labourers and the repatriation of and assistance to Indian labourers in need of relief; during the past three years the resources of the Fund have been extensively used for these purposes.

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

These agents, known as Kanganies, are sent over by individual employers to recruit for their particular places of employment and receive remuneration in the form of commission from these employers. The recruiting allowance paid to the employer is intended to recoup him for this expenditure and other incidental costs not met from the Fund.

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

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

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

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

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

When the kangany finds people willing to emigrate he must supply them with a copy of the official pamphlet giving information about Malaya and obtain their receipt for it. He must then produce them before the Village Munsiff or Headman whose duty it is to see that there is no valid objection to the person emigrating. If so satisfied, the Village Headman initials the entry of the intending emigrant's name on the back of the licence. When the kangany has collected a number of intending emigrants and obtained the necessary authorisation from the Village Headman he takes them to the port of embarkation, *i.e.*, Madras or Negapatam, either himself prepaying the

train fare, which he afterwards recovers, or getting the fares paid by one of the Recruiting Inspectors or Agents employed at the charge of the Fund.

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

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

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

The recruiting allowance which the employer receives from the Fund has varied from \$3 to \$20 and is at present fixed at \$10. The latter figure is designed to cover all legitimate out of pocket expenses leaving a margin just sufficient to induce employers to recruit up to their own requirements.

Besides the emigrants recruited by kanganies for individual employers any *bonâ fide* agricultural labourer who is physically fit can, on application to the Emigration Commissioner or his Assistant, obtain a free passage to Malaya at the expense of the Fund, without incurring any obligation to labour for any particular employer on arrival.

The number of these non-recruited emigrants has been steadily increasing. They are for the most part returning emigrants who are proceeding to their old places of employment and, as they are not recruited, neither kangany's commission nor recruiting allowance is payable, though each receives a gift of \$2 on being released from the immigration depôts. This is paid partly as an inducement and partly to ensure that they will not suffer from lack of food while seeking employment.

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

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

There are 84 estates in the Colony owned by Europeans and 181 owned by Asiatics. The number of South Indian labourers (excluding their dependants) on the European owned estates on the 31st December, 1933, was 13,198 and on the Asiatic-owned estates 2,155.

B.—FORESTRY

Except for Singapore Island, where the forests have been depleted owing to pressure of population, the Straits Settlements are fairly well provided with forests, in respect of which a conservative policy is followed. The decision taken in 1931 to abandon the attempt to

continue the protection of the Singapore forests, except a small area retained on the ground of amenity, was called in question towards the close of the year under report, and the possibility of reviving the forest organization is still under consideration. While it is not likely that any large area of the forest land of the island will be found suitable for growing timber on a commercial scale, there appear to be considerable possibilities of development in the local sawmill industry provided that expert advice and supervision can be made available.

The industry referred to has hitherto drawn a large part of its supplies of raw material from the islands in Dutch territory adjacent to Johore, but imports from that source fell heavily in 1933 and there are indications of an increasing disposition to turn for supplies to the East Coast of the Peninsula, which yields timber of a generally superior quality though at somewhat higher cost owing to the factor of transport. The better part of the out-turn of the mills has for many years past been exported to a wide range of Eastern markets, small quantities having been shipped as far afield as South Africa, and the low-grade output goes largely to supply the packing-cases required by the pine-apple industry. Until 1933 there had been no attempt to cut select material for high-grade markets such as the United Kingdom, but during the year under report a number of experimental consignments have been shipped to London and Liverpool, with the assistance of the Forest Department, and have achieved a very encouraging measure of success. The total exports from Malayan mills to the United Kingdom since these experiments were begun about the middle of 1932 have amounted to 13,839 c. ft. valued c.i.f. at about £2,075, and of this quantity 7,500 c. ft. were cut in Singapore.

Success in this business is entirely dependent on careful cutting and seasoning of the timber shipped, and under the tuition of the Forest Engineer certain mills have already attained a high standard of production, which is reflected in the improved quality of the rest of their output and is not restricted to the material actually cut for export to the United Kingdom.

There is still, however, much more educational work to be done before high-grade production can be organised on a large scale, and this cannot be accomplished in the course of occasional visits by the technical experts in the absence of a forest officer permanently stationed in Singapore.

Apart from the mill-sawn output two experimental shipments to Liverpool of *keruing* and one of *sepetir* in the form of hand-sawn flitches were made from Malacca. The former timber is plentiful throughout Malaya though not very popular in the local market. The demand for it in the United Kingdom in the form mentioned is still on a limited scale but is being maintained and further developments are hoped for. The results of the experiment with *sepetir* are not yet known, and it is not available in large quantities, but its qualities as a furniture wood are such as to justify the hope that it may be acceptable to overseas markets.

The Settlement of Malacca is well provided with forests, chiefly of the plains type, which promise to constitute a valuable asset when they have been brought under regular management. The forests of

Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings are mainly hilly, but contain fair quantities of superior hardwoods and constitute a useful source of local supply.

The forest reserves of the Straits Settlements at present occupy 181 square miles or 12 per cent of the total area of the Colony. In the event of its being decided to revoke the Singapore reserves the area would be reduced by 25 square miles and the percentage to 10.

The effects of the continuing depression were evidenced by a further fall in the revenue of the Settlements, excluding Singapore, from \$23,050 to \$21,250, but an improvement was noticeable during the latter part of the year. Expenditure was reduced from \$68,103 to \$65,883.

The out-turn of timber, firewood and charcoal in cubic feet amounted to 202,960, 346,790 and 66,816 as against 278,325, 380,806 and 53,675 in 1932.

A revision of the Malacca working scheme to provide for the curtailment of operations owing to decreased demand was brought into effect during the year. The provisions of the working plans for Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings were generally followed.

The staff arrangements remained as before, only one full time officer being employed as Assistant Conservator in charge of Malacca and the remaining forests being controlled by joint arrangements with the Federated Malay States. A scheme of revision of these arrangements was under consideration at the close of the year and will, it is hoped, be brought into operation in 1935. Supervisory charge of Singapore continued to be held by the Commissioner of Lands. The subordinate staff employed at the close of the year consisted of 2 forest rangers, 5 foresters and 27 forest guards, the number of the latter having been reduced by 3.

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

C.—FISHERIES

The total amount of fish, estimated as fresh fish, landed in the Colony during 1933 amounted to 24,700 tons. This is an increase of 4,700 tons on the 1932 figures, and is accounted for by the inclusion of 5,486 tons of 'bilis' (*Stolephorus*) which for the first time has been included in the landings of Singapore.

If this new source had not been included in the figures for 1933, they would have shown a decrease in landings of 786 tons.

The following table shows the distribution of the landings in the various centres of the Colony:—

			<i>Tons</i>
Singapore	..	..	15,650
Penang and Province Wellesley	..	..	4,700
Dindings	..	..	2,500
Malacca	..	..	1,850
Total			24,700

This, valued at a conservatively low figure of \$5 per pikul or approximately \$84 per ton on landing, would amount to \$1,914,800.

There were 12,612 fishermen employed in the Colony, of whom 6,652 were Malays, 4,497 Chinese, 903 Japanese, 501 Indians, 76 Eurasians and 1 Siamese. This is an increase of 180 on the total number registered in 1932. This is not a significant figure, and is due simply to more people taking up hand lining and other kinds of "one man" methods.

There is a decrease of 149 in the number of fishing boats employed in the Colony from 1932. With the exception of the Japanese powered vessels and some Chinese owned fish carriers, there are nothing but sailing and rowing boats employed in the industry. All the Japanese powered craft are based on Singapore, and are used to fish in the waters of the Rhio Archipelago, Gulf of Siam, South Burma, the East and West Coast of Malaya, and Sumatra.

They have increased by five during the year and now total 72. Their non-powered craft amount to 88 as against 90 in 1932. They landed 4,500 tons of fresh fish for the Singapore market during the year, which is approximately 60% of the fresh fish landed in Singapore. (This estimate is based on the fresh fish landed, and neglects the 5,486 tons of 'bilis' (*Stolephorus*) which is all dried, and never appears as a fresh fish).

The total revenue derived from the licence fees paid for nets, traps and boats and miscellaneous sources amounts to \$12,678 which is a decrease of \$1,122. This is directly due to the depressed conditions in the Colony.

The fishery has been normal throughout the year as far as can be ascertained, although prices remained low in spite of the rise in the price of rubber.

The industry is financed by dealers who live in the various fishing centres, and find money for the fishermen to enable them to provide boats and gear necessary for fishing. The fishermen, however, must sell their catches to these financiers who fix the price from day to day as the fish are landed. The objections to this method of conducting an industry are many, but the remedy lies with the fishermen themselves, and nothing but years of education and elimination of old established customs will effect any change.

D.—MINERALS

Tin.—Mining operations in the Colony were confined to the Settlement of Malacca where there were five places at which tin was worked during the year, and to Christmas Island where deposits of

phosphate of lime were worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. There are coal deposits in Labuan but these are not at present being worked. The production of tin-in-ore in Malacca at 72 per cent amounted to 54 tons, on which royalty of \$9,128 was paid, as compared with 35 tons and \$3,834 in 1932. The whole of the production went, as previously, to Singapore for smelting. The labourers were Chinese. No new prospecting licence was issued during the year.

The smelting of tin at Singapore and Penang is one of the principal industries of the Straits Settlements. Tin smelter production based on smelters' declarations amounted to 46,942 tons as compared with 49,945 tons in 1932. The decrease was due principally to the fact that ore from Netherlands India which used to come to Singapore for smelting was no longer imported.

Imports of tin-in-ore, at 72 per cent, into Singapore and Penang amounted, from countries outside Malaya, to 16,662 tons as compared with 20,488 tons in 1932 and from the Malay States and Malacca to 23,760 tons, as compared with 28,408 tons in 1932, a total for smelting purposes of 40,422 tons, as compared with 48,896 tons in the previous year. Exports of smelted tin amounted to 53,931 tons. The price of tin was £146 a ton at the beginning and £227 a ton at the end of the year, an increase of price of 35 per cent. The international control of tin continued during the year.

The production of phosphates of lime as shown by exports from Christmas Island was 91,280 tons of which the final value as declared for royalty purposes was \$1,305,054 or \$15.50 per ton. This output was exported, with the exception of 200 tons, to Japan. The labour force consisted of Chinese recruited in Singapore for work on the Island.

CHAPTER VII

Commerce

The Colony of the Straits Settlements is part of the Malayan Registration Area. Statistics of Malayan trade have been published since 1922, separate figures for the Straits Settlements being discontinued in 1928. The trade of the Colony, of which more than three-fourths is with foreign countries and the balance with the Malay States, consists principally of the entrepôt trade of the free ports of Singapore and Penang which serve as collecting and distributing centres for the countries of the Malayan Archipelago: Malaya, Netherlands India, North Borneo, Sarawak, Indo-China, Siam and Southern Burma.

The commodities known in the world's markets as Straits Produce, including such articles as rubber, tin, copra, arecanuts, palm-oil, pineapples, gums and unground spices, are collected from these countries, while manufactured goods consisting chiefly of household stores, machinery, piecegoods, building material and electrical equipment, are distributed in exchange. Singapore is also an important distributing centre for mineral oils—lubricating oil, liquid fuel, kerosene and motor spirit—and there is a trade at both ports in bunker coal, oil fuel and ships' stores. The historical function of Malacca as an entrepôt market between East and West has been

assumed largely by Singapore, but Malacca still remains the principal collecting and distributing station on the mainland for the centre of the Peninsula, though its importance has diminished with the development of long-haulage railway traffic from Singapore, Penang and Port Swettenham.

The ports of the Colony are free from port or light dues (with the exception of port dues at Labuan) and from import duties except on liquor, tobacco and petroleum. Preferences on liquor and tobacco and a 20 per cent *ad valorem* tax on the first registration of non-British motor vehicles were introduced as a result of the Ottawa Agreements in 1932.

A Trade Commission was appointed by the Government of the Straits Settlements in February, 1933 to enquire into "the trade of the Colony, the directions in which it has gained or lost, and the reasons for these gains or losses, and its future potentialities". The Commission continued its sessions throughout the year and its report is awaited.

The foreign trade of Malaya, representing the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States, in merchandise, bullion and specie, amounted in value to \$760 (£89) millions, as compared with \$747 (£87) millions in 1932, an increase of 1.7 per cent. This is the first time since 1930 that the result of the year has shown an upward tendency. It is not possible to indicate the trade in terms of quantity, though from the figures of the principal exports it is probable that this also increased, nor to distinguish between exports and re-exports owing to the nature of the Straits Settlements trade. There is also a considerable transshipment trade at the ports of Singapore and Penang, but of this also no figures are available.

The increase in the value of trade was due entirely to exports and principally to the higher values of rubber and tin. Imports declined in value owing partly to the continued downward trend of general prices and partly to the reduced purchasing power of the country. The \$760 millions consisted of imports \$358 (\$380) millions and exports \$402 (\$366) millions, the figures for 1932 being shown in brackets. The value of bunker coal, oil fuel and stores taken on board ships on foreign trade routes for their own consumption amounted to \$11 (\$13) millions and if this is added to the excess of exports there was a favourable trade balance of \$55 millions, as compared with an unfavourable balance of one million dollars in 1932.

With regard to the use of statistics for the measurement of Malayan trade, a word of warning is necessary. A considerable portion of the declared trade values of Malaya and of the Colony relates to the import and export of mineral oils. These are included in the trade figures but are not merchandise in the usual sense. Singapore by virtue of its geographical position and proximity to the oil fields is a storage and distributing centre for mineral oils in the hands of two principal companies, and allowance should be made for this feature in an examination of Malayan trade. Imports from Japan, for example, in 1933 amounted to \$26,592,862 and exports to Japan amounted to \$36,683,753. The latter, however, included \$14,975,986 representing motor spirit, and if this is deducted there is a balance of trade of \$5 millions in favour of Japan. In other

words the position is reversed. The following figures show the distribution of trade in mineral oils in 1933 and their relationship in value to the gross trade of Malaya:—

TRADE: MINERAL OILS, 1933

VALUES IN \$000

		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lubricating oil	..	1,891	730	2,621
Kerosene	..	11,500	7,759	19,259
Liquid Fuel	..	10,196	2,884	13,080
Motor Spirit	..	39,726	32,457	72,183
A. Total	..	63,313	43,830	107,143
B. Malaya	..	358,000	402,000	760,000
C. Percentage A and B		18	11	14

Of the \$760 millions, representing the trade of Malaya, \$671 (\$676) millions or 88 (90) per cent represented the direct foreign trade of the Straits Settlements. The value of imports was \$327 (\$349) millions, and of exports \$344 (\$327) millions. The figures indicate a slight decline not only in gross Colony trade but in the proportion of Malayan trade carried by Colony merchants. Both results may be attributed to the natural development of direct routing which seeks to eliminate the middleman, and the second also to the development of the Federated Malay States through their own ocean-port, Port Swettenham, under the stimulus of the Ottawa Agreements and an active railway policy. This trade, however, it is likely, is still flowing through Colony ports in the form of transit cargo, involving handling, finance and insurance, but unfortunately no figures are available to measure it.

Of Malayan trade (and generally speaking the same proportions apply to the Colony) 14 (15) per cent was with the United Kingdom, 15 (17) per cent with other British countries and 71 (68) per cent with non-British countries. The following are the countries with which the principal trade was done, with values in millions of dollars:—

TABLE I

		<i>1932</i>	<i>1933</i>
		\$	\$
1. Netherlands India	..	190	152
2. United States of America	..	79	131
3. United Kingdom	..	114	106
4. Siam	..	61	67
5. Japan	..	57	63
6. India and Burma	..	48	44
7. China (excluding Hong Kong)	..	26	26
8. Australia	..	30	25
9. Hong Kong	..	9	10

The following tables show the corresponding figures for the import and export trades:—

TABLE II
IMPORTS OF
Total merchandise including Bullion and Specie
(in millions of dollars)

		1932	1933
		\$	\$
1.	Netherlands India	133	111
2.	Siam	48	53
3.	United Kingdom	56	51
4.	India and Burma	34	31
5.	Japan	17	27
6.	China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	22	20
7.	Australia	8	8
8.	United States of America ..	7	5
9.	Netherlands	5	3
10.	Hong Kong	3	6

TABLE III
EXPORTS OF
Total merchandise including Bullion and Specie
(in millions of dollars)

		1932	1933
		\$	\$
1.	United States of America ..	72	126
2.	United Kingdom	58	55
3.	Netherlands India	57	41
4.	Japan	40	36
5.	Australia	22	17
6.	Netherlands	14	17
7.	Siam	13	14
8.	India and Burma	14	13
9.	China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	4	6
10.	Hong Kong	6	4

The above tables indicate how the trade of Malaya is dominated by imports of produce from Netherlands India, exports of rubber and tin to America, and imports of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom and Japan, while there is a large miscellaneous trade with India and China not unconnected with the immigrant population of those countries in Malaya.

The principal imports in order of gross values declared were motor spirit, rice, tin-ore, rubber, cotton piecegoods, kerosene, cigarettes, liquid fuel, dried and salted fish, sugar, milk and copra; the principal exports being rubber, tin, motor spirit, copra, rice, kerosene, dried and salted fish and tinned pineapples.

The following notes are added on certain features of the principal commodities:—

(i) *Rubber*.—Practically the entire output of native rubber in the surrounding countries, Netherlands India, Sarawak, North Borneo, Siam, Indo-China and Burma comes to Singapore and Penang for milling and re-export as crepe rubber. Of these imports, 83 per cent as compared with 81 per cent of the previous year came from Netherlands India. Imports increased, under the influence of a rise

in price, from 92,874 tons valued at \$9,787,000 to 168,115 tons valued at \$21,053,000, an increase of 81 per cent in quantity and 115 per cent in value. Exports increased from 478,836 tons to 573,412 tons (or 68 per cent of world output) and in value from \$77,803,169 to \$122,439,683 an increase of 20 per cent in quantity and 57 per cent in value. Of these, 55 (57) per cent went to the United States of America, 20 (15) per cent to the Continent of Europe, 13 (14) per cent to the United Kingdom, 9 (9) per cent to Japan and 3 (5) per cent to Other Countries. Malayan domestic exports increased from 405,209 tons to 448,690 tons or by 11 per cent. The price of rubber was 2 13/32d. a lb. at the beginning and 4 5/16d. at the end of the year. The rise was due partly to the continuance of negotiations regarding restriction and partly to increased consumption in the United States where the majority of the world's rubber is absorbed. An interesting local development was the installation by one of the principal producing companies of a bulk latex plant in the Singapore Harbour Board premises, from which latex is conveyed direct in a pipe line to ships at the wharves, and the increase in bulk shipments to Europe and America.

(ii) *Tin*.—Imports of ore decreased from 28 to 23 thousand tons or by 18 per cent, the gross value, however, increasing from \$23 to \$26 millions, of which 61 (44) per cent came from Siam, 9 (35) per cent from Netherlands India and 30 (21) per cent from other countries including Australia, Japan, Indo-China, Burma, Tanganyika, Uganda and the Union of South Africa. This with practically the entire output of the Malay States was smelted in Singapore and Penang. Exports of tin increased from 47,908 to 53,931 tons or by 12 per cent, and in value from \$55,687,036 to \$88,716,233. Of these, 57 (42) per cent went to the United States of America, 28 (34) per cent to the Continent of Europe, 5 (12) per cent to the United Kingdom and 10 (12) per cent to other countries. The decrease in imports of ore was due to the change in policy of the principal Netherlands Indian mines which commenced sending their ores to Holland for smelting. There was also, as already mentioned, a decrease of imports into Singapore and Penang from the Malay States and Malacca. The increase of exports would appear to be due principally to withdrawals from smelters' stocks.

(iii) *Cotton piecegoods*.—Imports decreased from 150 to 146 millions yards, and in gross value from \$18 to \$16 millions, of which yardage 68 (57) per cent came from Japan, 18 (26) per cent from the United Kingdom and 14 (17) per cent from other countries including increased amounts from Russia. The entrepôt trade in this article is important as shown from the fact that re-exports (principally to Sumatra) amounted to 19,151,703 yards, as compared with 19,775,143 yards in 1932.

(iv) *Preserved Pineapples*.—This is a Malayan industry. Exports decreased from 66,292 tons or 2,034,257 cases, to 59,581 tons or 1,875,287 cases, and in total values from \$7,914,000 to \$6,285,000, of which 77 (84) per cent went to the United Kingdom, 10 (5) per cent to Canada, 5 (4) per cent to the Continent of Europe and 8 (7) per cent to other countries. The decline in production was due partly to slump conditions in the rubber industry, pineapples being originally a catchcrop planted between young rubber to give a return while the rubber is maturing, and partly to the exhaustion of old pineapple lands. The industry is now being reorganised, under the guidance

of the Department of Agriculture on a permanent basis, and a bill for the improvement of the Pineapple Industry (since enacted), was introduced in October. The increase of imports to Canada is a hopeful sign, due largely to the preferential import duty obtained under the Ottawa Agreements.

(v) *Copra*.—Imports, which came principally from Netherlands India (Sumatra and Borneo) and the State of North Borneo, increased from 100,143 tons to 100,290 tons, gross values declining from \$8 to \$6 millions. Exports increased in quantity from 197,000 to 211,000 tons, gross values declining from \$19 to \$15 millions. Of shipments 66 (69) per cent went to the Continent of Europe (principally Germany, Holland and Norway), 23 (24) per cent to the United Kingdom, 8 (5) per cent to the United States of America and 3 (2) per cent to other countries. The steady decline in the price of the commodity during the year caused great concern to producers, the causes being said to be partly the competition of other vegetable oils and of whale oil, the strength of buying combines, the incidence of freights amounting at the end of the year to 36 per cent of the value of the commodity, and the tendency of an unregulated industry to over-produce.

(vi) *Rice*.—Imports increased in quantity from 592,209 tons to 592,912 tons (or say 50,000 tons a month), gross values decreasing from \$40 to \$34 millions. Of imports, 59 (60) per cent came from Siam, 37 (37) per cent from Burma, 2.6 (1.5) per cent from Saigon and .4 (1.5) per cent from other countries. Domestic exports increased from 1,917 to 2,950 tons, re-exports declining from 183 to 160 thousand tons. Values of gross exports declined from \$12.6 to \$9.5 millions. Of these 79 (83) per cent were to Netherlands India, 10 (7) per cent to Sarawak, 5 (3) per cent to North Borneo and 6 (7) per cent to other countries. The decline in exports to Netherlands India was partly due to the policy of the Netherlands Indian Government in promoting the cultivation of rice in Java for the supply of their East Indian territories. Similar policies, of economic nationalism in China, the Federated Malay States, where an import duty of 15 cents a pikul was imposed in October, and elsewhere are likely to have a detrimental effect on the entrepôt trade of the Straits Settlements ports. The wholesale price of rice declined from \$3.97 to \$3.52 a pikul during the year. The cheapness of this staple article of diet was of inestimable value in enabling the country to weather the storm of the general depression, and Malaya was fortunate in having the three great rice granaries of the world, Burma, Siam and Indo-China, at its door.

(vii) *Palm oil*.—Imports increased from 14 to 281 tons, coming principally from Sumatra and Sarawak. Exports increased from 7,906 tons to 12,381 tons or by 57 per cent. Of these 28 (45) per cent went to the United Kingdom, 24 (12) per cent to the United States of America, 23 (0) to Canada, 13 (15) per cent to Sumatra presumably for re-export, and 12 (11) per cent to other countries. Production is principally in the States of Johore and Selangor. The bulking plant in the Singapore Harbour Board premises from which oil is conveyed direct in a pipe line to ships at the wharves was extended during the year.

Detailed information regarding the trade of Malaya will be found in the publications issued by the Statistics Department.

CHAPTER VIII

Wages and the Cost of Living

A.—WAGES

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

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

The average price per gantang (8 lbs.) of No. 2 Siam rice in Singapore, Penang and Malacca declined from 25, 29 and 27 cents in January respectively, to 23, 26 and 24 cents, in December, 1933, or approximately by 10 per cent.

In the island of Penang and in the Dindings daily rates varying from 28 to 40 cents for a male labourer, from 24 to 32 cents for a female labourer, and for children 16 to 20 cents were paid. The labour forces on Province Wellesley estates are very settled. On the older estates which have employed Tamil labour for a long time many of the labourers have been born on the estates and are frequently not entirely dependent on their check-roll wages.

In Singapore the daily rates of wages on estates ranged from 28 to 55 cents for an able-bodied adult Indian male labourer, from 24 to 30 cents for an able-bodied adult Indian female labourer, and for children from 15 to 20 cents. Many employers paid their tappers by results. The rates of wages paid to Chinese and Javanese labourers were about the same as those paid to Indians. Government Departments paid from 40 to 96 cents and miscellaneous employers from 50 to 80 cents.

In Malacca, able-bodied Indian adult male labourers on estates earned 28 to 40 cents and able-bodied adult female labourers 24 to 32 cents a day. Store and factory labourers received 40 to 50 cents. In the Government Departments the rates of wages were from 40 cents to \$1.35 (Health Department) for males and 25 to 40 cents for females. Chinese were mostly employed on contract at rates varying from 35 to 45 cents a day. Javanese and Malays earned as much as Southern Indians.

The law requires every employer to provide at least 24 days' work in each month to every labourer employed.

Workmen employed in skilled trades naturally commanded higher rates of wages.

There is no indentured labour in the Colony.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 9 of 1932) came into force on the 1st of October, 1933. Health and Labour Departments are invested with powers under Ordinance 197 (Labour) to

regulate and enforce proper conditions of health and labour. Protection from machinery is secured under Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery).

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

B.—AVERAGE PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

For average prices, declared trade values, exchange, currency and cost of living, reference is invited to the separate report on this subject (No. S. 4) published annually by the Statistics Department. The average weighted index of commodity prices in Singapore, represented by 17 principal commodities (15 wholesale and 2 retail) increased by 21 per cent as compared with 1932, due principally to increases in the prices of rubber and tin. There were increases also in the prices of damar, rattans and tapioca flake. The price of tin was £146.5.0 per ton at the beginning and £227.10.0 at the end of the year, the highest and lowest prices being £229 and £142, respectively, and the average for the year £200. The price of rubber was 2.13/32 pence per lb. at the beginning and 4.5/16 pence at the end of the year, the highest and lowest being 4.17/32 pence and 2 pence, and the average for the year 3.7/32 pence. The following index numbers show changes in commodity values during the last five years:—

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
100	64	41	37	45

There was, however, a continued decline in retail values, as shown by a fall of 11 per cent in the index of food prices, representing the difference of the average of the two years for Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and of 8.6 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 4.8 per cent in the general cost of living for Asiatics, Eurasians and Europeans, respectively. The fact that the wholesale index increased while the retail index continued to decline may be explained by the usual time-lag between the two. The decline in market prices as reported by the Municipal Authorities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca, was noticeable principally in the prices of meat, eggs, fish and curry-stuffs, due possibly to an abundance of supplies available and more intensive competition in markets and in their neighbourhood. House rents as represented by municipal assessments also declined, the figures for the principal towns being 24 per cent in Kuala Lumpur, 12 per cent in Singapore, 16 per cent in Penang, 10 per cent in Malacca and 4 per cent in Johore Bahru as compared with those of 1932.

The general cost of living index numbers for the Asiatic, Eurasian and European standards were as follows:—

Standard	1914	1932	1933	Percentage increase + or decrease — as Compared with 1932
Asiatic	100	108.6	99.3	—8.6
Eurasian	100	113.1	105.7	—6.5
European	100	129.2	123.0	—4.8

CHAPTER IX

Education and Welfare Institutions

A.—GENERAL

Educational facilities are provided in the Colony in English and in various vernacular languages—Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

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

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

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

- (i) to determine the amount of fees to be charged in Government Schools, and to receive all such fees;
- (ii) to submit to Government the Annual Estimates for educational purposes and to make recommendations thereon;
- (iii) to advise the Government as to the purpose for which moneys devoted to education should be expended and upon any matters connected with education which may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor.

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

B.—ENGLISH EDUCATION

The English schools are schools in which English is the medium of instruction. Few of the pupils are English speaking when they join. Of those admitted in 1933 approximately 13% of the boys and 26% of the girls were English speaking. The lowest class may be composed of children speaking between them some seven or eight different languages or dialects, those speaking one language or dialect being generally quite unable to understand those speaking any of the others. In the circumstances the use of the "Direct Method" of teaching English is practically obligatory. Children are accepted into the lowest class at the age of six or seven and they are given an education which ends as a rule with their presentation at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, though one or two stay on and prepare for the London Matriculation Examination.

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

Attendance is not compulsory.

In 1933 there were 24 Government and 31 Aided Schools in the Colony—27 situated in Singapore, 19 in Penang, 8 in Malacca and 1 in Labuan.

The average enrolment was 25,161 (9,434 in Government and 15,727 in Aided Schools).

Of the 25,161 pupils in English Schools, 4,186 or 16.64 per cent of the pupils were enjoying free education. The details of the nationalities so benefited were 914 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,296 Malays, 1,701 Chinese, 237 Indians and 38 others.

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

The Government pays to such schools monthly grants equal to the difference between their revenue and approved expenditure. The approved expenditure includes Government rates of pay for the lay staff, rates and taxes on school premises, the cost of minor repairs and equipment, and salaries in respect of Missionary teachers at the rate of £420 a year for a man and £280 a year for a lady missionary. These rates have since been revised as set out below. Capital grants amounting to half the cost of approved new buildings are also paid by the Government under certain conditions.

The recommendations of the 1932 Grants-in-Aid Committee were approved by Government with slight modifications and are to take effect from 1st January, 1934. The more important changes are as follows:—

- (i) Salary allowances for European Missionary teachers have been reduced to \$3,000 (£350) a year for a man and \$1,800 (£210) a year for a lady missionary. Allowances at these rates, however, are to be payable only to a limited number of such teachers. All other Missionary teachers will be paid at the rate of \$1,440 (£168) a year for men and \$1,200 (£140) a year for women.

For the missionary staffs of the Christian Brothers' Schools and the Convent Schools, it was decided to allow a flat rate of \$2,400 (£280) a year for men and \$1,500 (£175) a year for women.

- (ii) An age limit for Missionary teachers of 55 in the case of men and 50 in the case of women has been introduced, provision being made for exceptional cases.
- (iii) Lay teachers will be subject to the same rules as regards age of retirement as teachers in Government Schools.
- (iv) No leave (including sick leave) will ordinarily be allowed to a teacher who has reached the age limit.
Asiatic missionary teachers will not be eligible for pay while on leave other than sick leave.
- (v) The annual capitation rate to cover all contingent expenditure has been reduced from \$3 (7s.) a year per pupil to \$2.40 (5s. 7d.) a year per pupil.

The Government Afternoon Schools in Singapore, which were designed in 1930 to accommodate the many surplus pupils who were not qualified to enter the Government and Aided morning schools have reached a most satisfactory standard. Except in the cases of three primary classes for which no suitable unemployed teachers were available, all schools were staffed by trained teachers who had been retrenched from Government and Aided Schools in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. They give a sound elementary English education to boys in classes from Primary to Junior Cambridge on the same lines as that given in the ordinary schools. The enrolment increased from 724 in 1932 to 767 in 1933. The total expenditure was \$27,172 and the total revenue \$26,759. As will be seen, these schools are now practically self supporting.

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

- (a) those controlled by religious bodies and accommodated in proper school buildings;
- (b) those carried on by individuals for profit and accommodated in any sort of building from shop-house or private house to office or godown. In schools of the latter class overcrowding is common, and the staffs are usually cheap and meagre. The pupils are very often over the usual age or dull or both. In Singapore in 1933 there were 56 private schools with an enrolment of 5,547.

There is no central college for the training of teachers for English Schools. Such training is supplied at Normal Classes held at one centre in each of the three Settlements. The students who attend these Normal Classes, men and women alike, are required to hold Cambridge School Certificates with credits in at least two of the subjects English, Elementary Mathematics, History, Geography and Drawing, or Certificates accepted by the Director of Education in lieu thereof, and they must be at least 16 years of age; they must also have satisfied the Education Department in an Oral English Examination. Those selected are appointed Student Teachers and they then spend three years in an English school studying and watching the teaching. In the mornings they are present for at least two hours in the class rooms studying teaching methods or themselves teaching prepared lessons. In the afternoons and on Saturday mornings they attend the Normal Classes. The Normal Class

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

At the beginning of 1933 there were second and third year Normal Class students in all Settlements, but in no Settlement were there any first year students owing to the depression and lack of demand for teachers. At the Annual examinations held in March 1933, 99 students passed (45 men and 54 women); of these, 24 men and 22 women completed the three-year course and became "trained teachers". In the 1933-1934 session which started in April only third year classes were formed.

Certain selected students, student teachers or teachers are given three-year scholarships to Raffles College there to undergo a course of practically university standard to fit them for the teaching of subjects in the secondary classes of the English schools. They are allowed to specialise in certain branches.

In 1933 only one student scholarship to Raffles College was awarded; it was given to a girl from Malacca. All others were withheld in view of the uncertainty of the staffing position three years ahead, an effect of the slump. At the end of the year 28 Colony students were in training for work in classes in the secondary divisions of schools, of whom 19 were in the third year of their course, 8 in the second year and one in the first year. Fifteen students completed their courses and obtained their diplomas in May.

C.—VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

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

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

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

In addition, Evening Classes are conducted at Singapore in Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering, Structural Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Surveying, Chemistry and Navigation.

The Nautical Classes had an enrolment of 134 at the end of the year, one third of the students coming from places other than Singapore. An increase in the enrolment would seem to show that the classes are meeting a need. They not only help local men to obtain employment, but they also assist them to get promotion. They were attended by a large number of men employed on local vessels, and although few of these could be present often most of them attended when circumstances permitted. The total number of passes up to 15th December was:—

Master, Local Trade, 1; Second Class Gunner, 1; Third Class Gunner, 9; and Helmsmen, 26.

There was also an evening class at Malacca, but Typewriting was the only subject taught. Ten students sat for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination.

Industrial Education.—The Singapore Trade School continued to do very good work. There were 114 students undergoing training in the three classes—39 in the first, 31 in the second and 44 in the third year course. It was possible to accept a larger amount of repair work from the general public during the year, and there was no difficulty in combining instruction with useful work for Government Departments and private individuals, particularly in the motor repair shop. One hundred and thirteen different jobs were carried out, which varied in nature from minor repairs to complete overhauls of cars. In addition, work for the school included drawing-board stands, a mild steel motor-car lift, and stands for a developing cabinet and a sun-frame. Labour charges paid into revenue amounted to \$829.88.

Expert engineers have expressed the opinion that the standard of work of a student at the school is comparable with that of the apprentice in England with the same length of training, while the scope of the instruction is wider than that obtaining in most workshops. In addition to training in the use of tools and machinery a student gets a thorough knowledge of up-to-date store-keeping and is put through a sound elementary course in machine, design and plan drawing. The Association of Engineers, Singapore Branch, visited the school and were favourably impressed with the methods of training used and with the comprehensiveness of the curriculum. Eight students were placed with Government departments, with the Royal Air Force and with local firms, and since the end of the year several others have found suitable employment.

A Careers' Committee, including among its members several prominent local engineers, has been formed, and with its co-operation it is hoped that qualified students of the school will find more avenues of employment.

The staff of the school was increased by one motor mechanic.

The Trade School, Penang, is now fully equipped and is in a position to take on repair work for Government departments and, to a limited extent, for the general public. Thirty-eight new students were admitted during 1933, of whom 16 had Junior or School Certificates. The total enrolment was 71. Ten per cent of the boys enjoyed free places.

It has been decided to open a Trade School in Malacca in 1934. The opening of the new hospital at Malacca will make the old hospital buildings at Durian Daun available, and part of these buildings can be converted for use as a Trade School at very little cost. The subjects which it is hoped to teach include Motor Engineering, Electrical Wiring, Plumbing, Carpentry, Tailoring and Shoe-making. A start will be made with only one or two of these subjects, however.

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

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

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

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

The annual examination for these scholarships, the tenth since they were restored by Government in 1923, was held in October. The successful candidates were Mr. KEONG SIEW TONG of St. Xavier's Institution, Penang, and Mr. BERNARD H. Y. MEGGS of Raffles Institution, Singapore. The former is taking Medicine and the latter Engineering, both at Cambridge University. Twelve candidates competed for this examination.

E.—VERNACULAR EDUCATION

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

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

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

In 1933 there were 217 Malay vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 23,542 pupils. In addition there was an aided school at Pulau Bukom, Singapore, with 51 pupils.

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

The post of Assistant Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools, Singapore, was abolished on 1st April. In order to continue the excellent work started by this officer three trained lady teachers volunteered to visit the schools to encourage the development of craft work and domestic science. The teachers' training class continued to do very good work. Arrangements have been made in Singapore to give a one year intensive course in domestic science to pupils who have passed the highest class in the Malay Girls' school. A few girls' schools in Penang send their children to the boys' schools to be taught geography, arithmetic and composition. This method of using better trained male teachers in mixed classes has shown good results. Handwork, laundry and cookery are taught in many schools. A satisfactory standard of needlework and embroidery was maintained.

Government has realised that the education of Malay girls has reached a stage at which further progress can be achieved only by the institution of a Training Centre for Malay Women Teachers. It is proposed therefore to open such a centre in Malacca in 1934. Malacca has been decided on as the best place for the training centre because of its central position and because of the predominance of Malays in its population. It will be convenient also to open the centre in Malacca because owing to the opening in 1934 of the new Malacca hospital part of the old buildings at Durian Daun will be available for accommodating it and the expense of providing a special building will in consequence be avoided.

Chinese Vernacular Schools.—There are no Government Chinese Schools in the Colony. The number of Chinese schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1933 was 10 in Singapore, 23 in Penang and 3 in Malacca.

The recommendations of the Grants-in-Aid Committee, 1932, have been approved and from 1st January, 1934, the grants-in-aid to Chinese vernacular schools will be in two grades:—

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

in average attendance. In order to qualify for Grade I schools must teach English for a minimum number of hours each day with

reasonable efficiency and must employ for that purpose a teacher who holds the minimum qualification of a Junior Cambridge Certificate or a certificate recognised by the Director of Education as of equal value.

There are three types of schools:—

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

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

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

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

The Chinese High School, Singapore—the only purely secondary school in the Colony—was closed throughout the year but remained on the register. In Penang there were two schools for males which provided a secondary education together with a primary course; in Malacca there was one, but the course of study was not complete. Four Girls' schools in Singapore and two in Penang provided a Normal Class. One girls' school in Singapore provided a physical training course.

At the close of 1933 there were 373 registered schools with 1,134 registered teachers and 24,853 pupils (of whom 6,477 were girls).

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

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

The number of Tamil schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1932 was 21 in Penang and 11 in Malacca with an average enrolment of 1,364 and 507 respectively. No Singapore schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid.

The recommendations of the Grants-in-Aid Committee, 1932, that grants-in-aid should be paid at the rate of \$6 per pupil per year, have been approved by Government with effect from 1st January, 1934.

F.—MUSIC, ART, DRAMA AND RECREATION

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

Successful children's concerts, organised by Mr. E. A. BROWN, O.B.E., were held in Singapore, and a school children's orchestra was formed by him in October.

Art.—This subject has been given a great deal of attention in all English schools in Singapore and Penang and the standard of work is high. It is encouraged through handicrafts. In the lower standards potato printing with designs invented and cut by pupils leads to the decoration of books in a book binding class, and to the making of block printed table cloths, etc. Needlework, batik-work, poker-work and stencilling in the girls' schools, and carpentry, sketching, clay modelling, batik-work and book-binding in the boys' schools all make use of inventive art.

In Malay schools similar handicrafts were employed in the encouragement of art development. This development was most evident in the needle-work in girls' schools and in the cotton-printing class in one of the boys' schools.

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

In certain Penang Malay Schools sketches were presented for the first time in 1933. They were produced with the object of helping the Earl Haig Fund.

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

Recreation.—Schools are required, where they can, to provide facilities for outdoor recreation, and the majority of the institutions have a certain, though not always adequate, amount of playing-field accommodation. Municipal playing-fields, however, are often made use of. The games played were Association Football, Cricket, Hockey, Volley-Ball, Basket-Ball, Badminton, Tennis, etc. Rugby Football practice was started at the Raffles Institution, Singapore, and the Penang Free School. Inter-class, inter-house and inter-school matches and competitions were common. Association football was easily the most popular game in both English and Malay boys' schools. Sepak Raga is still played in the Malay schools. Boxing is taking

hold in certain schools. Practically every boys' school held an Athletic Sports Meeting, at which team events were common. Facilities for indoor games such as Ping-Pong and Badminton were often to be found. A number of schools had see-saw, swings, slides, etc., for the younger children.

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

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

G.—ORPHANAGES AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

The St. Nicholas Home (a Church of England institution supported by the Government), receives blind and physically defective children, without restriction as to race or religion, from all over Malaya. There was an average of 13 boys and girls in the Home during 1933. This Home is at Penang. It gives instruction in Braille by a qualified instructor.

There are fifteen orphanages in the Colony (four in Singapore, six in Penang and five in Malacca), with 1,384 orphans in 1933, maintained by various religious bodies. Most of these orphanages receive some measure of Government support.

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

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

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

The Home in Singapore has accommodation for 300.

CHAPTER X

Communications and Transport

A.—SHIPPING

Communication by sea between the various Settlements which comprise the Colony is frequent and regular.

There is a weekly mail service between Singapore and Labuan, which is carried out by ships belonging to the Straits Shipping Company. Malacca is in constant and regular touch with Singapore and Penang through the vessels of the Straits Steamship Company. In addition to the local services between Singapore and Penang, a large majority of the mail and passenger ships which call at

Singapore, either eastward bound or westward bound, call at Penang also. Christmas Island is served by the s.s. "Islander" belonging to the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, which maintains a five-weekly service.

In regard to its external sea communications the Colony is extremely favourably situated, Singapore being a nodal point for traffic between Europe, Netherlands India and the Far East.

The slump in world trade continued throughout 1933, though it revived towards the end of the year, and shipping was proportionately affected—the tonnage showing a further decrease as compared with the year 1932. (*See Tables at Appendix "C"*).

The tonnage of all vessels, *i.e.* merchant vessels, native craft, men-o'-war, etc., entered and cleared at the six ports of the Colony during the year 1933 was 45,316,600 tons, being a decrease of 464,688 tons as compared with the year 1932.

Of this decrease Singapore is responsible for 441,824 tons; Penang for 35,273 tons; Dindings for 21,272 tons; while Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island show a total increase of 33,681 tons.

Comparing the tonnage of merchant-vessels only (*i.e.* all vessels above 75 tons net register) the decrease is 368,167 tons.

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

1928	..	..	..	42,987,154 tons
1929	..	..	..	45,435,395 "
1930	..	..	..	46,588,856 "
1931	..	..	..	*43,632,445 "
1932	..	..	..	43,424,295 "
1933	..	..	..	43,056,128 "

B.—ROADS

The total mileage of metalled roads in the Colony at the end of 1933 was 978 of which 241 miles of roads and streets were maintained by the Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and 737 miles in the rural areas were maintained by the Public Works Department for Government. In addition to the metalled roads, there are 131 miles of gravel roads, natural roads and hill paths maintained by Government.

The mileage in the various Settlements is as follows:—

SETTLEMENT		MUNICIPAL	GOVERNMENT ROADS			TOTAL ROADS MILE- AGE
		Roads & Streets	Metalled Roads	Unmetalled & natural Roads	Total	
Singapore ..	..	156	142	3	145	301
Penang ..	..	68	71	40	111	179
P. Wellesley ..	..	..	182	26	208	208
Dindings ..	..	..	34	19	53	53
Malacca ..	..	17	288	22	310	327
Labuan ..	..	..	20	21	41	41
TOTAL ..		241	737	131	868	1,109

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

Expenditure.—The total expenditure by the Public Works Department on the 868 miles of Government roads in 1933 was \$712,882 of which \$439,319 was in respect of annual road maintenance work and \$273,563 was on special expenditure on reconstruction or remetalling of roads.

The average cost of maintenance per mile was \$507 compared with an average cost per mile of \$847 for the past 5 years.

The Singapore Municipality spent \$152,141 on road maintenance and \$42,431 on road reconstruction—a total of \$194,572 compared with \$1,022,203 in 1932.

The Penang Municipality spent a total of \$106,970 and the Malacca Municipality a total of \$43,423 on road maintenance and reconstruction.

The principal road reconstruction work carried out during the year was on the main road from Singapore to Johore. One length of one mile was widened from 18'-30' and another length of 2 miles was widened from 18'-26' and the metalling and kerbing completed. This road is being surfaced with asphaltic concrete and during the year 5,300 tons of this mixture were transported and laid, at a cost of \$1.35 per square yard.

Traffic, Omnibuses and Tramways, etc.—Most of the roads in the Colony are subject to very heavy motor-lorry traffic, and loads of 14 tons on two axles have been found using the roads.

The principal form of transport in rural areas of the colony is by the hired car or 7 seater motor-bus, known locally as the "mosquito bus". Goods are transported principally by lorries but large numbers of the old fashioned bullock-carts still exist.

In all towns the rickshaw is popular for short journeys and 8,500 of these vehicles are licensed in Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

Six thousand four hundred and ten motor-cars and 1,505 motor-lorries were licensed in Singapore and 1,800 cars and 260 lorries in Penang.

In Singapore, the Singapore Traction Company own and operate a service of electric trolley-buses and motor-buses. The trolley-bus routes cover 27 miles.

In Penang the Municipality owns and operates a small service of electric trams covering 5.9 route miles and an electric trolley-bus service covering 8.15 route miles. The Penang tramway services carry approximately 8,000,000 passengers per annum.

The Penang Municipality also operates the Penang Hill Railway which serves the Hotel and residences and bungalows on Penang Hill. The railway is worked by cable and carries passengers to the Hill Station, 2,250 feet above sea level. The number of passengers carried annually is now about 35,000.

C.—RAILWAYS

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

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

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai are provided with restaurant or buffet parlour cars and sleeping saloons. The journey of 488 miles takes approximately 22 hours.

D.—AIRWAYS

The Royal Netherlands Airmail from Holland to Java continued to serve the Colony throughout the year, using Singapore as one of the principal stops. Towards the end of 1933 the Imperial Airways Indian Service was extended to Singapore and the regular service was commenced in December. Both air lines now maintain a weekly service between Singapore and Europe. Regular services are also maintained between Singapore and Netherlands India by the (Koninklijke, Nederlandsch Indische Luchtvaart Maatschappij).

Pending the completion of the Civil Aerodrome all commercial aircraft continue to use the R.A.F. base at Seletar.

Singapore Civil Aerodrome.—The construction of the Civil Aerodrome was commenced in 1931 and work is being hurried forward. By the end of 1933 \$2,109,258 had been expended and approximately 1/3rd of the work was completed. It is hoped that the aerodrome may be ready for use in 1936.

The work involves the reclamation of approximately 264 acres of the Kallang Basin, a tidal basin, situated only two miles from the centre of Singapore and between the business and residential areas, which form the Eastern portion of the city. The amount of filling necessary for the reclamation work is estimated to be 7,000,000 cubic yards. When it is completed Singapore will possess a landing ground of 1,000 yards diameter and an extensive and sheltered anchorage for seaplanes practically in the heart of the city and fully equipped with hangars, workshops and offices for both land and seaplanes.

Penang Aerodrome.—The Penang Aerodrome is situated in the South East of the Island at Bagan Lepas, eleven miles from the town.

Work on the construction of the aerodrome was commenced in March 1932 and during 1933 considerable progress was made in bringing into condition for use what was formally padi land. During dry weather the surface is good and in June three light aeroplanes from the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club landed and spent a day making passenger flights. Other light aeroplanes were also given permission to land at their own risk and no mishaps occurred. The heavy continuous rains from October to December however made the surface too soft for commercial aircraft and the Aerodrome was not passed for all weather use. Work on improving the surface is being continued and two landing strips of 800 yards $\times$ 100 yards are to be constructed in the direction of the prevailing winds, and it is hoped to have the landing ground ready for all weather use during 1934.

Emergency Landing Grounds.—At an Estate Golf course at Nebong Tebal, Province Wellesley, and at the Golf Course at Malacca, areas were marked out and levelled for use as emergency landing grounds. These two landing grounds are unsuitable for general use

by aircraft and are only prepared for cases of extreme emergency. (The emergency landing ground at Nebong Tebal has since been abandoned).

Flying Clubs.—The Royal Singapore Flying Club has completed its fifth successful year. It owns 3 Moth seaplanes, one flying boat and one Moth land plane.

Arrangements were made during the year for the commencement of a flying club in Penang.

Particulars of Air Mails and Public Transport Services are given in the postal section below.

E.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS

(a) POSTS

All the towns and larger villages in the Straits Settlements are provided with postal facilities. In addition to the Head Post Offices at Singapore, Penang and Malacca and the Post Office at Labuan, there were 39 Post Offices in the Colony offering full postal facilities and 18 offices at which limited postal duties are carried out by postal agents. The number of posting boxes, exclusive of those at Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Postal Agencies, was 196 on the 31st December. Eighty-four licences for the sale of stamps were issued during the year.

In general, the postage rates in 1933 remained unchanged, but with effect from the 1st November the rate of postage on each letter enclosed in a clubbed packet for China was raised from 8 cents to 12 cents per ounce.

The trade depression continued throughout the year but its effect on the volume of business conducted by the Post Office was not so marked as in 1932. The number of postal articles dealt with during 1933 is estimated at 39,767,277, a decrease of 2.44 per cent as compared with the figures for 1932 which however showed a decrease of 11 per cent as compared with 1931. These figures include official, ordinary, registered and insured letters, postcards, printed papers, commercial papers, sample packets and parcels. Closed mails in transit to the number of 142,730 were handled at Singapore, Penang and Malacca during the year.

Regular weekly mails for Europe were forwarded alternately by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and by the British India contract service *via* India. The average time taken in transit was 22 days both to and from London. Vessels of other lines were also utilised for the transport to Europe of correspondence specially superscribed for conveyance by those vessels.

During the year there were further developments in connection with air mails and the volume of air mail correspondence continued to increase. In May, the route of the Netherlands Air Service which hitherto had been *via* Alor Star and Medan was changed so that on both the homeward and outward flights a call at Singapore was made. This change proved of great value to the commercial community of Singapore and Southern Malaya generally. The most important development during the year was the extension in December of the Imperial Airways London-Karachi service to Alor Star and

Singapore. The Imperial Airways and the Netherlands services now provide between them a twice-weekly rapid, regular and reliable air mail; the usual time in transit between Singapore and London being between 9 and 10 days.

The operations of the Money Order Branch of the Post Office in 1933 amounted to \$4,496,744. The principal business was with India, which absorbed about 60% of the total value of money orders issued in the Colony, and with the Malay States, Great Britain, Netherlands India, Ceylon, China and Siam.

(b) TELEGRAPHS

Eleven submarine cables radiate from Singapore:—

To Penang 5, thence to Madras	2
to Colombo	2
to Deli	1
To Batavia 2, thence to Cocos	1
To Banjoewangi 1, thence to Port Darwin ..	1
To Hong Kong 1, thence to Manila	1
thence to North China ..	1
thence to Macao	1
To Cochin China 1, thence to Hong Kong ..	1
To Labuan 1, thence to Hong Kong	1

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

Various changes are in progress in the method of operating the Government Telegraph System with a view to increase of efficiency and reduction of costs of operation. These consist of the replacement of Morse working by the use of Teleprinter instruments on main lines and the telephoning of telegrams to and from minor offices. Some Morse operated circuits still remain in use but it is anticipated that these will be entirely eliminated in due course.

The total length of wire in use for Telegraph lines in the Straits Settlements at the 31st December, 1933, was 388 miles consisting of 330 miles of overhead wire, 24 miles of wire in underground cables and 34 miles of wire in submarine cables.

There were at the end of the year 44 Telegraph Offices in the Straits Settlements. During the year 604,697 telegrams were dealt with; a decrease of 8.1% compared with 1932.

(c) TELEPHONES

The Telephone Exchange in Singapore is operated by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited; the exchanges in Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca, by the Post Office.

The number of direct exchange lines connected to the Telephone Exchanges in the Straits Settlements (excluding Singapore) on the 31st December, 1933, was 1,525, a decrease of 27 compared with 1932. In addition there were 844 extension lines, extension bells and private

lines, a decrease of 10 compared with 1932. The nett revenue derived from telephones was \$304,283, a decrease of \$27,761 compared with the previous year.

The total length of wire in use for Telephone Lines in the Straits Settlements at the 31st December, 1933, was 6,324 miles consisting of 2,688 miles of overhead wire, 3,516 miles of wire in underground cables and 120 miles of wire in submarine cables.

One additional telephone exchange, at Sungei Bakap in Province Wellesley, was opened during 1933. The exchange at Durian Tunggal, Malacca, was converted to Semi Automatic working on the 27th February, 1933.

The use of the long distance trunk facilities increased steadily during the year. The "Personal Call" service, referred to in last year's report, was restricted at the outset to calls between the larger exchanges. During 1933, however, a revision of the trunk control system permitted the extension of this service to calls between all Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Exchanges. This service is proving very popular.

(d) WIRELESS

There are two Government Wireless Stations in the Colony situated respectively at Paya Lebar, Singapore and Penaga, Province Wellesley. The stations were maintained in good working order throughout the year. The Paya Lebar Station carries out point to point communication with Kuching, Sarawak and Christmas Island on short wavelengths, in addition to a ship to shore service on long, medium and short wavelengths. The Penaga Station communicates with ships on long, medium and short wavelengths and receives the British Official Wireless Press transmitted by Rugby and Oxford, England. Point to point communication is established between Penaga and Bangkok, and telegraph traffic between Malaya and Siam is cleared by this means whenever there is a failure of the land line telegraph between Penang and Bangkok.

On April 1st a temporary broadcasting service on a short wavelength was commenced by a commercial firm in Singapore, and broadcast programmes are transmitted by this station on four occasions weekly.

Reception in Malaya of the broadcast programmes from the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire station at Daventry, England, which were commenced on December 19th, 1932 and continued throughout the year, was of variable strength and quality.

CHAPTER XI

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

A.—CURRENCY

The standard coin of the Colony is the Straits Settlements silver dollar. This and the half-dollar (silver) are unlimited legal tender. There are subsidiary silver coins of the denominations of 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There is also a nickel coin of 5 cents denomination. These subsidiary coins are legal tender to the amount of two dollars. There are copper coins of the denominations of 1 cent, $\frac{1}{2}$

cent and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent, but there is now practically no circulation of coins of the last denomination. Copper coin is legal tender up to one dollar. Currency notes are issued by the Colony in the denominations of \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$10, \$5, and \$1. Notes of the first two denominations are used mainly for bankers' clearances.

During the War, and for some years after, notes of the denominations of 25 cents and 10 cents were issued. These notes are no longer issued, but a fair quantity of them still remains in circulation.

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

The Currency Commissioners may accept sterling in London for dollars issued by them in Singapore at a fixed rate of 2s. 4 $\frac{3}{16}$ d. to the dollar, and, *vice versa*, may receive dollars in Singapore in exchange for sterling sold in London at the rate of 2s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to the dollar. The exchange fluctuations in the value of the dollar may therefore vary between these two limits. Excluding subsidiary coins, the currency of the Colony in circulation at the end of the year consisted of \$66,964,286 in currency notes and \$3,370,834 in dollars and half dollars, while there were still in circulation bank notes issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the value of \$136,045 as compared with \$136,417 at the end of 1932.

At the beginning of the year 1933 the Currency Notes in circulation amounted in value to \$68,496,575. There was a slight demand by the public for Sterling during the months of March and April, and the consequent contraction in the Currency during those months amounted to \$1,772,800. Currency notes were also issued in exchange for silver current coin during the year under review, the result over the whole year being that on 31st December, 1933, the note circulation stood at \$66,964,286.

The liquid portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund held by the Commissioners at the end of the year against the note circulation amounted to \$44,888,641.96, consisting of \$19,509,194.30 in silver and \$2,504,005.34 on deposit with the Government, held locally, and £2,668,801.12.1 in sterling and short dated investments in London.

The investments held by the Commissioners on account of the Currency Guarantee Fund were worth, at the average mean prices at the end of the year, \$87,256,338.57; the cost price of those investments having been \$79,800,158.85.

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

was \$44,888,641.96 and the investment portion amounted to \$87,294,910. The excess value of the Fund over the total note circulation at the end of the year was \$65,292,309.70 as compared with an excess of \$58,991,066.59 at the end of 1932.

There was a nett issue by the Treasury of \$201,559 in subsidiary silver coins during the year and a nett decrease of \$1,120 in the circulation of ten cent notes.

Excluding the amount held by the Treasury \$9,383,113 was in circulation at the end of the year in subsidiary silver and \$724,075.95 in currency notes of values less than \$1. The value of notes below \$1 in circulation at the end of 1931 was \$727,657.25 and at the end of 1932 \$725,228.

Fifteen million four hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven notes to the value of \$66,814,330.25 were destroyed during the year as against 16,242,301 $\frac{3}{4}$ to the value of \$73,732,750 in 1932.

B.—BANKING AND EXCHANGE

The following Banks had establishments in the Colony during the year 1933:—

- The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
- „ Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
- „ Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.
- „ P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
- Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Limited.
- The Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij).
- „ Banque de L'Indo-Chine.
- „ National City Bank of New York.
- „ Netherlands India Commercial Bank (Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank).
- „ Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Company, Limited.
- „ Bank of Taiwan, Limited.
- „ Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
- „ Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Limited.
- „ China and Southern Bank Limited.
- „ Kwong Lee Banking Company.
- „ Eastern Bank, Limited.

During the year under report the sterling demand rate (bank opening rates only) ranged between 2/4 9/64 and 2/3 23/32. The higher rate was obtainable only over a very short period in November.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The number of depositors in the Savings Bank on the 31st December was 33,055 as compared with 29,630 on the 31st December, 1932 an increase of 3,425. During the year 8,083 new accounts were opened while 4,626 accounts were closed.

The amount standing to the credit of the depositors on the 31st December was \$6,843,085 as compared with \$5,725,444 on the 31st December, 1932. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$207 as compared with \$193 at the end of 1932.

The Book value of the investments held by the Savings Bank on the 31st December was \$7,455,874 and the market value of these investments according to the Stock Exchange quotations on the same date was \$7,567,508.

C.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

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

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

The undermentioned statement shows the principal local measures used with their relation to English standards:—

<i>Local Term</i>		<i>Relation to English Standard</i>	
The chupak	.. ..	equals	1 quart.
The gantang	.. ..	"	1 gallon.
The tahlil	.. ..	"	1½ ozs.
The kati (16 tahils)	.. ..	"	1½ lbs.
The pikul (100 katis)	.. ..	"	133½ lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls)	.. ..	"	5,333½ lbs.

CHAPTER XII

Public Works

The Public Works Department is under the administrative control of the Director of Public Works, Straits Settlements, (whose title was altered from that of Colonial Engineer on the 1st of January, 1932). The Director is responsible for all public works in the Colony except those under the control of the Municipalities, the Federated Malay States Railways and the Drainage and Irrigation Department; he is also the Adviser, Public Works to the Malay States both Federated and Unfederated.

To assist the Director in Singapore is the Deputy Director and Head Office Staff and the Government Architect, Assistant Architects, and Drawing Office Staff. The work of the various settlements is controlled by the local Branch Heads. Penang and Province Wellesley are now administered by the local Head in Penang, the appointment of Senior Executive Engineer, Province Wellesley having been abolished. It was decided that as from 1st January, 1934, Malacca should be placed under the administrative control of the State

Engineer, Negri Sembilan, as Settlement Engineer, Malacca, in addition, the appointment of Senior Executive Engineer, Malacca, being abolished.

The Public Works Department of the Dindings has, since 1932, been under the administrative control of the State Engineer, Perak, instead of being under the Penang Senior Executive Engineer.

Labuan is in the charge of one Assistant Engineer who is directly under the control of the Director of Public Works.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department of the Straits Settlements for the year 1933 was \$6,361,689 compared with \$8,874,769 in 1932.

The details of expenditure are shown in the following table:—

Head of Estimates	Expenditure	Settlement	Total Expenditure	Expenditure Extraordinary
Personal Emoluments	627,439	Singapore ..	3,817,995	2,470,829
Other Charges ..	164,282	Penang ..	899,578	521,608
P. W. Annually Recurrent ..	1,676,828	Dindings ..	69,515	26,669
P. W. Extraordinary	3,846,292	Province Wellesley	524,168	208,061
Work done for other Departments ..	46,848	Malacca ..	1,014,372	608,555
		Labuan ..	36,061	10,570
Total ..	6,361,689	Total ..	6,361,689	3,846,292

The senior staff of the Department on 31st December, 1933, consisted of 26 Engineers and 4 Architects compared with 33 Engineers and 7 Architects in 1932.

The average value of work carried out per Engineer unit including Architects was \$212,000 and the cost of the establishment was 9.8% of total expenditure.

The Roads and Government Buildings in the Colony were maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year, the expenditure on maintenance work (Recurrent Expenditure) being as follows:—

	1933	1932
	\$	\$
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals ..	697,367	792,422
Buildings and Miscellaneous Works ..	979,471	910,371
	<u>1,676,828</u>	<u>1,702,793</u>

In addition to the road maintenance work a sum of \$738,180 was spent out of Public Works Extraordinary on reconstruction and other special work under Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals.

The roadwork is described in Chapter X-B.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.—The expenditure on new buildings and miscellaneous works (Extraordinary Expenditure) amounted to \$3,108,112.

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

Singapore.—

The new pier which was built to replace Johnston's Pier and was declared open by His Excellency the Governor on June 3rd, 1933, and named Clifford Pier. The total cost of the pier was \$480,000 and the roadwork and approaches \$20,000.

	\$
The water borne sewerage scheme for St. John's Island Quarantine Station ..	129,405
Central Police Station ..	157,000
New English School at Jalan Besar ..	135,677
V.D. Clinic Tanjong Pagar ..	66,477
New Post Office, Queen Street ..	59,000
Customs Examination Station on West Coast	15,000
Reclamation at Serangoon & Balestier Roads	81,500
Reclamation at Mount Pleasant ..	39,620

Penang.—

New Nurses Quarters, General Hospital ..	241,483
Malay Boys School, Sungei Glugor ..	11,580

Malacca.—

New Bridge at Durian Tunggal ..	45,392
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The new General Hospital, built at a cost of \$2,030,000 was completed, except for minor interior details, ready for the official opening by His Excellency the Governor in February, 1934.

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

Singapore.—

New Civil Aerodrome (*see* Chapter X-D).
 Reclamation of foreshore in front of Beach Road.
 Reclamation, dredging and new road construction at Sungei Berlayar.
 Police Station Beach Road, completed except for internal finishing.
 New Police Barracks at Hill Street designed to accommodate 200 police, completed except for internal finishing.
 New Sikh Police Barracks, Pearls Hill (commenced June, 1933).
 Kandang Kerbau Hospital—New Maternity Ward—Dispensary and Quarters.
 Reconstruction of Chief Justice's House.
 Bukit Panjang Drain.
 Mental Hospital—erection of 4 additional wards and children's wards.

Penang.—

Aerodrome (*see* Chapter X-D).
 New General Hospital—Class III Wards.
 Making good flood damage.

Province Wellesley.—

Water supply to Bukit Mertajam, Prai and Butterworth.

Malacca.—

Extension of the Northern Groyne.
Police Station, Pulau Sebang.

Waterworks.—The Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca control their own water supplies which are adequate and up-to-date. The various installations in the rest of the Straits Settlements are controlled by the Public Works Department and were maintained throughout the year.

Work was commenced on the Cherok To'Kun Impounding Dam, 40 ft. high, for the water supply extension to Bukit Mertajam, Prai and Butterworth.

Electric Light and Power.—Power Stations are owned and operated by the Municipalities of Singapore and Penang and also by the Singapore Harbour Board. Electric current for Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam in Province Wellesley is obtained on contract from the Penang Municipality. Malacca Electric Lighting Ltd., supplies Electricity in the Malacca Municipal area.

Small installations outside these areas and the installations to all Government Buildings are maintained by the Public Works Department, the total expenditure on maintenance in 1933 being \$164,596.

Reclamation.—Apart from the Aerodrome reclamation, the principal reclamation work in progress in Singapore is on the foreshore in front of Beach Road where approx. 47 acres are being filled with dredgings and topped with red earth. The coral bund—enclosing the area being reclaimed—was completed except for a small access channel, and 292,800 cub. yards of mud and 10,500 cub. yards of red earth were dumped.

Work continued on the reclamation at "Labrador", Sungei Berlayar, and 80% of it was completed by the end of 1933. The other reclamation works at Ayer Jerneh (Serangoon Road), Target Hill, Mount Pleasant and Mount Zion, Havelock Road, were completed during the year.

The Dredgers "Mudlark", "Tembakul" and "Todak" and the two new small grab dredgers worked throughout the year, in the Singapore River, Telok Ayer Basin, the Inner Roads, Rochore River and Sungei Berlayar, and a total of 563,400 cubic yards of material was dredged.

The rivers and drainage channels in Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Dindings, and the sea and river walls, lighthouses and beacons were maintained in good condition.

Sanitation.—The Singapore Municipal Sewage Department controls pumping plants disposal works and 62 miles of sewers, dealing with 4,000,000 gallons a day, but there is still a large part of Singapore not yet sewered. The schemes for extending the sewerage of Singapore are still under consideration.

Work on the Penang main sewerage scheme was continued during the year, and progress made with the laying of sewers by the Municipality.

Where possible Government buildings and quarters are connected to these Municipal sewage schemes, but elsewhere small septic tank installations are relied on in all districts for water-borne sewage.

The maintenance of all sanitary installations was carried out by departmental labour. The sewerage scheme to St. John's Island Quarantine Station was completed and put into service during the year. The system includes a complete salt water supply for its operation and cost \$129,405.

General.—The Public Works Department had 62 contracts in hand on 1st January, 1933. During the 1933, 186 contracts were entered into and 223 contracts were completed, leaving 25 unfinished at the close of the year. The fall in the prices of labour and materials, noted in the reports of the past 3 years, ceased during the year and at the close of the year there were signs of an upward tendency.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

The operations of the Department during 1933 were mainly for the extension and improvement of padi areas in the Settlement of Malacca and in Province Wellesley.

Malacca.—In Malacca the principal works under construction were the Irrigation Scheme at Chohong, the Bachang Drainage Scheme and the Tanjong Minyak Drainage and Irrigation Scheme.

The Chohong Scheme, designed to irrigate 670 acres, was begun towards the end of 1932 and all the works were completed by July, 1933. The Scheme operated successfully during the 1933 padi season. The irrigation works comprise the construction of reinforced concrete headworks on the Kesang River near the 26½ Mile Chabau-Chin Chin Road, the construction of 180 chains of irrigation canals and two reinforced concrete culverts under the Jasin-Chin Chin Road.

The Bachang Scheme is for the protection from inundation by the Malacca River of about 1,500 acres of potential padi land. The works involved the construction of some 3 miles of earth bund along the Malacca and Paya Rumpit Rivers, the digging of 70,000 feet of drains to take the internal drainage of the bunded area to the sea and the construction of two reinforced concrete culverts with one gate. The full lengths of the bund was completed during the year but it was not entirely finished to profile. The two reinforced concrete culverts were completed and 55,000 feet of drains constructed.

The Tanjong Minyak Scheme comprised the deepening and enlarging of two streams to discharge flood waters, the drainage of 1,500 acres and the construction of irrigation channels and headworks to irrigate this area. These works were completed by the end of the year and water was supplied during the irrigation season.

Other works carried out during the year were a small dam and off-take at Rim to replace a temporary brushwood dam formerly constructed annually; a small dam and a canal 50 chains long to irrigate 100 acres at Chabau, and a small dam with a radial gate at Sempang. New gates with lifting gear were erected on the old dam at Pulau Sebang which had been out of operation for some years. The sill was lowered and a new reinforced concrete floor laid.

A tide gauge at the mouth of the Malacca River was read every half hour throughout the year and a tidal curve plotted, also a gauge at Batu Berendam Bridge about 3 miles upstream was read continuously. A few current meter gaugings at the latter site were

taken and a discharge curve plotted. The maximum discharge observed was on 5th and 6th December when the gauge reading was 9' 1" corresponding to a discharge of 1,144 cubic feet per second equivalent to 3.3 cubic feet per second per square mile on the catchment of 216 square miles.

Four thousand acres in Duyong, 1,500 acres in Sebatu and 3,000 acres in Merlimau Forest Reserve were investigated for drainage and irrigation. Irrigation canals and bunds for the Sungei Putat Valley were located and the site of the irrigation headwork investigated.

Province Wellesley.—The new appointment of Drainage and Irrigation Engineer, Province Wellesley, was filled in January, and the Drainage and Irrigation Department first functioned in Penang and Province Wellesley in 1933. An office has been established at Bukit Mertajam. During the year most of its work was devoted to improvement of drainage. About twenty miles of drainage channels have been cleared of vegetation and partially regraded.

In the Northern District the main drains were for the most part badly graded and choked with weeds and silt. The three main streams which drain into the Prai estuary are the Kreh, the Jarak and the Kulim. Their channels are extremely tortuous, silted and blocked with dead and growing timber. They readily overflow after one day's rain, causing considerable areas of rice land to be abandoned. A by-pass channel of the Kulim river was partially cleared of snags and the bank cleared for a length of 200 chains and 1,000 tons of timber removed. Although this has served to re-establish the course of the stream through the forest belt across the padi land, more work is required in felling timber and cutting lead channels across bends.

The Central District comprising more hilly land than the North has a less clearly defined drainage system. The rice area North of Bukit Mertajam is served by a net-work of small drains which rise in the padi fields and run direct to the Prai estuary. These were without exception, at the beginning of the year, in very bad order. All were entirely overgrown with scrub and coarse grass and were badly silted. Many were only distinguishable from the adjoining fields by the extra luxuriance of vegetation and where banks did exist they were crumbled and broken so that the general form of the drain was a chain of irregular pools and runnels. A start was made during the year by clearing, de-silting and regrading 10 miles of these drains.

South of Bukit Mertajam the drainage of the Estates and small holdings is for the most part by the Sungei Junjong Mati and the Sungei To'Suboh, tributaries of the Sungei Junjong which forms the boundary between Central and South Districts. The Sungei To'Suboh has its origin in the Alma Drain which crosses the main road at the 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile Post, whence its course to the mouth becomes tortuous. In August, construction of a diversion canal 75 chains in length was begun to by-pass the waters from East of the road into the Sungei Junjong Mati near its source in Bukit Tambun Estate. Tidal water has been excluded by the construction of a triple leaf gate. The road-side drain, tributary to the Alma Drain, has been graded for 80 chains, and it is anticipated that considerable improvement of the adjoining rubber and waste land will ensue.

It is in the South District that the most inconvenient flooding occurs. Several of the natural drainage channels of this area have been interfered with very seriously by diversions through and around estates, which seldom make any provision for storm water discharge through the canalised courses which have been constructed. The problem is complicated and any scheme of main drains will involve costly land acquisition.

In Trans-Krian the two most important streams are the Sungei Setar and the Sungei Acheh. These both have their origin in the rice fields and serve purely as drains, being controlled by tide gates at the road crossings. During the year they were both cleared of all vegetation and new banks built and the channels regraded.

Preparation of the plans for the extension of the Krian Irrigation Works to supply water to some 3,000 acres in Trans-Krian was undertaken by Head Quarters Office, Kuala Lumpur. A sum of \$10,000 was entered in the Estimates as a token towards the Colony's share of the Krian Irrigation Extension Scheme. In October, work was begun on the construction of two 36-inch pipe gates to control the drainage in the Sungei Ayer Hitam and Sungei Bakau which flow through new padi land south of Sungei Acheh. Prior to the planting season 10 chains of bund in the same area had been completed by the Malay applicants for the new land which was formerly a Forest Reserve. Progress, however, was very slow, but this is inevitable where work is voluntary and spasmodic.

CHAPTER XIII

Justice, Police, Prisons and Reformatories

A.—JUSTICE

The Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law in the Colony are as follows:—

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

An Ordinance (No. 5 of 1931) providing for the creation of a Court of Criminal Appeal, to hear appeals from convictions had in trials before the Supreme Court, was passed in 1931, but had not yet been brought into force by the close of the year.

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

3. District Courts, presided over by a District Judge, are constituted in each of the four Settlements. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, for the exercise of which, in the case of

Singapore, separate Courts exist. In certain instances, the District Judge is assisted by an Assistant District Judge. The jurisdiction of the District Court is, normally, limited to suits involving not more than \$500, when heard before a District Judge, and \$100, when heard before an Assistant District Judge.

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

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

B.—POLICE

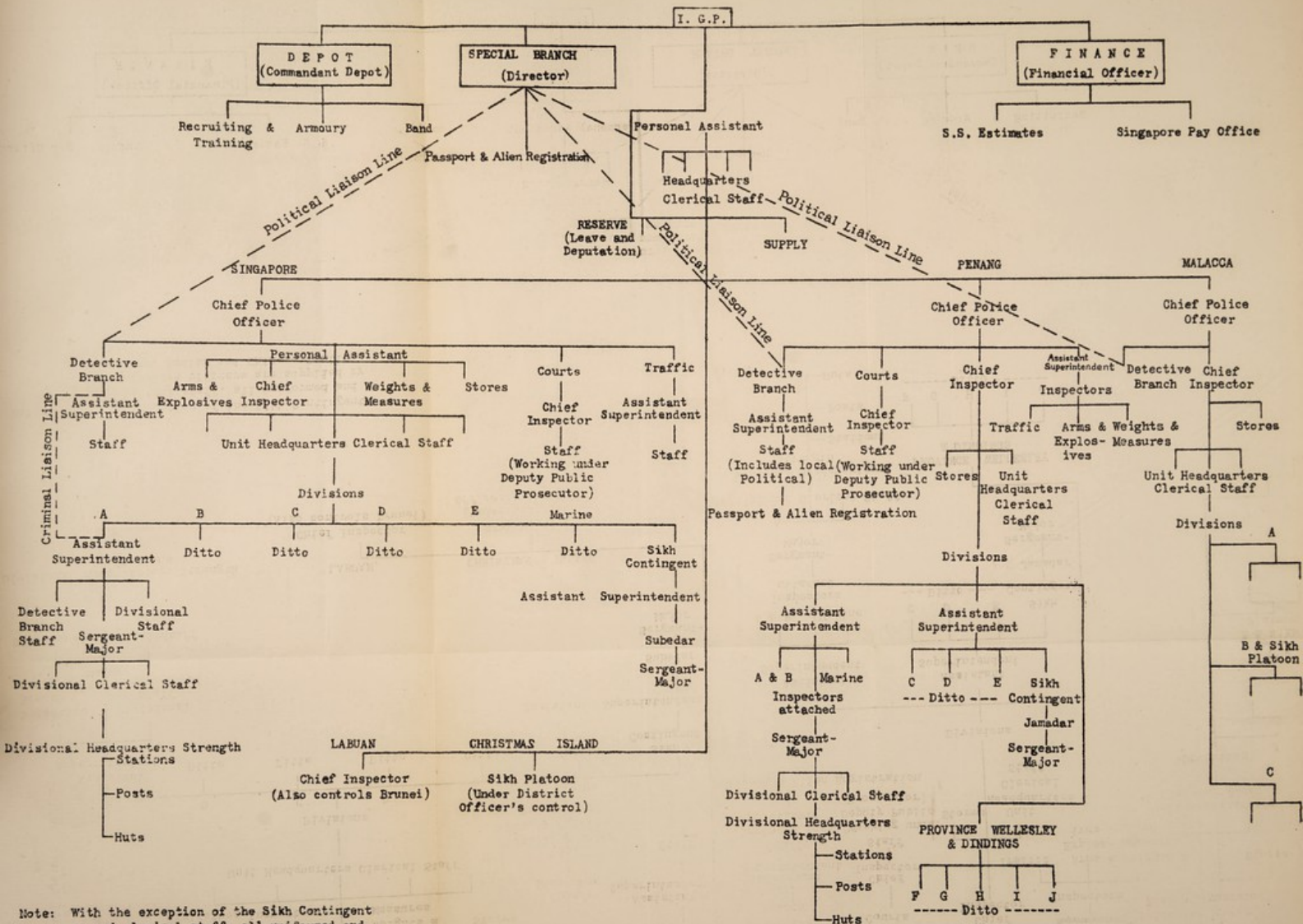
(i).—ORGANISATION

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

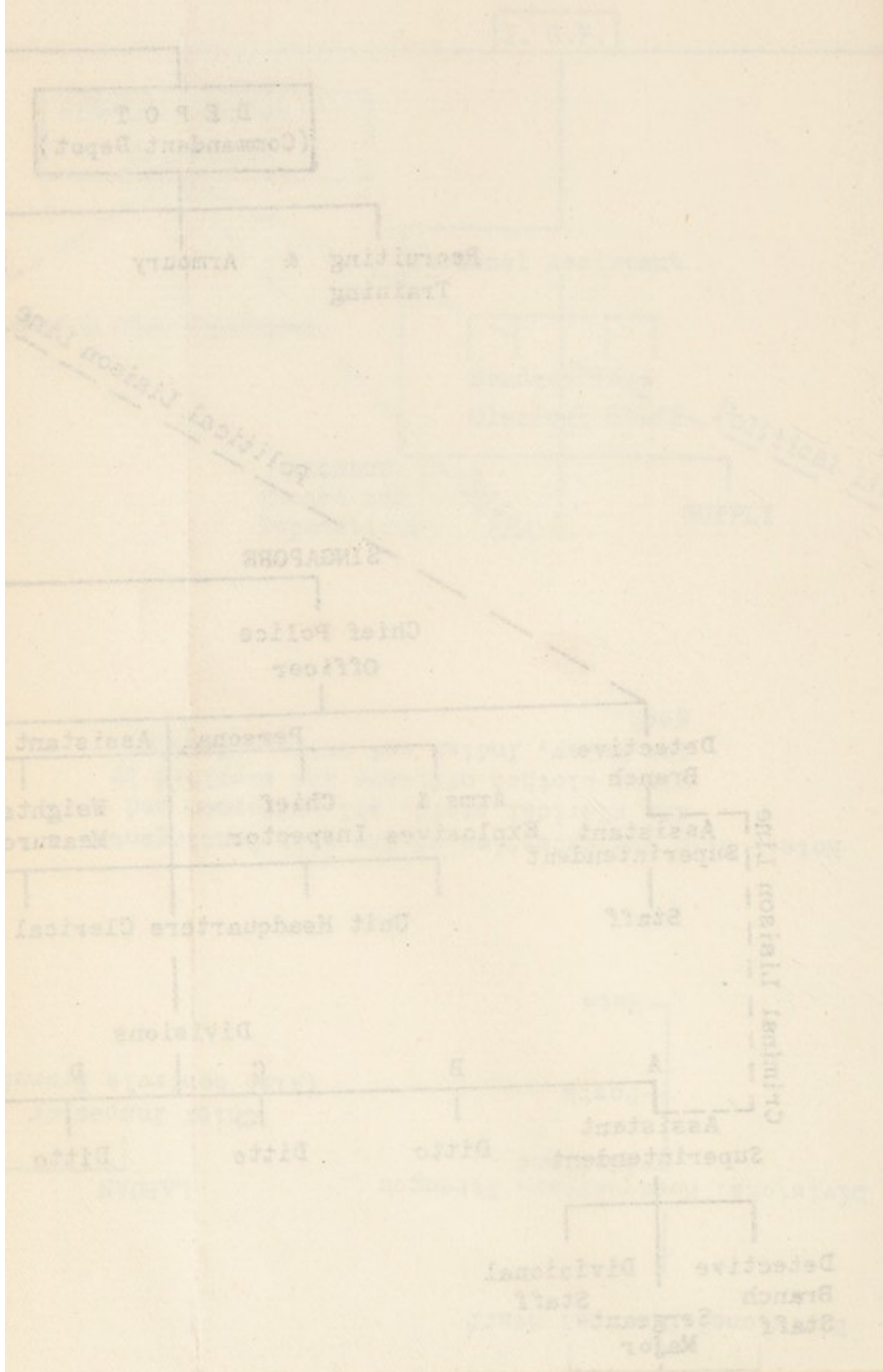
- (a) The Special Branch which is almost wholly absorbed in work of a political kind and is not concerned in the investigation of any crime which is not of a political or subversive nature. This branch is the central investigating and recording machine for the Colony in all matters of the type with which it is designed to deal and in Settlements other than Singapore operates largely through the local Chief Police Officers and the Detective Branches.
- (b) The *Depôt*, at which recruits for the Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca are concentrated. The Commandant of the *Depôt* is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for recruiting men of the uniformed branch of the Malay, Indian and Chinese Contingent in Singapore and for all training schemes. The Chief Police Officers in Penang and Malacca select their own recruits and each Chief Police Officer selects his own plain clothes men.
- (c) The Financial Branch.

Working in direct liaison with the Police are the Deputy Public Prosecutors in Singapore and Penang, the former being an Officer of the Attorney-General's staff, the latter an Officer of the Malayan Civil Service. They are in immediate charge of the Police prosecuting staffs in the lower criminal courts.

ORGANISATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS POLICE



Note: With the exception of the Sikh Contingent and clerical staff, all uniformed and plain clothes officers are supplied by the Malay, Indian and Chinese Contingent.



The Singapore office includes the Settlement of Malacca within its scope.

(ii).—CRIME

Seizable offences reported during 1933 numbered 6,135, a decrease of 1,305 compared with the 1932 figure. Arrests were made in 2,764 of the cases and resulted in convictions in 2,026 cases. The considerable decrease in the number of seizable offences reported—the total being the lowest since 1925—is not, however, reflected in the number of crimes of violence against the person, which was practically the same as the 1932 figure.

The number of robberies of all kinds reported fell from 157 in 1932 to 104 in 1933.

Simple thefts and thefts in dwellings combined, totalling 3,294 as compared with 4,116, shew a general decrease in all districts other than Malacca, where there was a slight increase. The most outstanding variation was in the Singapore figures—2,675 compared with 1937.

Housebreakings and thefts at 779 compare favourably with the 1932 figure of 856. There were slight increases in the number of cases in Penang and Malacca: other districts shewed decreases.

Cases of extortion shewed a decreased, the total of 40 being 37 below that for 1932. It is remarkable that no such case has been reported in Province Wellesley during the past two years. In addition to the 40 actual cases of extortion, there were 90 recorded attempts, 73 of which occurred in Singapore.

Prosecutions under the Seditious Publications Ordinance again considerably decreased. Cases of drunkenness and disorderly behaviour were considerably below normal, falling in Singapore and Penang combined by approximately 30%. On the other hand, prosecutions under the Liquor Revenue Ordinance increased generally throughout the Colony.

Reports of non-seizable offences totalled 83,339 as compared with 91,274 in 1932. In 57,948 of these cases prosecutions were undertaken by the Police.

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

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

Criminal activity by societies and gangs was kept well under control during 1933 and there has been another year of comparative freedom from lawless outbreaks. This quiescence is the result of constant police activity and it is apparent to those in touch with the situation that any relaxation of vigilance would soon result in a recrudescence of those misdoings which were so frequent and subversive of peace and good order a few years ago when for a while the secret society gunman came into prominence. It would therefore not be safe to say that with the passing of the year any further

noticeable step towards the final elimination of secret society gangsters has been achieved. Constant attrition is checking their activities and even slowly reducing the menace of their societies and gangs, but there must be considerable improvement in town discipline generally and in the attitude of the general public before any further really appreciable improvement is seen. Funds are still readily available to gangsters of all kinds, the hawker and the prostitute being, of course, the most common and prolific sources of society revenue. The Police Department regrets the fact that while much shop property lies vacant the itinerant hawker swarms all over the town and may be said to subsidise crime by affording the opportunity for petty extortion. On the other hand the prostitute, whose disappearance cannot be hoped for, continues steadily but very slowly to increase her opposition to "squeeze". Deprived of funds and with an actively hostile public, the professional gangster and gunman will eventually disappear.

There were a number of serious affrays and gunfights between gangsters, but, for the second year in succession, there was only one murder case directly connected with society or gang activity. In addition there was one homicide which, there is reason to suspect, was connected indirectly with gang activities. In the middle of 1933 an intense price-cutting war developed amongst barbers owing to slump conditions. In July a five-foot way barber was murdered but the alleged reasons for this murder are still based on rumour only.

The Chinese societies are mainly Cantonese and Hokkien. The Teo Chiu societies were inactive during 1933; and there was reason to believe that the membership had decreased.

The Boyanese societies call for little comment. Towards the end of the year the police persuaded a number of "pondoks" to amalgamate and register as one association.

C.—PRISONS

At the beginning of the year there were 1,883 prisoners in the five prisons of the Colony (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island). 15,378 were admitted during the year as compared with 21,673 during 1932 and 15,528 were discharged. 1,733 remained at the end of the year. There were 365 vagrants in the Houses of Detention at the beginning of the year; during the year 1,352 were admitted and 1,577 were discharged.

"Short-Sentence" and "Revenue-Grade" men are mainly employed at husk-beating and on fatigue duties.

"Low-Grade" prisoners are usually employed on husk-beating during the first six months of their sentence and thereafter, with "Middle-Grade" and "Upper-Grade" prisoners, on industrial labour such as printing, book-binding, tailoring, carpentry, washing, weaving, shoe-making and mat and basket-making.

Cooks, orderlies, clerks, etc. are selected from "Upper-Grade" prisoners when possible.

Remission of sentence may be earned by prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude or Rigorous Imprisonment for terms of three months and over.

Juvenile offenders are kept separate from adult prisoners as far as accommodation will permit.

At present, there is no legal provision for the payment of fines to be deferred.

Under Section 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code Courts may at their discretion release on probation any offender convicted of offences of a trivial nature.

Plans have been completed and tenders called for the erection of a New Convict Prison.

One additional Association Ward has been added to the Female Prison, Singapore, during the year.

The Prisons Ordinance was amended and re-enacted by Ordinance No. 17 of 1933 (Prisons).

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory throughout the year and the rations are reported to have been good and adequate.

D.—REFORMATORIES

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

At the end of 1932 the inmates numbered 120. Eighty were released and sixty-nine admitted during 1933. One absconded during the year. At the end of 1933 there were 108 inmates.

Of the 69 boys admitted during the year, 56 were from the Straits Settlements, 10 from the Federated Malay States and 3 from the Unfederated Malay States. There were 38 Chinese, 3 Malays, 25 Indians, 1 Eurasian and 2 others. Thirty-nine were committed for criminal offences including criminal breach of trust, fraudulent possession of property, housebreaking, cheating, voluntarily causing hurt and theft, there being 21 cases of the last mentioned offence. Of the remainder, 15 were committed for vagrancy, 10 as being uncontrollable, 1 for begging and 4 for hawking without a licence.

The conduct of the boys was excellent and their health was very good. They were employed as carpenters, tailors, grass-cutters, gardeners, washermen, cooks, orderlies and general coolies. They were all taught Romanised Malay for two hours daily with the exception of 10 who continued their education in English. Muslim boys were given religious instruction. The chief forms of exercise insisted upon or indulged in were physical drill, football, volley ball, cricket and boxing.

Boys released who had no parents or relatives or friends were as far as possible either found work or adopted by respectable persons recommended by the Chinese Protectorate.

CHAPTER XIV

Legislation

Thirty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1933. Of these two were Supply Ordinances and twenty-seven were purely Amending Ordinances.

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

- (1) The Registration of Dentists Ordinance (No. 16) requires registered dentists to re-register annually by taking out an annual practising certificate as is done in England. Provisions are also made for ensuring that the premises used are suitable for practising dentistry, and for the automatic registration in the Colony of persons already registered as dentists in the Federated Malay States and Johore.
- (2) The Prisons Ordinance (No. 17) is designed to meet modern requirements for the management and control of prisons. It replaces Ordinance No. 18.
- (3) The Traffic Regulation Ordinance (No. 19) makes provisions enabling traffic problems to be dealt with in a more comprehensive manner. The Ordinance is in the main adopted from the London Traffic Act, 1924.
- (4) The Contribution to Imperial Defence Ordinance (No. 25) gives effect to an Agreement which was reached between His Majesty's Imperial Government and the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council as to the amount of the contribution to be made annually by the Colony for the purposes of Imperial Defence.
- (5) The Registration of Pharmacists Ordinance (No. 30) provides for the establishment of a Pharmacy Board for the purpose of training pharmacists and for the registration of properly qualified pharmacists.
- (6) The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance (No. 37) gives effect to certain of the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention which was signed at Paris in 1926, and to which the Government of the Straits Settlements has adhered.

The more important Amending Ordinances are as follows:—

- (1) The Ports (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1) imposes a limit on the liability of Harbour Boards in respect of accidents involving loss of or damage to vessels, or goods carried therein, or loss of life or personal injury. Opportunity is also taken to amend the law to empower the Boards to operate ferry services and to levy rates and charges and to make by-laws for the safety and convenience of persons using such ferries.
- (2) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 6) provides that the Collector may be informed, in advance, of all objections which are to be made against his award. Provisions are also made for an early termination of litigation and an early ascertainment of compensation to be paid. An unrestricted right of appeal is given where the amount of compensation awarded exceeds five thousand dollars. Lastly it lays down a simple procedure for the payment of compensation into Court in case of dispute as to the title to receive it.

- (3) The Divorce (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7) is the result of the application of section 1 of the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926, to the Colony of the Straits Settlements. It provides that, where the parties to a marriage are British subjects domiciled in England and Scotland, the wife may obtain dissolution of the marriage on the ground of her husband's adultery alone. Re-marriage is not permitted before the expiration of the period allowed for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.
- (4) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8) contains provisions implementing the obligations undertaken by the Government on adhering to certain Labour Conventions relating to the fixing of the minimum age of children employed at sea and the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons.
- (5) The Registration of United Kingdom Designs (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 10) does away with the necessity to submit two certified representations of the design and removes doubts as to whether the Registrar has power to declare that exclusive privileges have not been acquired by any other person prior to the date of registration of the design in the United Kingdom.
- (6) The Minor Offences (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12) is to control the nuisance caused by the letting off of fireworks and crackers.
- (7) The Railway (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 21) is passed to enable the Railway to compete on equal terms with other carriers.
- (8) The Chandu Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 24) is passed to implement the Agreement and Final Act signed at Bangkok on 27th November 1931 by prohibiting minors from being in possession of chandu.
- (9) The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 33) is to give effect to the recommendations of the Labour Department, Malaya and the Labour Bureau, Netherlands India, by abolishing the system of indentured labour and prohibiting the employment of women and young persons in night work.
- (10) The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 36) effects a number of amendments, the majority of which are based on similar provisions of the law of criminal procedure in force in England, India or the Federated Malay States.

Of the Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year the more important was as follows:—

- (1) Ordinance No. 16 (Police Force). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 56 the new regulations for the organisation of the Police Force were made, and published as *Gazette* Notification No. 1954 of 13th October, 1933.

- (2) Ordinance No. 55 (Telegraphs). Regulations relating to Wireless Telegraphy made by the Governor in Council under sections 39 and 40 were published as *Gazette Notification No. 858 of 5th May, 1933.*
- (3) Ordinance No. 125 (Merchant Shipping). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by sections 391 and 434 a new rule is made prohibiting the loading and unloading of explosives or the moving of any vessel carrying explosives within the limits of the harbour between sunset and sunrise.
- (4) Ordinance No. 135 (Municipal). By-laws for the regulation of buildings in the proximity of aerodromes made under section 57(1) (j) and published as *Gazette Notification No. 921 of 5th May, 1933,* were confirmed by the Governor in Council on 25th May, 1933.
- (5) The Aliens Ordinance 1932. Proclamations dated 20th February, 1933 and 25th August, 1933 and made by the Governor in Council under section 12 limit the number of aliens, which any shipping company or charterer or owner of any individual ship may bring into and land in the Colony during each month.
- (6) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1932. Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 34 the Workmen's Compensation Rules made to carry out the purposes of the Ordinance were published as *Gazette Notification No. 1677 of 25th August, 1933* and approved by Legislative Council on 2nd October, 1933.

Commissioners for the various Settlements appointed by His Excellency the Governor under section 22 were published in *Gazette Notification No. 1638 of 18th August, 1933.*
- (7) The Traffic Regulation Ordinance, 1933. Regulations for the safety of traffic made by the Governor in Council under section 3 were published as *Gazette Notification No. 1970 of 13th October, 1933.*

FACTORY LEGISLATION

Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery) makes provisions for the inspection of boilers, engines and other machinery and for regulating their control and working. Rules made by the Governor in Council under section 4 for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Ordinance and published as Notification No. 2142 in the *Gazette* of 30th October, 1931 were approved by the Legislative Council on 26th January, 1933, and published as *Gazette Notification No. 215 of 5th February, 1933.* Ordinance No. 197 (Labour) also contains numerous provisions aiming at the amelioration of the conditions under which labourers perform their work, and also contains provisions similar to those of the Truck Acts in England.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS

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

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

No legislative provisions exist for sickness or old age.

CHAPTER XV

Public Finance and Taxation

The revenue for the year 1933 amounted to \$31,585,190.21 which was \$3,251,977.21 more than the original estimate of \$28,333,213 and \$2,152,117.52 in excess of the revised estimate of \$29,433,072.69.

The expenditure was \$30,476,290.73 being \$3,485,068.27 less than the original estimate.

It will be seen therefore that in respect of the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure Headings, the year's working resulted in a surplus of about \$1,108,899.48.

(i).—REVENUE

The revenue was \$12,977,104.71 less than that of 1932. Details are shewn in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Port, Harbour, Wharf and Light Dues ..	2,436.32	2,428.20	..	8.12
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ..	18,811,399.98	20,094,241.83	1,282,841.85	..
3. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-aid ..	1,157,714.90	1,113,278.39	..	44,436.51
4. Posts and Telegraphs ..	2,161,061.29	1,980,867.50	..	180,193.79
5. Rents on Government Property ..	1,670,954.20	1,509,281.34	..	161,672.86
6. Interest ..	6,147,899.07	5,488,244.23	..	659,654.84
7. Miscellaneous Receipts ..	14,473,933.58	1,255,862.73	..	13,218,070.85
Total exclusive of Land Sales and grants-in-aid	44,425,399.34	31,444,204.22	1,282,841.85	14,264,036.97
8. Land Sales ..	130,981.29	140,985.99	10,004.70	..
9. Grants-in-Aid Colonial Development Fund ..	5,914.29	..	..	5,914.29
TOTAL REVENUE ..	44,562,294.92	31,585,190.21	1,292,846.55	14,269,951.26

The increase under the head Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified is chiefly attributable to an increase under the following subheads:—

	\$
Opium	109,884
Stamp Duties (Estate Duties) ..	1,141,789

The increase under Opium Revenue is mainly due to reduced payments in 1933 on account of purchases of Opium.

The large increase in Stamp Duties (Estate Duties) is mainly due to the successful appeal to Privy Council in the Oei Tiong Ham Estate Case.

There are decreases under the following subheads:—

	\$
Liquors	115,638
Petroleum Revenue	186,064
Stamp Duties Various Revenue Services	33,150
District and Police Courts ..	9,061

The decrease under Posts and Telegraphs is mainly due to the fact that an amount of \$171,443 was transferred from the Money Order Account in 1932 to Miscellaneous, Posts and Telegraphs. This receipt was in the nature of a windfall. There is an increase in the sale of Stamps to the extent of \$43,281.

The decrease in Rents on Government Property is due mainly to a reduction in rents received from the Telok Ayer Reclamation and Government Buildings let for profit.

The decrease under Interest is partly due to the repayment of loans by the different Municipalities and other bodies and to the lower rates of interest derived from Fixed Deposits.

The decrease under Miscellaneous Receipts is due to the transfer of \$10 millions in 1932 from the Currency Guarantee Fund and also to the revaluation of the Colony's Investments on 31st December, 1932, which were thereby increased to the extent of \$3,030,853.

(ii).—EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure are set out below:—

Heads of Expenditure	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt ..	37,083.40	37,083.40	..	..
2. Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities, etc. ..	2,039,673.46	2,438,947.83	399,274.37	..
3. Charitable Allowances ..	33,820.79	36,688.48	2,867.69	..
4. The Governor ..	125,059.92	116,862.07	..	8,197.85
5. Civil Service ..	732,224.83	700,349.37	..	31,875.46
6. General Clerical Service ..	1,119,367.63	1,126,044.87	6,677.24	..
7. Colonial Secretary, Resident Councillors and Resident ..	124,251.09	118,184.43	..	6,066.66
8. Secretary to High Commissioner ..	10,352.02	9,763.71	..	588.31
9. Agricultural Department ..	90,993.27	77,816.43	..	13,176.84
10. Analyst ..	14,195.43	3,529.10	..	10,666.33
11. Audit ..	37,405.33	49,420.56	12,015.23	..
12. Audit, External ..	..	..	..	..
13. Chinese Secretariat ..	225,439.75	81,073.62	..	144,366.13
14. Co-operative Societies ..	42,701.70	45,570.76	2,869.06	..
15. Drainage and Irrigation ..	19,657.18	135,520.65	115,863.47	..
16. Education ..	2,234,075.39	2,118,580.07	..	115,495.32
17. Fisheries ..	30,203.49	28,834.25	..	1,369.24
18. Forests ..	48,672.97	46,003.27	..	2,669.70
19. Gardens Botanical ..	112,463.47	119,543.71	7,080.24	..
20. Labour Department ..	140,010.98	24,080.91	..	115,930.07
21. Land and District Offices ..	285,044.04	247,962.64	..	37,081.40
22. Legal ..	398,164.08	397,275.38	..	888.70
23. Marine ..	599,074.39	528,654.83	..	70,419.56
24. Marine Surveys ..	92,447.03	81,488.23	..	10,958.80
25. Medical ..	480,826.31	457,989.77	..	22,836.54
26. Medical, Health Branch ..	569,700.89	528,725.41	..	40,975.48
27. Medical, Social Hygiene Branch ..	110,293.06	94,119.87	..	16,173.19
28. Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	2,156,868.46	2,023,176.69	..	133,691.77
29. Military Expenditure—				
I. Defence Contribution ..	3,947,142.84	3,960,000.00	12,857.16	..
II. Local Forces ..	369,635.89	362,452.88	..	7,183.01
30. Miscellaneous Services ..	2,499,611.81	1,687,001.48	..	812,610.33
31. Monopolies ..	1,231,610.56	1,146,620.31	..	84,990.25
32. Museum and Library, Raffles ..	49,080.26	45,437.19	..	3,643.07
33. Police ..	3,176,278.77	3,031,859.32	..	144,419.45
34. Post Office ..	1,713,250.01	1,597,778.38	..	115,471.63
35. Printing Office ..	212,591.16	223,914.65	11,323.49	..
36. Prisons ..	506,068.61	489,017.68	..	17,050.93
37. Public Works Department ..	794,178.22	737,188.89	..	56,989.33
38. Public Works, Recurrent Expenditure ..	1,034,621.87	1,041,243.90	6,622.03	..
39. Public Works, Extraordinary ..	5,762,213.03	3,486,078.90	..	2,276,134.13
40. Statistics ..	36,156.55	40,991.96	4,835.41	..
41. Survey Department ..	422,725.37	387,175.63	..	35,549.74
42. Transport ..	351,988.68	388,879.74	36,891.06	..
43. Treasury ..	91,529.92	87,257.01	..	4,272.91
44. Veterinary ..	72,098.05	79,688.27	7,590.22	..
45. Grants-in-aid Colonial Development Fund ..	15,630.69	10,414.23	..	5,216.46
TOTAL ..	34,196,482.65	30,476,290.73	626,766.67	4,346,958.59

The increase in Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities, etc. is mainly due to retrenchment.

The decrease under Governor is due principally to the reduction of votes and transfers of certain votes to Public Works Department and Botanical Gardens.

The increase under Audit is due to the discontinuance since 1st July, 1933, of the charge for audit of Monopolies accounts and also due to the share of Home Expenditure.

The large increase under Drainage and Irrigation is mainly due to increase in personnel and other expenditure on account of drainage of Bachang Swamp and Tanjong Minyak Areas, Irrigation Scheme at Chohong, Irrigation Scheme at Sungei Acheh and outfall drains at Sungei Junjong.

The decrease under Education is due to retrenchment and the exercise of strict economy.

The increase under Botanical Gardens is due to the inclusion of certain votes transferred from Government House.

The decrease under Labour Department is mainly due to the fact that repatriation was in full swing during 1932 whereas in 1933 owing to the improved financial outlook and the resultant increased demand for labour, the numbers repatriated each month fell rapidly until eventually in May 1933 repatriation ceased altogether.

The decrease under Land and District Offices is due to the vote "Maintenance, light, water, coolies, caretakers' wages etc. for Government Flats and Emergency Houses" having been transferred to the Public Works Department.

The decrease under Marine is due to the laying up of the s.y. "Sea Belle II" and Government launches in Singapore and Penang and retrenchment in personnel.

The decrease under Medical General Branch, Health Branch and Social Hygiene Branch is due to reduction of personnel.

The decrease under Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries is mainly due to reduced contributions to the Hospital Boards.

The big decrease under Miscellaneous Services is due to the fact that in 1932 large sums were expended under the following special heads:—

	\$	c.
Acquisition of land at Telok Blangah for Quarantine Camp and New Abbatoir, S. ..	58,571	00
Expenses in connection with the Singapore Manufacturers' Exhibition	22,294	22
Expenditure in connection with the repatriation of Unemployed Europeans from the Colony ..	37,237	31
Loss on sale of old round copper coins ..	160,847	84
Contribution to Singapore Improvement Trust	265,670	68
Loss on sale of 5 cents Nickel coins ..	81,074	04

The decrease under Monopolies is due to an all round reduction in the different branches of the Monopolies Department.

The decrease under Police is mainly due to the abolition of posts and the retirement of Police Officers and partly due to the introduction of new reduced rates of pay from 1st September, 1933, of the Rank and File.

The decrease under Post Office is mainly due to not filling vacant appointments, retirements under Pensions (Temporary Provisions Ordinance, 1932,) and economy exercised under other charges.

The decrease under Prisons is due to the reduction in the daily average population of the Prisons from 2,152 in 1932 to 2,028 in 1933.

The decrease under Public Works Department is due to the reduction of personnel.

The decrease in Public Works Extraordinary is accounted for partly by reduction in the programme of work and partly by savings made on the actual estimates due to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

The decrease under Survey is due to reductions in staff and in the number of Field Parties employed.

The increase under Transport is due to heavier expenditure on passages for European Officers going on furlough.

Exclusive of Defence Contribution the following table shows the Colony's expenditure for the last five years and the portion of it which has been spent in Public Works:—

<i>Year</i>			<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>Public Works Extraordinary</i>
			\$	\$
1929	..	..	31,936,283	5,133,968
1930	..	..	35,000,586	5,658,712
1931	..	..	42,613,272	8,197,700
1932	..	..	30,249,340	5,762,470
1933	..	..	26,516,291	3,486,079

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

				\$
1929	..	..	..	3,775,714
1930	..	..	..	4,239,728
1931	..	..	..	4,189,286
1932	..	..	..	3,947,143
1933	..	..	..	3,960,000

Refund of \$454,397 received in 1929 in respect of overpayment in the financial years 1927–1928 is not included in the above figure. Defence contribution was fixed by the new "Contribution to Imperial Defence Ordinance", No. 25 of 1933, at \$4,000,000 a year for a period of five years from 1st April, 1933.

(iii).—ASSETS AND

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

		\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Liabilities</i>					
Deposits:—					
Accountant-General (Court)	.. ..	1,968,900.83			
Accountant-General (Other)	.. ..	1,414,283.73			
Bankruptcy	.. ..	855,464.58			
Mercantile Marine Fund	.. ..	735,600.89			
Police Reward Fund	.. ..	3,797.62			
Savings Certificates Fund	.. ..	227,380.00			
Companies Liquidation Account	.. ..	245,754.95			
Public Officers Guarantee Fund	.. ..	69,225.80			
Miscellaneous Singapore (including Labuan and Christmas Island)	.. ..	675,892.48			
Miscellaneous Penang and Districts	.. ..	205,633.15			
Miscellaneous Malacca and Districts	.. ..	87,483.45			
F.M.S. Agency	.. ..	38,006.42			
				6,527,423.90	
Drafts and Remittances	.. ..			45,655.08	
Suspense Account	{ Coins for reminting, etc. Interest, Currency Commissioners Other items	2,504,005.34 49,778.21 228,848.74			
				2,782,632.29	
Loans:—					
Straits Settlements 6% Loan 1916	.. ..	1,800.00			
Straits Settlements 5½% Conversion Loan 1919-1929	.. ..	3,100.00			
				4,900.00	
Surplus:—					
Amount set aside for Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	.. ..	126,479,675.86		58,833,386.92	
Balance of general surplus	.. ..			67,646,288.94	
TOTAL	.. ..			135,840,287.13	

The Surplus on 31st December, 1933, amounted to \$67,646,288.94, of which approximately \$47 millions were liquid. Against this commitments on loans already approved to public bodies in the Colony and to other administrations amounted to \$8,129,546 and contingent liabilities to public bodies amounted to \$10,672,406. In addition the estimated deficit on the Budget for 1934 amounting to \$5,471,471 and further commitments in connection therewith amounting to \$5,209,008 had to be met. The total commitments and contingent liabilities on 1st January, 1934 against the surplus thus amounted to \$29,482,431.

(iv).—PUBLIC DEBT

The indebtedness of the Colony in respect of the loan raised by the issue of 3½% Straits Settlements Inscribed Stock under the provisions of Ordinance No. 98 (Loan) amounted on the 31st December, 1933, to £6,913,352 of which the equivalent in local currency is \$59,257,302.

The expenditure upon Services in respect of which this loan was raised stands as follows:—

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

The charge on account of interest on, and expenses of this loan was \$2,079,911 in 1933. This charge is, however, borne by the Singapore Harbour Board and other bodies to whom portions of the loans have been allotted. The value of the Investments of the Sinking Fund of this loan on the 31st December, 1933, was approximately \$17,983,779.

The indebtedness of the Colony under the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Victory Loan 1920 stands at \$15,074,300. The principal and the major portion of the interest on this loan is payable by His Majesty's Government.

The Sterling Loan issued under the provision of Ordinance No. 182 (Straits Settlements Loan No. 11) amounted to \$80,185,714 (£9,355,000). The whole of the proceeds has been handed over to the Federated Malay States Government, which has legislated for the payment of the interest and charges in connection with the loan and of the Sinking Fund Contributions to extinguish it.

(v).—TAXATION

Revenue from taxation is mainly derived from duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum, imported into and consumed in the Colony and from the profits on the opium monopoly, which is entirely controlled by the Government. The other main items are Stamp Duties, Estate (Death) Duties and Pawnbrokers' Licences which are issued to successful tenderers on payment of a monthly rent for a period of three years.

The yield from direct taxation is small and all of it obtained from licences.

The total revenue under the main head of Duties, Taxes and Licences for the year 1933 was \$20,094,241.83 forming the greater portion of the Colony's Revenue and the yields under the principal items were as follows:—

		\$	c.
Liquor Duties	.. ..	2,441,498	77
Opium Revenue	.. ..	7,001,231	12
Pawnbrokers' Licences	.. ..	520,818	00
Petroleum Revenue	.. ..	2,659,043	90
Stamp Duties (Various Revenue Services)	.. ..	765,212	61
Stamp Duties (Estate Duties)	.. ..	2,189,164	02
Tobacco Duties	.. ..	3,920,694	39

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

Excise revenue is comprised principally of the revenue from the opium monopoly and from duties on intoxicating liquors manufactured in the Colony. In the latter case the duties are seven-tenths of the amounts prescribed for imported liquors of similar brand. The only liquor manufactured locally which is subject to this duty, is samsoo. In addition the Government itself controls most of the manufacture and sale of toddy, but the revenue is so far unimportant.

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

Stamp Duties are imposed on all documents required to be stamped under the provision of the Stamp Ordinance, 1929. The principal duties are:—

Agreement under hand only	.. ..	25 cents.
Bill of Exchange including Promissory Note	.. ..	5 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.
Cheque	.. ..	4 cents.
Conveyance Maximum	.. ..	\$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof.
Mortgage Maximum	.. ..	\$1.00 for every \$500 or part thereof.
Receipt	.. ..	4 cents.

A Betting Tax was introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932, and the amount collected in 1933 was Singapore \$204,967.90 and Penang \$80,025.85.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous

A.—PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

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

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

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

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

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

Figures based on the Census for 1931 shew the extent to which the various languages are spoken to be: Hokkien, 43.2% ; Cantonese, 21.4% ; Tiu Chiu, 17.4% ; Hakka (Kheh), 7.9% ; Hailam, 5.4% ; Hok Chhia, 1.5% ; Hok Chiu, 1.3% and other dialects, 1.9%.

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

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

B.—LAND TENURE

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

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

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

After the transfer to the Colonial Office in 1867 the titles issued for land both in town and country were 99-year leases and 999-year leases. Ordinance No. II of 1886, now Ordinance No. 34 (Crown Lands), provided for a statutory form of Crown Title—the present

Statutory Land Grant, which is a grant in perpetuity subject to a quit-rent and of which the form was simplified by the omission of various covenants and conditions previously inserted in leases, most of which are implied by virtue of the Statute.

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

Penang.—Land in Penang and Province Wellesley is held from the Crown, by indenture, grant or lease. The conditions of tenure vary according to the policy of the Government at the time the documents were issued. In Penang eleven different kinds of title are in the hands of the public as compared with eighteen in Singapore. Unoccupied Crown land is now alienated under lease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.—CO-OPERATION

There has been considerable progress during the year in the development of Co-operation amongst salary-earners and Indian labourers. Owing to the low prices ruling for agricultural products, rural thrift and credit societies were dormant till the last quarter when a rise in the price of rubber led to a small revival of activity.

In Singapore there are now 17 societies amongst salary-earners as compared with 12 societies at the end of 1932. The subscription capital increased from \$549,000 to \$646,700 and the membership from 5,226 to 5,774. Investments in gilt-edged securities and bank deposits increased from \$360,181 to \$485,500.

Three more societies were formed amongst the labourers of the Singapore Municipality, making a total of 4. Their total membership was 1,638 with subscription capital amounting to \$29,200, the whole of which is either invested in trustee securities or held on deposit in the bank. At the end of 1932 the one society with a membership of 744 held savings amounting to \$9,902. In addition, a society has been formed amongst the labourers on Bukit Sembawang Estate, but it had not started work at the end of the year.

In Malacca the number of salary-earners' societies remained unchanged, while the membership increased by 9 to 1,115. The subscription capital, however, rose from \$155,500 to \$162,600. Investments and cash on deposit at the bank totalled \$128,800.

The membership of the 8 Rural Credit Societies decreased from 319 to 302 and the share capital from \$8,411 to \$8,100. They held \$4,712 in cash or on deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

The demand for societies amongst Indian labourers increased and the number rose from 2 to 10, while the membership increased from 228 to 1,708. The subscription capital totalled \$13,109 as compared with \$1,016 at the end of 1932.

In Penang and Province Wellesley there was no change in the number of societies amongst salary-earners, but the membership increased from 2,668 to 3,081. The subscription capital increased by \$50,000 to \$284,400. These societies held gilt-edged investments or bank deposits amounting to 194,900 as compared with \$161,819 at the end of 1932.

The membership of the 6 Rural Credit Societies fell from 142 to 128 with a share capital of \$4,374 as against \$4,693. Cash in hand or in the Post Office Savings Bank totalled \$3,254, an increase of \$128.

Societies amongst Indian labourers are popular and their number increased from 8 with a membership of 1,007 and a subscription capital of \$19,681 to 12 societies with a membership of 1,586 and a subscription capital of \$27,747. Investments, and cash in hand or at a bank totalled \$25,497.

In rural areas efforts were concentrated on developing a willingness towards combined effort with a view to the production of a better product which could be jointly marketed. Little visible progress can be recorded. Owing to the low prices ruling for agricultural products, few members of rural societies had any surplus income out of which to repay their dues or add to their savings.

The development of thrift through co-operative societies is evidenced by the fact that the total savings of all members of co-operative societies in the Straits Settlements for the first time exceeded one million dollars. At the end of the year 15,332 members of societies had accumulated savings totalling \$1,176,230 of which \$884,097 were either invested in trustee securities or held on deposit in a bank. Societies experienced some difficulty in obtaining local trustee securities.

D.—EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, was resident in Malaya throughout the year except for a brief visit to Sumatra on December the 29th when His Excellency made the trip by air.

Sir JOHN SCOTT, K.B.E., C.M.G., left the Colony on leave prior to retirement on April the 18th and Mr. A. S. HAYNES acted as Colonial Secretary until the 8th of December when Mr. A. CALDECOTT, C.M.G., C.B.E., who was appointed to the substantive post in succession to Sir JOHN SCOTT, arrived to take up his duties.

Major-General L. C. L. OLDFIELD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, and Captain M. R. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O., R.N., as Captain-in-Charge of His Majesty's Naval Establishments, remained at their posts throughout the year.

Group-Captain A. H. JACKSON was succeeded by Group-Captain SYDNEY W. SMITH, O.B.E., as Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, Far East, on the 10th November, 1933.

Sir BASIL BLACKETT, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., arrived in the Colony on 17th November, 1933, to enquire into the question of the Straits Settlements Currency Commission.

Captain EUAN WALLACE, M.C., M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, was in Singapore from the 21st-24th of November, 1933.

The New Year Honours List contained the following names:—

Mr. TAN CHENG LOCK, C.B.E., (Civil Division).

Dr. H. A. TEMPANY, C.B.E., do.

The Birthday Honours List contained the following names:—

Sir WALTER CLARENCE HUGGARD, K.C., Knight Bachelor.

Captain ERIC NEWBOLD, O.B.E., (Military Division).

Major D. G. MACLEOD, O.B.E., (Military Division).

Mr. E. A. BROWN, O.B.E., (Civil Division).

Mrs. A. M. SIME, M.B.E., (Civil Division).

Miss P. R. ELLIOTT, M.B., M.B.E., (Civil Division).

G. L. HAM,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.

SINGAPORE, 21st July, 1934.

APPENDIX "A"

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Dominions Office and Colonial Office List	35/-	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London
Blue Book (Straits Settlements).	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Annual Departmental Reports (Straits Settlements) ...	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Census Report, British Malaya, 1931	\$5	The Crown Agents for the Colonies and The Malayan Information Agency, London
Malayan Statistics, 1932 (C. S. Alexander)	\$1	Malayan Information Agency, London
Report by the Rt. Hon'ble W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit to Malaya, Ceylon and Java, 1928	4/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London
Economic Conditions in British Malaya to 28th February, 1931 (R. Boulter)	2/-	H. M. Stationery Office, London
The Malayan Agricultural Journal	50c.	Dept. of Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Malayan Forest Records ...	Various prices	Forest Department, F.M.S. and The Malayan Information Agency, London
The Geology of Malaya, 1931, (J. B. Scrivenor)	16/-	Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London
The Flora of the Malay Peninsula, 1925, 5 vols. (H. N. Ridley) ...	£11-11-0	L. Reeve & Co., London
The Birds of Singapore Island, 1927. (Sir John A. S. Bucknill and F. N. Chasen) ...	\$5	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore
Malayan Fishes, 1921 ...	\$1	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society and Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore, S.S.
Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 1914. Vol. 2 (Editors: A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth)	15/-	Oxford University Press, London
One Hundred Years of Singapore, 1921. 2 vols. (General Editors: W. Makepeace, G. E. Brooke and R. St. J. Braddell) ...	Out of print	John Murray, London
One Hundred Years of the Chinese in Singapore, 1923. (Song Ong Siang)	30/-	John Murray, London
Handbook to British Malaya, 1930 (Ed. by R. L. German) ...	5/-	J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London

APPENDIX "A"—continued

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—
continued

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Historical Geography of British Dominions. Vol. 1. (C. P. Lucas)	Not sold separately	Oxford University Press, London
British Malaya, 1824-1867. 1925. (L. A. Mills) ...	\$3.50	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore, S.S. and Luzac & Co., London
British Malaya, 1929. (Sir F. A. Swettenham) ...	12/6	J. Lane, London
Papers on Malay Subjects. (Incidents of Malay life, Law, etc., Ed. by R. J. Wilkinson) ...	\$1 ea.	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore, S.S.
Malaya. The Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, 1923. (Ed. by R. O. Winstedt) ...	12/6	Constable & Co., London
One set of the report of the Wild Life Commission of Malaya—(Volumes I—III) ...	\$12	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson's visit to Malaya, 1932 ...	50c.	H. M. Stationery Office, London

APPENDIX "B"

TABLE I

EXCESS OF FOREIGN ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF ENTRY, MALAYA, FOR THE YEAR 1933

Nationalities	By SEA						By AIR	By RAIL		By ROAD		TOTAL		
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)		Kelantan	Singapore	Perlis	Kelantan		Perak	Kedah
Europeans	— 197	566	— 31	— 16	— 78	— 6	— 5	— 2	14	7	— 17	66	301	
Eurasians	— 123	21	...	4	27	...	...	...	24	...	— 18	— 7	72	
Japanese	— 159	39	...	3	0	...	1	3	— 19	7	...	— 5	130	
Chinese	— 25,763	— 3,745	1	148	— 2,687	...	— 7	0	339	— 421	86	871	— 31,178	
Malays	1,805	267	...	131	1	6	3	— 1	— 9	— 1,290	— 117	— 492	304	
Northern Indians	1,466	1,670	13	— 2	154	...	— 4	— 1	311	— 39	— 29	218	3,757	
Southern Indians	— 2,387	— 4,174	...	2	— 4,722	...	— 1	...	106	31	— 32	2	— 11,175	
Other Nationalities	207	— 230	...	— 21	...	...	7	4	— 155	— 242	170	4	— 256	
TOTAL	— 25,151	— 5,586	— 17	249	— 7,305	0	— 6	3	611	— 1,947	43	657	— 38,449	

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1932 AND FOR THE YEAR, 1933 ARE:—

	BY SEA						BY AIR		BY RAIL		BY ROAD		TOTAL
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	Singapore	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak	Kedah	
1932 ...	— 85,014	— 42,145	24	311	— 37,937	7	— 7	16	2,296	— 821	...	292	— 162,978
1933:—													
January	— 3,771	— 1,088	2	— 52	— 821	...	...	4	115	— 33	...	— 200	— 5,844
February	— 3,127	— 512	5	80	— 793	...	6	— 1	93	— 28	...	— 5	— 4,282
March	— 5,175	— 2,530	— 15	— 12	— 1,686	...	0	— 13	— 205	— 86	...	— 148	— 9,870
April	— 4,036	— 2,018	— 7	0	— 1,189	...	0	— 2	119	— 46	...	— 17	— 7,192
May	— 4,082	— 1,076	— 3	32	— 937	— 1	0	— 3	134	— 148	...	223	— 5,855
June	— 3,019	— 482	— 1	30	— 512	...	— 3	— 7	47	— 65	...	203	— 3,809
July	— 1,495	159	7	— 39	— 423	...	— 1	— 8	69	— 448	— 42	31	— 2,174
August	— 1,640	— 37	— 9	95	— 441	...	— 5	— 4	57	— 150	— 323	105	— 2,344
September	— 911	— 91	1	— 38	— 273	1	1	— 1	— 10	— 262	67	124	— 1,392
October	505	533	3	— 8	— 107	...	— 6	— 3	— 40	— 193	— 11	220	893
November	847	1,528	...	70	73	...	3	— 2	143	— 208	158	6	2,622
December	753	28	...	91	— 190	...	— 1	— 5	89	— 280	194	115	798
TOTAL ...	— 25,151	— 5,586	— 17	249	— 7,305	0	— 6	3	611	— 1,947	43	657	— 38,449

TABLE III

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1933
ARRIVALS FROM

NATIONALITIES	BY SEA														
	NETHERLANDS INDIES				CHINA				INDIA						
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	3,748	1,831	436	292	6,307	838	488	49	43	1,418	890	537	37	46	1,510
Eurasians	212	120	3	3	338	15	3	1	...	19	38	32	16	8	94
Japanese	722	148	40	18	928	58	17	6	3	84	89	19	12	9	129
Chinese	49,501	9,074	4,362	2,672	65,609	17,022	9,213	3,693	2,315	32,243	446	98	34	25	603
Malays	23,237	7,048	2,804	1,753	34,842	81	9	3	1	94	195	11	...	...	206
Northern Indians	2,432	150	77	60	2,719	441	11	1	1	454	8,650	1,183	556	355	10,744
Southern Indians	1,378	65	47	28	1,518	38	7	5	7	57	19,045	2,444	1,840	999	24,328
Others	496	44	37	16	593	27	6	1	2	35	331	68	33	22	454
TOTAL	81,726	18,480	7,806	4,842	112,854	18,520	9,754	3,759	2,372	34,405	29,684	4,392	2,528	1,464	38,068

NATIONALITIES	BY SEA														
	SIAM				OTHER COUNTRIES				TOTAL						
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	399	125	15	16	555	4,437	2,976	450	400	8,263	10,312	5,957	987	797	18,053
Eurasians	20	4	1	3	28	63	32	17	13	125	348	191	38	27	604
Japanese	52	2	...	...	54	720	229	50	68	1,067	1,641	415	108	98	2,262
Chinese	1,319	323	223	96	1,961	5,336	1,251	458	306	7,351	73,624	19,959	8,770	5,414	107,767
Malays	164	46	20	25	255	1,268	484	142	116	2,010	24,945	7,598	2,969	1,895	37,407
Northern Indians	334	5	1	7	347	885	100	74	49	1,108	12,742	1,449	709	472	15,372
Southern Indians	270	16	17	11	314	758	171	86	63	1,078	21,489	2,703	1,995	1,108	27,295
Others	223	159	35	38	455	660	61	49	15	785	1,737	338	155	93	2,323
TOTAL	2,781	680	312	196	3,969	14,127	5,304	1,326	1,030	21,787	146,838	38,610	15,731	9,904	211,083

TABLE III—continued
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1933
ARRIVALS FROM

NATIONALITIES	BY AIR					BY LAND					GRAND TOTAL				
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM					M.	W.	Children		Total
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total					
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	210	51	4	1	266	1,114	336	23	13	1,486	11,636	6,344	1,014	811	19,805
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	75	28	3	2	108	423	219	41	29	712
Japanese	10	...	...	...	10	51	6	1	...	58	1,702	421	109	98	2,330
Chinese	13	...	...	...	13	14,079	1,734	592	275	16,680	87,716	21,693	9,362	5,689	124,460
Malays	1	...	...	...	1	7,141	2,653	577	308	10,679	32,087	10,251	3,546	2,203	48,087
Northern Indians	7	...	...	...	7	1,675	95	66	20	1,856	14,424	1,544	775	492	17,235
Southern Indians	...	...	...	...	...	543	53	30	7	633	22,032	2,756	2,025	1,115	27,928
Others	5	...	...	...	5	4,483	2,057	421	280	7,241	6,225	2,395	576	373	9,569
TOTAL	246	51	4	1	302	29,161	6,962	1,713	905	38,741	176,245	45,623	17,448	10,810	250,126

NATIONALITIES	BY SEA					INDIA					GRAND TOTAL				
	NETHERLANDS INDIES					CHINA					M.	W.	Children		Total
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total					
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	C.	
Europeans	3,351	1,564	246	222	5,383	1,130	562	50	41	1,783	921	492	52	42	1,507
Eurasians	287	189	6	2	484	8	11	1	...	20	31	20	2	2	55
Japanese	702	63	25	19	809	39	8	1	1	49	103	24	9	5	141
Chinese	37,100	4,267	1,304	767	43,438	57,009	16,361	8,545	7,422	89,337	858	179	111	35	1,183
Malays	24,083	5,435	2,050	1,352	32,920	4	2	1	...	7	64	8	4	3	79
Northern Indians	2,160	182	91	36	2,469	159	9	4	2	174	6,839	909	553	350	8,651
Southern Indians	989	37	26	15	1,067	62	1	1	...	64	26,345	6,353	2,528	1,568	36,794
Others	608	29	37	8	682	19	3	6	3	31	293	52	35	12	392
TOTAL	69,280	11,766	3,785	2,421	87,252	58,430	16,957	8,609	7,469	91,465	35,454	8,037	3,294	2,017	48,802

DEPARTURES TO

TABLE IV
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE, JAVANESE AND SOUTHERN INDIAN DECK PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR 1933

Nationality	Singapore		Penang		Port Swettenham		Total		Net Arrivals during the year	Net Arrivals for the years 1932 and 1933	
	Arrivals	Depart-ures	Arrivals	Depart-ures	Arrivals	Depart-ures	Arrivals	Depart-ures			
1. Chinese from and to China including Hongkong (a) ...	24,985	72,479	3,479	11,174	...	2,902	28,464	86,555	58,091	-128,275	-58,091
2. Javanese from and to Java (b) ...	50	87	...	...	...	...	50	87	37	-766	-37
3. Southern Indians from & to Presidency of Madras (c) ...	6,260	9,059	10,933	15,054	2,881	8,226	20,074	32,339	12,265	-66,306	-12,265
TOTAL ...	31,295	81,625	14,412	26,228	2,881	11,128	48,588	118,981	70,393	-195,347	-70,393

(a) For Chinese: all deck passengers by all steamers

(b) For Javanese: all labourers recruited for Malayan estates as reported by recruiting agencies and the Labour Department at Singapore

(c) For Southern Indians: all deck passengers embarked and disembarked by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Malayan Ports and Madras, as reported by the Labour Department

TABLE V
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE DECK PASSENGERS FROM AND TO CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1933

Port	Arrivals				Departures				Total Arrivals		Total Departures	
	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	1932	1933	1932	1933
(13)												
Singapore ...	13,065	7,219	2,940	1,761	47,666	12,897	6,214	5,702	29,623	24,985	121,904	72,479
Penang ...	1,520	1,215	464	280	5,927	2,204	1,756	1,287	3,911	3,479	29,014	11,174
Port Swettenham ...	...	..	...	...	1,747	582	328	245	...	...	10,891	2,902
* TOTAL ...	14,585	8,434	3,404	2,041	55,340	15,683	8,298	7,234	33,534	28,464	161,809	86,555

(a) Under 12 (English) years of age

APPENDIX "C"

Nationality, number and tonnage of Vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1933.

NATIONALITY	SINGAPORE						PENANG					
	MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR			MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under		No.	Tons	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under		No.	Tons
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons			No.	Tons	No.	Tons		
British	4418	9,549,412	..	..	62	343,684	2671	7,498,134	..	..	16	23,768
American	84	455,660	..	..	2	3,226	80	446,200	..	..	..	..
Belgian	2	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	74	18,822	..	..	..	..	2	3,834	..	..	..	..
Czecho Slovakian	2	4,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	153	607,672	..	..	..	..	88	334,948	..	..	..	..
Dutch	4501	6,237,173	..	..	..	..	1075	1,253,589	..	..	..	..
French	404	1,896,596	..	..	..	..	92	782,534	..	..	..	..
German	338	1,479,036	..	..	..	..	171	768,586	..	..	..	..
Greek	4	12,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	132	778,360	..	..	6	15,206	50	166,482	..	..	2	712
Japanese	1278	5,126,301	..	..	..	..	240	1,052,012	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	803	1,437,662	..	..	..	..	158	237,702	..	..	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese	8	10,512	..	..	2	3,514	4	5,256	..	..	..	..
Russian	82	241,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	82	320,665	..	..	..	..	32	119,598	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	147	77,979	..	..	..	..	2	202	..	..	..	..
Siamese	344	183,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4,016
Yugo Slavian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12856	28,438,611	28581	1,169,042	72	365,630	4665	12,669,077	12183	530,985	30	28,496
± 1932	-598	-319,927	-2228	-102,151	-12	-19,746	-269	-44,947	-265	+6,456	+4	+3,218

APPENDIX "C"—continued

Nationality, number and tonnage of vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1933.

NATIONALITY	MALACCA						LABUAN					
	MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR			MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under	No.	Tons
	No.	Tons	No.					Tons	No.	Tons		
British	872	897,014	..	..	..	..	266	232,662	..	..	12	11,228
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czecho Slovakia	4	8,486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	70	260,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch	20	66,074	..	..	..	6	2,108	..	..	..	..	..
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German	56	250,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8,586
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	83	66,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	2	346	..	..	..	..	..
Siamese	30	20,654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugo Slavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1135	1,569,870	4928	98,427	..	274	235,116	2776	29,190	16	19,814	
± 1932 ..	-162	+20,453	-91	-8,953	..	-4	+526	-147	-793	+16	+19,814	

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

(a) Dindings: total net tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1933 was 63,234 tons—a decrease of 21,272 tons, and

(b) Christmas Island: total net tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1933 was 99,108 tons—an increase of 2,634 tons.

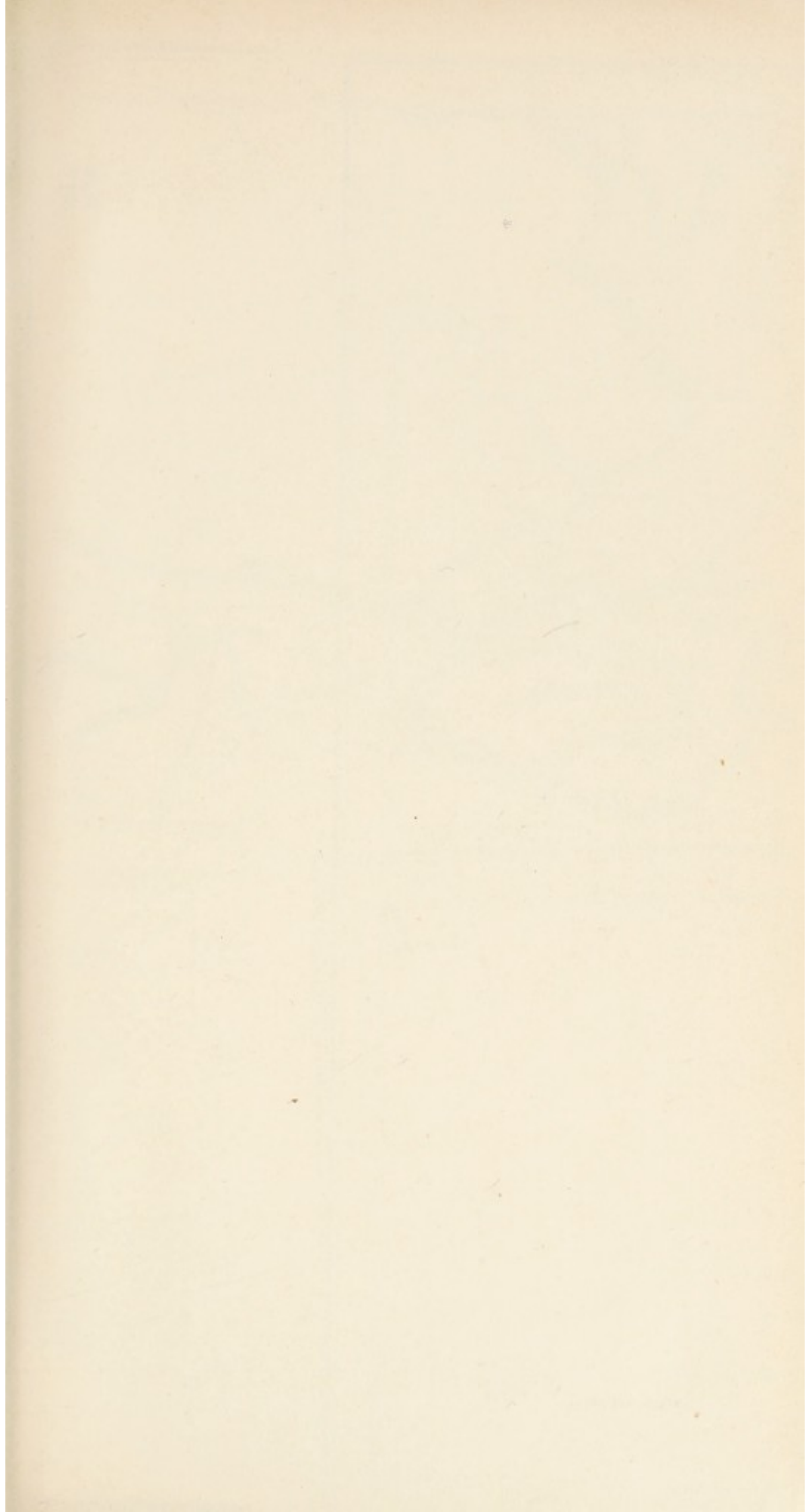
The total tonnage of vessels arrived and departed at the Straits Settlements ports during the year 1933 was 45,316,600 tons or a decrease of 464,888 tons as compared with the year, 1932. This comprised (a) merchant vessels 44,901,060 tons of which

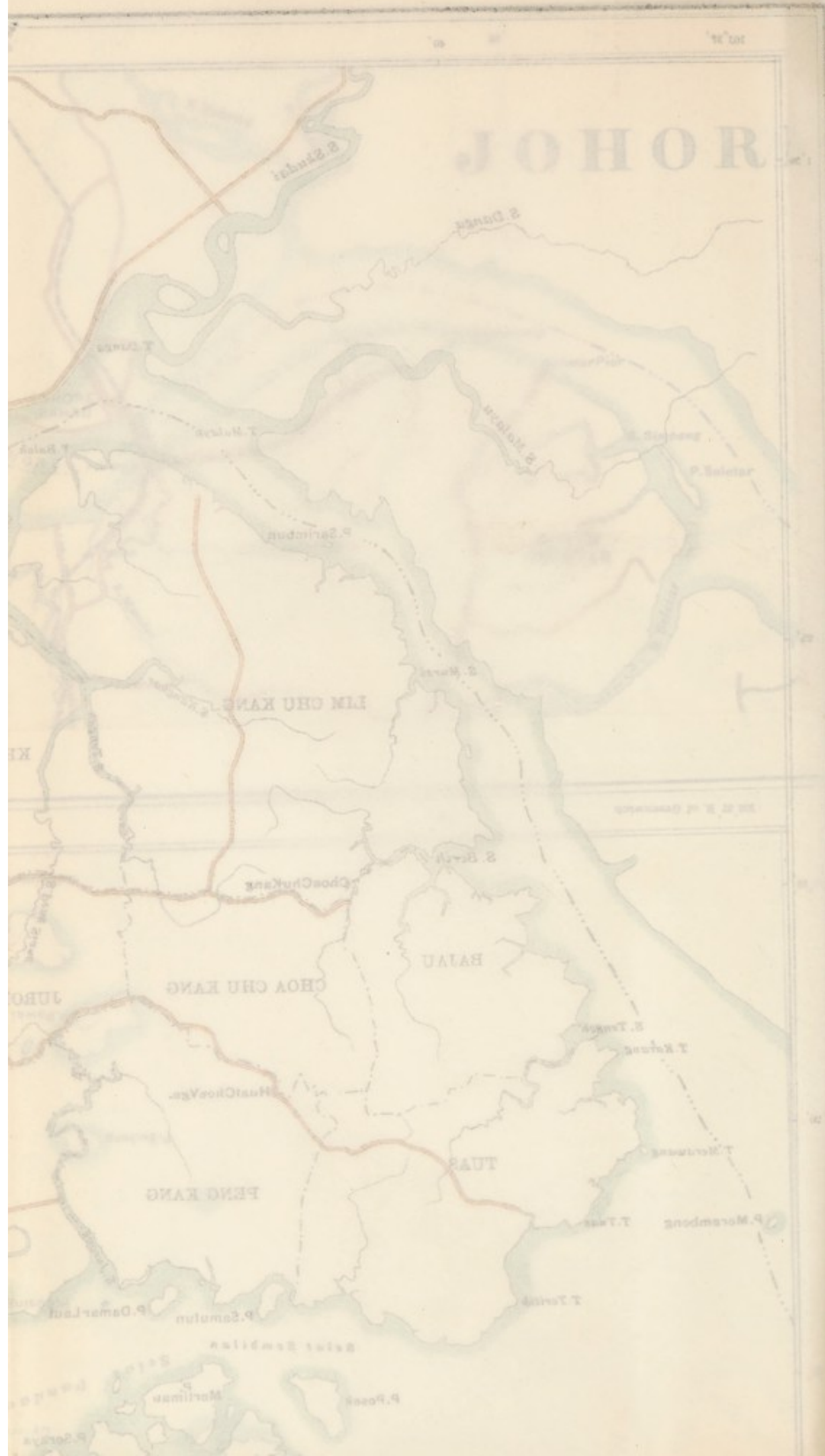
(i) over 75 tons 43,056,128 tons

(ii) 75 tons and under and native craft 1,844,932 tons

(b) warships 415,540 tons

Total 45,316,600 tons

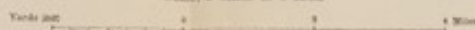




LABUAN

1933

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 Inch



REFERENCE

Barth Road & Bridge Path.....

Roads Metalled.....

Point, Tension, River..... Pt. T. R.

Pulau, Light House..... P. L.

Kampung, Lohok..... Kg. L.

Flashing Light or Buoy..... L.

Fixed Light, Sengul..... F. L. S.

Mukim Boundary, Height..... 336

Country, Suburban..... C. S.

Districts: (1) Town (2) Suburban..... (1) (2)



Boundary by Treaty of May 1846 between Great Britain and the Sultan of Brunei

LA

Scale

Yards 1000

North
Roads
Point, Tn
Pulau, L
Kampong
Flaming
Fish L
Muhim B
Country
District

Turkey Throat
Is

324

KP. Pongon Bata

310

C. MURIN

No 6

310

310

310

310

310

310

MAP OF PENANG ISLAND AND PROVINCE WELLESLEY 1933

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 Inch

Published by the Survey of the Straits Settlements and F.M.S.

NORTH
CHANNEL

SOUTH
CHANNEL

REFERENCE

- Railway with Station
- Metalled Road
- State Boundary
- District
- Beluk
- Municipal
- Village

K E D A H

K

E

D

A

H

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

P E R A K

NORTHERN DISTRICT

CENTRAL DISTRICT



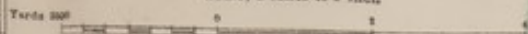
MAP
OF
PENANG ISLAND
AND
PROVINCE WELLES
1933

Scale 2 Miles to 1 inch



1933

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 Inch

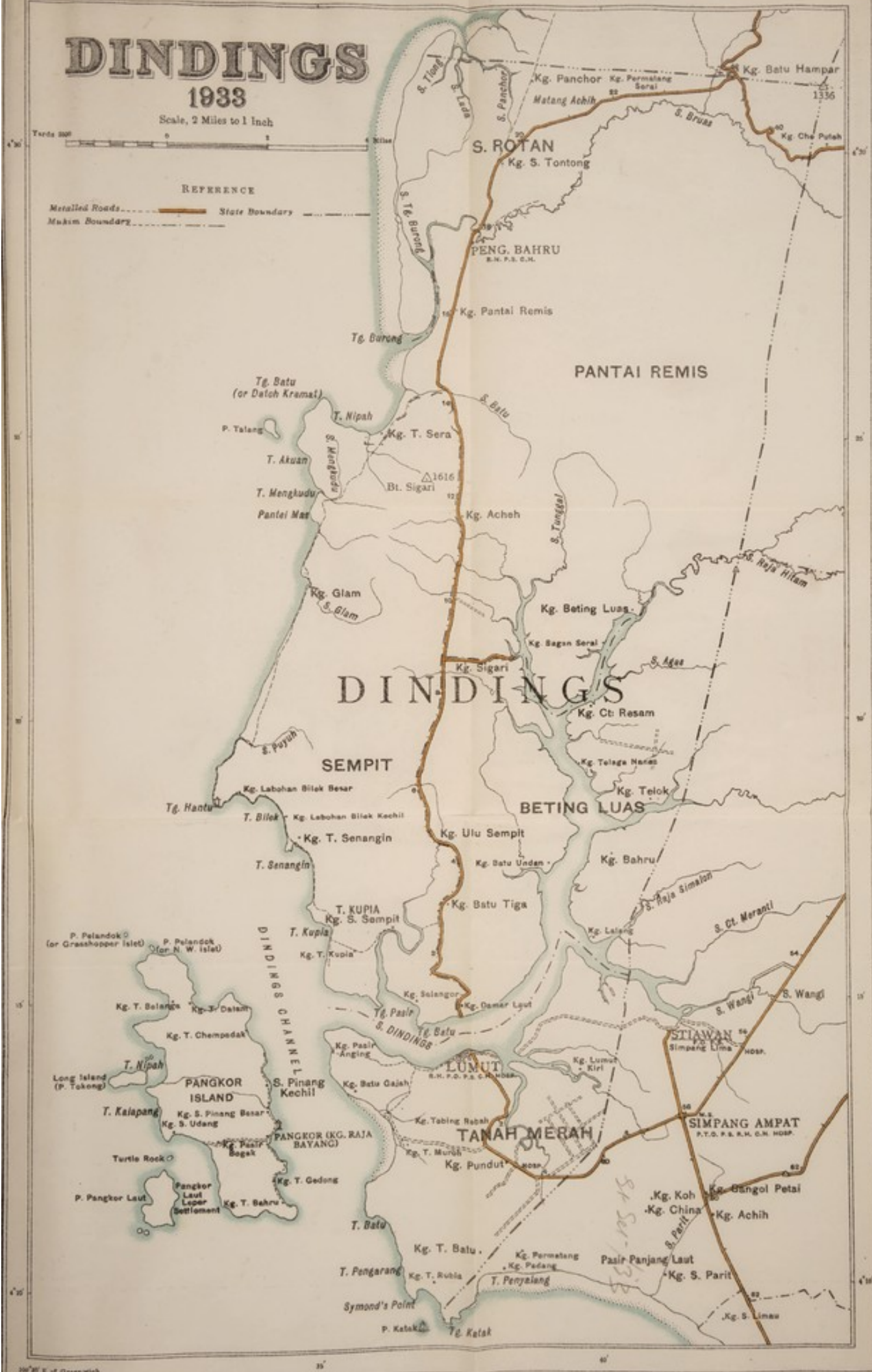


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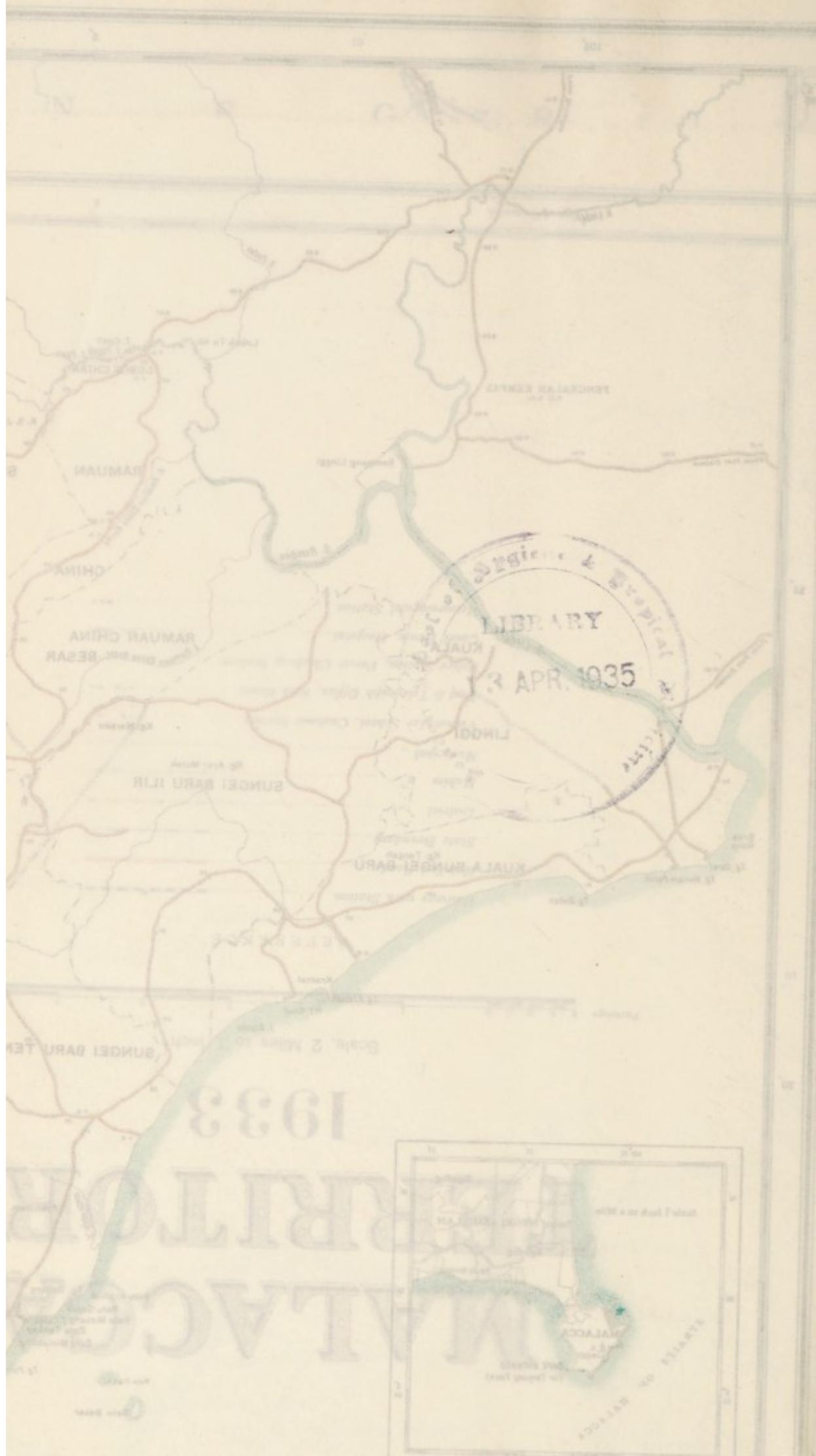
Metalled Roads

State Boundary

Maximum Boundary







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FEDERATED MALAY STATES.	SIERRA LEONE.
FIJI.	SOMALILAND.
GAMBIA.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
GIBRALTAR.	SWAZILAND.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.	TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
GOLD COAST.	TRENGGANU.
GRENADA.	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
HONG KONG.	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
JAMAICA.	UGANDA.
JOHORE.	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

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