

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (MISCELLANEOUS).

G.O. No. 1265, 17th December 1917

Emigration—Federated Malay States

Recording the annual report of the Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States, for the year 1915.

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HOME DEPARTMENT (MISCELLANEOUS).

FOR RECORD ONLY

G.O. No. 1265, 17th December 1917

Emigration—Federated Malay States

Recording the annual report of the Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States, for the year 1916.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Under Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
Dated—Kuala Lumpur, the 8th October 1917.
No.—4311.

I am directed to forward thirty copies of the annual report of the Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States, for the year 1916.

II

Endorsement No. 3454-1, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 25th October 1917.

The annual report on the working of the Labour department of the Federated Malay States for the year 1916 is forwarded to the District Magistrate, Chingleput, District Magistrate, Tanjore, Protector of Emigrants, for early remarks as to whether there are any points in it to which the attention of the Colonial Government should be directed.

(By order)

C. H. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the District Magistrate, Chingleput.
" " Tanjore.
" Protector of Emigrants, Madras.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O., Protector of Emigrants.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 16th November 1917.
No.—Dis. D. 205.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 3454-1, dated 25th October 1917, forwarding for my remarks the annual report on the working of the Labour department of the Federated Malay States for 1916, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. The only point to which the attention of the Colonial Government need be drawn is about the inability of some of the estate superintendents and managers to readily understand the language of the coolies as will be seen from paragraph 54 of the report. This inability on their part gives room for much discontent among the labourers as their grievances cannot be represented properly through the medium of interpreters. Most of the labourers for the Federated Malay States are recruited from Southern India and their mother tongue is Tamil. It is enough if the estates officers learn to speak Tamil fluently. The Colonial Government may be requested to call upon directors of rubber companies to insist upon the acquisition of Indian languages chiefly Tamil by their estate superintendents and managers.

IV

Letter—from J. F. BRYANT, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Chingleput.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
Dated—Saidapet, the 17th November 1917.
No.—Dis. 992 M.D.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 3454-1, dated 25th October 1917, on the annual report on the working of the Labour department of the Federated Malay States for the year 1916, I have the honour to submit the following remarks:—

Paragraphs 26, 38, 49 and 61.—The death-rate of the Indian population is less than in 1915 in Perak and Negri Sembilan, while it has risen in Selangor and Pahang. The increase is reported to be due to an epidemic of malaria.

Paragraph 73.—As observed by the Deputy Controller of Seramban, many of the complaints made by the labourers are due to the inability of the employers to converse with the coolies except through the medium of an interpreter. As suggested in my report last year, a compulsory vernacular test may be prescribed for them.

Paragraph 75.—The proposal to establish coffee and tea clubs by the side of toddy and arrack shops suggested in my last year's report may be given a trial in special localities.

2. The District Assistant Recruiting Officer observed that if it be possible to check the emigration there will be considerable improvement in his recruitment work. I refrain from commenting on the proposal. In conclusion, I am of opinion that there is nothing in the report to which the attention of the Colonial Government should be drawn.

V

Letter—from J. R. HUGGINS, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Tanjore.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
Dated—the 2nd December 1917.
No.—D. Dis. 909-Magl.

Adverting to Government Memorandum No. 3454-1, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 25th October 1917, forwarding for remarks the annual report on the working of the Labour department of the Federated Malay States for the year 1916, I have the honour to report that there are no points in it to which the attention of the Colonial Government should be drawn.

Order—No. 1265, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 17th December 1917.

Recorded.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1916.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

1. The total number of immigrants that arrived from Southern India at Penang (Straits Settlements), the port of disembarkation for Perak, and the first port of call for all immigrants for the Federated Malay States, was 95,566 in 1916 as against 75,323 in 1915, showing an increase of 20,243.

Details of the arrivals, month by month, are given in appendix A.

2. The immigrants were of the following classes:

Assisted immigrants (free labourers imported at the expense of the Immigration Fund for work on estates, mines and elsewhere)	72,091
Other immigrants (traders, labourers and others who paid their own passages)	23,475
Total	95,566

The assisted immigrants include 6,918 children and the "other immigrants" include 1,674 children, a total of 8,592 children as compared with 4,799 in 1915 and 3,408 in 1914.

Of the "other immigrants" 16,943 or rather more than 72 per cent. were of the labouring classes, the remaining 6,532 were traders and others.

A statement showing the destination of assisted immigrants is given in appendix B. No definite information is available as to the destination of "other immigrants," but it is estimated that about one-third of such immigrants proceeded to the Federated Malay States. It will be seen, therefore, that of the total number of immigrants arriving in Penang, the following proceeded to various parts of the Federated Malay States:

Assisted immigrants	58,874
Other immigrants (estimated)	7,800

giving an estimated total number of arrivals in the Federated Malay States of about 67,000 as compared with about 53,000 in 1915.

All immigrants for the States of Perak, Kedah and Perlis and the Settlement of Penang were landed at Penang; all immigrants for the States of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the northern part of the State of Johore and the Settlement of Malacca were landed at Port Swettenham, while those for Southern Johore, the Settlement of Singapore and the State of Kelantan were landed at Singapore, in the case of assisted immigrants after being quarantined at Port Swettenham. The only exceptions were a few immigrants for Johore who, at the request of their employers, were landed at Penang and quarantined there.

3. The number of deck passengers from Penang to Southern India in 1916 was 54,479 (52,397 adults and 2,082 minors). Particulars will be found in appendix C. It is estimated that about 36,000 of these came from the Federated Malay States, thus giving an estimated excess for the Federated Malay States of arrivals over departures of about 31,000 as compared with 19,000 in 1915.

4. The weekly service from India under contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was maintained throughout the greater part of the year—i.e., from 24th March onwards. Prior to that there was a fortnightly steamer only. The "Tara" was on the run throughout the year and the "Teesta" and "Thongwa" during the latter half, the other regular sailings before these steamers came on the run again were taken by the "Gregory Apear" five trips, "Fultala" four trips and "Fazilka" one trip.

5. In June and July, in addition to the ordinary weekly steamer, there were five extra trips made by steamers put on to deal with the increased traffic—three trips being made by the "Fultala" and one each by the "Gregory Apear" and "Fazilka."

6. The average number of deck passengers brought each trip from India to Penang was 1,832 as compared with 1,449 in 1915; the average number returning was 1,135 as compared with 987 in 1915.

7. The number of assisted passages taken during 1916 for labourers and their families emigrating from Southern India and paid for from the Immigration Fund was 68,632 as against 53,099½ in 1915; 35,576 in 1914 and 87,542½ in 1913. Children under ten years of age are carried at half-rates.

QUARANTINE.

8. All labourers bound for Perak were landed at Penang and sent to the Quarantine Station at Pulau Jerejak, while all passengers, assisted and otherwise, booked for Port Swettenham were carried on to that port, where the assisted passengers were detained for observation.

9. Out of 52 steamers that arrived at Penang during the year six were declared infected on account of small-pox—viz., the "Gregory Apcar" on the 2nd March, the "Fultala" and "Teesta" on the 8th and 27th July, respectively, the "Tara" on the 12th August, the "Teesta" on the 9th September and the "Tara" on the 22nd November. The assisted immigrants by all steamers bound for Penang were, however, detained as usual, for a period of observation in the quarantine station. In no case did disease develop among the immigrants from an uninfected ship.

10. Arrangements at the Pulau Jerejak Quarantine Station worked satisfactorily. The total number of Indian immigrants (including minors) sent to the station was 27,184; the only cases of notifiable infectious diseases that occurred amongst them were six cases of small-pox, none of which proved fatal. The total number of deaths amongst them from all causes was thirteen. Besides these there were two fatal cases of small-pox amongst "other immigrants."

The longest period of detention on the island was 38 days, in the case of the immigrants who arrived by the "Teesta" on the 9th September; in five other cases the period of detention was 23 days; the remainder were all detained for seven days.

11. Arrangements at the Quarantine Station at Port Swettenham worked satisfactorily until the month of June; in July, owing to the arrival of a succession of "infected" steamers, the number of immigrants detained in the camp for observation became abnormal and the feeding contractor was found to be unequal to the work he had undertaken. The contract was placed in fresh hands and a Deputy Controller of Labour was detailed to live at Port Swettenham and supervise the administration of the camp. He remained there two months, during which time all went smoothly.

The total number of Indian immigrants sent to the camp was 49,357, including minors and infants; of these, 48,115 were assisted immigrants, while 1,242 were deck passengers travelling at their own expense. The number of deaths was 85, five being due to small-pox, 25 to pneumonia, 20 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 18 to broncho-pneumonia, four to malaria and 13 to other diseases.

12. Seventeen "infected" vessels arrived at Port Swettenham. The longest period of detention in the quarantine camp was 40 days, in the case of the immigrants who arrived by the "Fultala" on the 9th July. Arrivals by the other sixteen infected vessels were detained for periods varying from twenty-nine to eight days. All immigrants that arrived by non-infected steamers were detained seven days. One hundred and seventy immigrants are said to have absconded from the camp.

RECRUITING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

13. There has been a slight improvement in the amount of recruiting by licensed kanganis for Government departments. But the figures are still far short of the results attained in 1914 under the scheme introduced and discontinued in that year. Up to 31st July, 1914, when recruiting ceased owing to the war, 71 kanganis were sent across to India and 923 labourers were recruited under this scheme for the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. During 1916, 89 Government kanganis proceeded to India and recruited 324 adult labourers as compared with 103 adults and four minors recruited by ten kanganis in 1915. The above figures do not include labourers recruited for Government plantations, of whom there were 170 in 1916 and 28 in 1915.

14. No recruiting is now carried out by this department on behalf of private employers. Formerly the Government Agencies at Madras and Negapatam working through professional recruiters recruited each year a certain number of labourers, some of whom were assigned to Government departments but the majority to private employers. This system was discontinued on the outbreak of war and has not been resumed.

15. Independent labourers to the number of 3,913 emigrated on their own account, and were provided with free tickets, as compared with 2,309 in 1915. Of this number, 2,700 proceeded to the Federated Malay States, 1,153 remained in the Colony, 39 went to Kedah, 20 to Johore and one to Perlis.

16. With the exception of the independent labourers mentioned in paragraph 15, all labourers are recruited by licensed kanganis, and in 1916, 9,007 licences (for the Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Johore, Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis) were issued as compared with 5,436 in 1915. Registration of 109 licences was refused in Penang and 323, after being issued, were cancelled on the advice of the officers of the department in India, as compared with 24 refused and 70 cancelled in the preceding year.

The following table gives the distribution of licences by States and Settlements and the results obtained:

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.				Number of licences issued.	Number of labourers recruited.	Average number recruited per licence.
Perak	...	...	...	1,838	16,861	9.16
Selangor	...	...	...	4,840	29,227	6.03
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	601	3,946	6.56
Pahang	...	...	...	56	300	5.35
UNFEDERATED STATES.				Number of licences issued.	Number of labourers recruited.	Average number recruited per licence.
Kedah	...	...	...	130	1,405	10.80
Johore	...	...	...	593	2,660	4.48
Kelantan	...	...	...	20	158	7.90
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.						
Province Wellesley and Dindings	...	...	...	325	2,917	8.97
Malacca	...	...	...	604	3,786	6.26
Total	...	...	...	9,007	61,260	6.80

17. The number of adult labourers recruited by licensed kanganis for the Federated Malay States during 1916 was 50,334 as against 41,373 in 1915, 26,136 in 1914 and 71,487 in 1913. Of these, 13 died, 15 redeemed their obligation to labour at Penang and, with the exception of those who absconded from the quarantine stations and depôts, the rest proceeded to the places of employment for which they had been recruited.

18. The total number of adult labourers with free passage tickets from India who were introduced into the Federated Malay States during 1916 was:

Perak	...	...	...	...	...	18,819
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	29,908
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	4,003
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	304
Total	...	...	...	...	...	53,034

as against 43,190 in 1915, 28,272 in 1914 and 73,788 in 1913.

19. The increase of 9,844 as compared with the figure for 1915 was divided among the various States as follows:

Perak	...	...	...	...	...	3,955
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	4,814
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	965
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	110
Total	...	...	...	...	...	9,844

20. The proportion of men and women amongst assisted immigrants during the last eight years is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Percentage of females.
1909	17,188	3,101	14.79
1910	46,460	9,542	17.04
1911	64,706	13,650	17.42
1912	60,083	13,610	18.48
1913	67,957	15,892	18.95
1914	27,991	6,256	18.26
1915	42,174	9,104	17.75
1916	51,611	13,562	20.80

The percentage of women, which had been steadily increasing for some years, was temporarily affected by the war.

21. The number of adult assisted passengers shipped from Negapatam was 38,437 as compared with 35,219 in 1915, 22,390 in 1914, 57,667 in 1913, and 50,942 in 1912, while those who came from Madras were 26,736 as compared with 16,059 in 1915, 11,857 in 1914, 26,182 in 1913 and 29,942 in 1912.

22. Both the kangani camp at Negapatam and that at Avadi near Madras worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

At Negapatam a parcel of land measuring 0.76 acre adjoining the kangani camp was acquired for the extension of the camp; the erection of quarters for the Emigration Agent was commenced.

LABOUR ON ESTATES.

23. All the Indian labour employed throughout the Federated Malay States is free. Labourers are landed free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time upon giving a month's notice. Further, no Indian immigrant can enter into any written contract to serve as a labourer.

24. Section 66 of the Labour Code provides that every employer of more than ten Indian labourers shall, within seven days of the engagement locally of any such labourers, make a return of such engagements to the nearest Labour Office. The number of local engagements of Indian labourers registered during the year was 33,195, and the fees collected amounted to \$5,201. These are credited to the Indian Immigration Fund. Although the work of registration is carried on in the several Labour Offices the cost of preparing the registers is borne by the Indian Immigration Fund and the prosecution of an employer cannot be undertaken except "on the complaint of any other employer." Only five cases of prosecution at the instance of an employer were reported although the returns rendered by employers of estates under section 113 of the Labour Code show that 45,947 Indian labourers were engaged locally, an excess of 12,752 over the number registered.

PERAK.

25. Returns of labourers under section 113 of the Labour Code were received from 282 estates (appendix D) as compared with 270 in 1915, 268 in 1914 and 226 in 1913; the number of labourers employed at the end of each of the last four years was given as follows:

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Indians (of the Madras Presidency)	52,552	47,203	50,908	56,368
Chinese	3,236	4,085	4,809	7,952
Javanese	6,292	5,661	4,211	3,338
Others	5,580	4,742	5,555	4,297
Total	67,660	61,691	65,483	71,955

26. The death-rate on the average Indian population appears from the quarterly returns to have been 16.58 per mille as compared with 17.94 per mille in 1915, 25.87 per mille in 1914, 25.52 per mille in 1913, 34.34 per mille in 1912, and 49.76 per mille in 1911. Amongst Javanese and Chinese the death-rates per mille on the average population employed were 15.04 and 3.81, respectively, while for all classes of labour taken together the rate was 14.51 per mille on the average population of 66,968 estate labourers.

27. From the summary at the end of appendix D it will be seen that the health on estates in almost all districts has been good. In the two most unhealthy districts, Batang Padang and Kuala Kangsar, the death-rates for Indians alone are 24.21 and 31.29 per mille, respectively, as compared with 32.02 and 29.44 per mille, respectively, in 1915, 46.70 and 45.00 per mille, respectively, in 1914, and 50.41 and 38.68, respectively, in 1913, and for all nationalities 21.09 and 24.80 per mille, respectively. In Batang Padang there were 162 deaths of Indians out of an average estate population of 6,691, the corresponding figures for 1915 having been 192 deaths out of an average estate population of 5,996. This district, which had an evil reputation for health, received several visits from the Controller of Labour and the Senior Health Officer between the middle of 1915 and the middle of 1916, followed by a number of prosecutions for failure to send sick labourers to hospital. The considerable reduction in the number of deaths amongst a larger population in a year which is admitted on all hands to have been an exceptionally unhealthy one goes again to prove, if any further proof were necessary, that persistent bad health on an estate or in a district is preventable and that where warnings to employers are disregarded much can be effected by prosecution and one or two exemplary fines.

28. Of 86 estates with an average population (of Indians) exceeding 200 each, 55 have a death-rate of less than 20 per mille; there are only five with a death-rate of more than 40 per mille, and three with a death-rate of more than 50 per mille, none over 60 per mille, as compared with eight over 40 per mille and five over 50 per mille in 1915 and 15 over 50 per mille, and seven exceeding 60 per mille in 1914.

29. Among Indians employed by Government departments in Perak the death-rate was only 7.63 per mille on an average population of 6,283. Statistics of such labour will be found in appendix H.

30. There were 255 visits of inspection made by officers of the department, 181 different places of employment and thirteen Government and group hospitals being visited.

31. In the Penang Labour Office, 139 complaints from labourers in Perak were received. Nine were complaints of assault by managers or assistants, and 20 of assault by clerks and kanganis. In four of these cases prosecutions resulted and convictions were obtained. In two cases of assault by subordinates compensation was paid. Nineteen complaints related to non-payment or late payment of wages, 28 were for refusal to grant discharge after notice, seven for wrongful dismissal, 11 were concerned with separation of families and 43 were miscellaneous complaints, almost all from estate labourers against either other labourers or their employers. Two complaints were made against Government officials, in one case a railway servant was fined five dollars for assault: the other case was a claim put forward by a metal contractor for money due to him by the Public Works Department which was not substantiated. In one case a labourer was fined under section 118 of the Labour Code for making a frivolous complaint.

32. There were fifteen convictions of employers or their agents for offences against the labour laws, three of these being for failure to keep a register, the remainder for offences directly affecting the interests of labourers. Five Europeans were convicted and fined for failing to send sick labourers to hospital, two for assaulting their labourers, and one for omitting to pay wages on the due date. Three Asiatic employers were fined for failure to keep a register, two for assaults on their labourers and two for omitting to pay wages or for paying short. In one instance action was taken to obtain revision of a sentence which appeared excessive in which a labourer was fined twenty-five dollars on each of two charges for offences under section 229 of the Labour Code. The fines were reduced to five dollars on each charge.

33. There has been in Perak an unusual number of disturbances amongst estate labour forces, involving a total or partial stoppage of work, in which the help of the Labour Department was solicited by either labourers or employers.

On Harap Estate (Sitiawan) a strike of 126 labourers occurred in January. Serious accusations made by them against the estate clerk were disproved before the Assistant Controller of Labour. Thirteen of the ringleaders were arrested and fined for absconding. The majority of the strikers eventually returned to the estate.

On Batak Rabbit Estate (Lower Perak) in March a disturbance of complex origin occurred between two factions of Telugus. By the courtesy of the Magistrate, Court was held on the estate and 40 of the ringleaders were bound over to keep the peace.

In the same month the bad feeling brewing between the coolies of Bikam and Chengai Estates in Batang Padang developed into a fight on the occasion of a funeral. Here, again, the ringleaders were bound over to keep the peace with satisfactory results.

In April there was some unpleasantness between the coolies of Allagar and Gampaha Estates which culminated in an aggravated assault on an Allagar cooly. This was investigated at the request of the manager of the latter estate and resulted in the conductor of Gampaha Estate and some others being fined in Court.

In September a riot occurred among the pariahs on Tali Ayer Estate. The next day 70 of them refused to work, and proceeded for the most part to the Police Court to lodge complaints against each other; seventeen of them were fined \$20 each for rioting and one man was bound over in the sum of \$25 in addition.

In the same month a serious disturbance occurred on Seang Aik Estate. One hundred and seven coolies were arrested for rioting; the ringleaders were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and two others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for having caused hurt to a European assistant.

In all of these cases the action taken was sufficient to stop further trouble.

34. Four orders under Part VIII and two orders under Part IX of the Labour Code were issued by the Controller; the effect of the respective orders were as follows: to remove insanitary cooly lines, three; to engage a medical practitioner, one; prohibition to engage additional labourers, two.

35. There are 58 estates which maintain their own hospitals; these, with a few exceptions, are in charge of dressers and are visited regularly by medical practitioners with European qualifications. Several of these hospitals serve more than one estate. In addition, there are three large group hospitals: Plus Central Hospital, serving five estates; Sungkai Planters' Hospital, serving twelve estates; and Matang (Simpang) Hospital, serving five estates; thus making a total of 61 hospitals, serving 118 estates. Four estates which have erected hospital buildings do not maintain hospitals. Besides the estate hospitals almost all the Government hospitals in the State are made use of by estates that do not maintain their own hospitals. The Assistant Controllers of Labour made twelve visits to these hospitals and made enquiries into the welfare of the Indian in-patients.

36. Tamil vernacular schools were maintained on 31 estates as compared with 20 in the preceding year, in each year three Government schools were included. Grants-in-aid under the Education Code, amounting in the aggregate to \$598.50, were earned by six schools. In addition, there are a number of schools in which the children are taught reading and writing in an informal manner.

SELANGOR.

37. Returns of labourers under section 113 of the Labour Code were received from 307 estates (appendix E) as compared with 277 in 1915, 270 in 1914 and 263 in 1913.

The total number of labourers employed on estates in Selangor, as shown by these returns, at the end of each of the last four years was as follows:

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Indians	77,075	61,573	63,778	68,997
Chinese	8,478	5,441	6,110	10,286
Javanese	3,007	1,968	1,738	1,532
Japanese	—	—	—	9
Others	1,244	804	906	900
Total	89,804	69,786	72,532	81,724

38. The Indian death-rate on estates, as shown by the returns sent to this office, was 24.10 per mille as compared with 20.35 per mille in 1915, 28.5 per mille in 1914, 29.7 per mille in 1913, 37.2 per mille in 1912 and 60.3 per mille in 1911. The healthiest districts were, as usual, those on the coast, where the majority of estates consist of low-lying flat land. In Ulu Selangor, with an average Indian labour force of 4,330, the death-rate fell from 33.21 per mille in 1915 to 24.74 in 1916. In every other district of the State, except Klang where it remained practically the same, there was a small rise. Out of 115 estates, with an average population of more than 200 Indian labourers each, there were nine in which the Indian death-rate exceeded 50 per mille, and of these, five exceeded 60 per mille.

39. There were 442 routine visits of inspection made by officers of the Labour Department to 289 estates and places of employment, including Government cooly lines and estate hospitals; fifteen special visits in connection with complaints were also made.

40. In the Kuala Lumpur Office, 115 complaints by estate labourers were recorded. Eight were complaints of personal ill-treatment against managers or assistants and ten against clerks or kanganis, three were for non-payment of wages, 76 were for refusal to grant discharge after notice, six on account of wrongful dismissal without notice and twelve are classed as miscellaneous.

Two complaints from labourers employed by Government departments were made against overseers for bribery and extortion; these complaints could not be substantiated.

Complaints from others than these two classes numbered 55; of these, 44 were for recovery of wages from petty employers, and five were applications for the discharge of relatives employed on estates.

41. On prosecution by the Assistant Controller of Labour, Kuala Lumpur, convictions were obtained against two European estate managers for assaulting their labourers.

42. At the Klang Office, 218 complaints by estate labourers were recorded. Twelve were complaints of personal ill-treatment against managers or assistants, and 30 against clerks or kanganis, 27 were for non-payment of wages, 120 were for refusal to grant discharge after notice, one on account of wrongful dismissal without notice, and 28 are classed as miscellaneous.

Two complaints, neither of them serious, were received from the labourers employed by Government departments.

Complaints from other than estate labourers numbered 174, of which 84 were for the recovery of wages from petty employers; this class of complaint, the Assistant Controller of Labour remarks, is usually brought against Asiatic employers who continue to ignore all regulations regarding monthly payments of wages.

43. Eight prosecutions of employers of Indian labour or their assistants, including four Europeans, were conducted by the Klang officers of the department; convictions being obtained in each case. Four of the accused were charged with late payment of labourers' wages and against one of the four a second charge of wrongful dismissal was brought. One European assistant manager was fined for assaulting one of his labourers. One manager was charged with erecting cooly lines for permanent use not in accordance with a plan approved by the Government. The other two prosecutions were in connection with the Indian Immigration Fund and did not affect the personal interests of labourers.

44. There were no cases of organized disturbances, insubordination, or refusal to work during the year.

45. One order under Part VIII of the Labour Code requiring an employer to employ a registered medical practitioner to reside at, and have charge of, an estate hospital and one order under Part IX of the Code prohibiting the employment of additional labourers upon an estate where overcrowding existed were issued by the Controller of Labour during the year.

46. Employers of labour on 58 estates maintained hospitals, which at the end of the year served 178 estates. The number of estates which maintain hospitals, either wholly or in part, is 20 more than at the end of the preceding year. Of these 58 hospitals 40 served one or two estates only, but many of them were group hospitals, the two largest of which served twenty-two and fifteen estates, respectively. As compared with the preceding year the number of hospitals decreased by one, while the number of estates which they served increased by 19. These comparisons, however, are not of great value as estates are grouped and re-grouped and small properties are purchased by the larger companies from time to time.

47. Indian vernacular schools were maintained by the management on 97 estates in Selangor, an increase of seven on the number for the preceding year. On twelve of these estates, two, three, or four schools were maintained. Grants-in-aid under the Education Code, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,413.50, were earned by 36 schools as compared with \$4,832.50 earned by 42 schools in 1915. Several quite efficient schools were maintained by estate managers who did not care to apply for grants.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

48. Returns of labourers under section 113 of the Labour Code were received from 179 estates (appendix F) in Negri Sembilan as compared with 153 in the preceding year and 132 in the year 1914. The number of labourers employed on the 31st December, in each of the last four years, as given in these returns, was as follows:

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Indians	12,012	10,455	10,073	11,180
Chinese	12,186	12,829	15,075	22,261
Javanese	1,949	1,850	1,447	1,268
Japanese	—	—	—	6
Others	1,295	1,192	1,657	1,641
Total	27,442	26,326	28,252	36,356

49. The number of deaths amongst Indians employed on estates was 353 as compared with 373 in 1915. The Indian death-rate, as shown by these returns, was 33.64 per mille as compared with 37.98 in 1915, 58.42 in 1914, 33.2 in 1913, 114.0 in 1912 and 195.6 in 1911.

50. In the Seremban district, where the average number of Indian labourers employed was 6,065, there is a marked improvement in the death-rate, which fell from 41.39 in 1915 to 33.63 in 1916. In Jelebu, where there are only four Indian estate labourers, no deaths occurred. In Tampin and the Coast districts the average estate population and number of deaths were almost the same as in 1915, the death-rate in each case increasing by less than one per mille to 27.15 and 35.08, respectively. In the Kuala Pilah district, where the average Indian estate population was 396 as compared with 101 in 1915, the death-rate rose from 9.90 to 45.55 per mille. Ten of the deaths occurred upon one estate, the manager of which, in the absence of a recruiting connection in India, engaged any casual labourers that could be found.

51. Of 18 estates with an average Indian population exceeding 200 each, four have a death-rate of less than 20 per mille and nine have a rate between 20 and 40; five have a death-rate exceeding 40, of whom three have a rate of more than 50 and only one a death-rate exceeding 60 per mille; as compared with eight having a death-rate of more than 40, six with a death-rate of more than 50 and five with a rate exceeding 60 per mille in 1915.

52. Among Indian labourers employed in Government departments the total number of deaths was 51 on an average labour force of 2,461; the death-rate was 20.72 per mille. Appendix H contains statistics regarding such labourers.

53. The number of visits of inspection to places of employment excluding Government cooly lines was 143. The Deputy Controller of Labour also made 70 visits of inspection to estates in Malacca in his capacity of Deputy Superintendent of Immigrants, Malacca.

54. During the year 162 complaints were received from estate labourers. These may be classified as follows: complaints against clerks, conductors and kanganis, 65; non-discharge after due notice was said to have been given, 38; wrongful dismissal, five;

assaults by managers or assistants, eight; and complaints of coolies against each other (usually married couples) 29. All these complaints were settled departmentally, and as regards those for assault the Deputy Controller of Labour states that five were found to be groundless, and three were of a trivial nature. Miscellaneous complaints numbered 17. The Deputy Controller remarks that many of the above complaints, especially those against conductors and kanganis, were from estates where managers or assistants had a very superficial knowledge of the language of the coolies.

Only four complaints were received from labourers employed by Government departments. All of them were made against Public Works mandors and were immediately settled on the matter being brought to the notice of the Engineer concerned.

Complaints from others than estate labourers numbered 72; of these, 53 were against Asiatic private employers and 19 against petty contractors. In only two cases of the latter was it found necessary to institute civil proceedings, \$165.10 being recovered and paid to the complainants.

55. No prosecutions of employers were undertaken by the department.

56. There were no serious cases of organized disturbances, insubordination or refusal to work during the year. On one estate 45 Tamil labourers objected to a transfer from one division to another and the Labour Officer was called upon by the manager for assistance. The objection was found to be due to a misunderstanding and the matter was quickly settled.

57. No orders under the Labour Code were issued to any employer in the State during the year 1916, but some of the orders made in 1915 requiring cooked rations to be supplied to labourers and of the restrictions placed upon the recruitment of Indians in 1915 remained in force throughout 1916.

58. There were 40 estate hospitals maintained during the year, the total number of estates served by them at the end of the year being 74. Two of these hospitals serve five estates, three serve four estates, four serve three estates, nine serve two estates and twenty-two serve only the estate upon which they are situated. In the Kuala Pilah and Jelebu districts there are no estate hospitals, all the estates in these districts sending their sick to the Government hospitals for treatment. In the Seremban, Coast and Tampin districts the numbers of estates which are permitted to send their labourers to Government hospitals are six, eight and five, respectively.

59. Indian vernacular schools were maintained on ten estates in Negri Sembilan as compared with six in the preceding year. Grants-in-aid under the Education Code, amounting to \$351.00, were earned by four of these schools.

PAHANG.

60. Returns under section 113 of the Labour Code were received from 28 estates and one gold mine in Pahang, as compared with 18 estates and one mine in 1915 (appendix G); the number of labourers employed on these estates on the 31st December, in each of the last four years, was as follows:

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Indians ...	837	913	1,588	1,750
Chinese ...	1,181	1,645	1,452	2,332
Javanese ...	949	636	960	1,347
Japanese ...	—	—	—	1
Others ...	377	382	474	658
Total ...	3,344	3,576	4,474	6,088

61. The average Indian labour force in this State works out at 1,670; the total number of deaths reported to this department was 63, giving a death-rate of 37.72 per mille, as compared with 33.56 in 1915, 24.69 per mille in 1914, 46.6 per mille in 1913, 78.3 per mille in 1912, and 109.5 per mille in 1911.

62. Among Indians employed by Government departments in Pahang the death-rate was 14.95 on an average population of 869. Statistics of such labour will be found in appendix H.

63. During the year, 17 visits of inspection were made to eleven estates and one to a mine, in addition to inspections of Government cooly lines and the Government hospital at Raub. The East Coast districts, where only 13 Indians are employed on estates, were not visited by a Tamil-speaking officer.

64. Four complaints were received during the year, three being made against managers of estates, but none were of a serious nature.

65. There were no prosecutions for offences under the Labour Code.

66. No cases of organized disturbances occurred.

67. No orders under Part VIII of the Labour Code were made.

68. Hospitals are maintained on eight estates and one mine in Pahang. To the various Government hospitals 1,957 Indians were admitted as in-patients.

69. No estate schools are maintained in Pahang, the number of children on each individual estate being very small.

LABOURERS EMPLOYED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

70. Returns received under section 113 of the Labour Code from Government departments (appendix H) show the following number of labourers as employed at the end of each of the last four years:

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Indians ...	20,532	17,477	15,803	16,425
Chinese ...	2,569	2,604	1,478	1,078
Javanese ...	370	257	192	144
Others ...	3,226	1,522	1,852	1,950
Total ...	26,697	21,860	19,325	19,597

The conditions of employment of these labourers were, generally speaking, satisfactory. The death-rates, as shown by the returns, are very low, but they cannot be regarded as perfectly reliable since the returns do not include deaths in Government hospitals or elsewhere of labourers who have left their employment without reporting sick.

Government departments imported 324 adult Indian labourers during the year as compared with 103 adults and four minors in 1914 and 933 adults in 1913.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

71. The number of labourers of all races employed upon estates has increased during the year under review by 25,382, the number employed within the Federated Malay States on the 31st December being 196,123. The number employed in 1913, which suffered a serious set-back in 1914 and 1915, has now been surpassed. The total number of labourers and the number of Indians, respectively, reported to be employed on the estates of the Federated Malay States at the end of the last five years are as follows:

Year.	Total number of labourers.	Number of Indian labourers.
1912 ...	162,124	122,843
1913 ...	188,250	142,476
1914 ...	161,379	120,144
1915 ...	170,741	126,347
1916 ...	196,123	138,295

Though the total number is about 8,000 more than in any past year, the number of Indians is not within 4,000 of what it was before the war. The number of Indians employed has increased by only 11,948 in the course of 1916, while the number of Chinese has increased by 15,385. The State in which the increase of Chinese is most remarkable is Negri Sembilan, where the number increased during the year 1916 from 15,075 to 22,261.

The number of desertions of Indian labourers reported during the year amounted to 42,094 as compared with 40,028 reported in 1915. The average Indian labour force employed on estates and in departments of the Government in 1916 was 146,435 as compared with 136,808 in the preceding year. The proportion of Indians reported as having deserted is a shade lower than in the preceding year. The percentage said to have deserted in 1913 was 28.46; in 1914, 26.61; in 1915, 29.05, and in 1916, 28.76.

72. In some localities the practice of depositing a month's wages in lieu of giving notice is reported to have grown considerably. These persons who make a practice of paying large sums to an agent to induce their neighbours' labourers to leave on these terms instead of recruiting in India are probably the same persons as those who lose no opportunity of proclaiming that it costs them ten or twelve dollars or occasionally even twenty or more dollars to recruit a labourer in India. This high cost exists in the speakers' imagination only and much mischief is done by the frequent mis-statements of the cost of introducing a labourer made at meetings; it is impossible for the Labour Department to contradict every mis-statement of this description. Some estates find that their recruiting costs nothing, most estates find that from one to three dollars is the average cost to the estate of landing a cooly from India, while cases in which the legitimate costs reach three dollars a head are rare.

Several such cases of exaggeration were followed up by the department and the result of one typical case may be given. One planter who asserted that his recruiting cost him \$12.37 a head admitted after correspondence with the department that the true cost was only \$2.55. The labour supply problem is rendered unnecessarily difficult by employers, comparatively few of whom take the trouble to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the subject.

INDIAN LANGUAGES.

73. Ever since 1912 comment has, as occasion offered, been made upon the fact that so few estate managers or assistants are able to speak the language of their labourers. In this connection the Deputy Controller of Labour, Seremban, writes :

"Many of the complaints received in this office were in part due to the inability of the employer to converse with a cooly except through the medium of a conductor or kangany. Complaints by coolies against each other or against kanganyes and conductors can and should in most cases be settled by the employer without the necessity of coolies sometimes coming long distances to the labour office, but where the employer is ignorant of, or has only a smattering superficial knowledge of, the language, no other course is open to the cooly than to come and lay his grievance, very often of a trifling nature, at the labour office. The advantages of being able to speak the language are so great and real—(e.g., better out-turn, better work, increased contentment, and even better health) that it is surprising that employers do not seek to become more fluent, instead of, as is not unusual, being content with knowing just a few words pertaining to field or store work. It is by being able to speak to a cooly himself, whether in the field or lines, or when a cooly brings forward a grievance, that an employer is able really to keep in touch with his labour force, and the coolies on the other hand recognise the advantage of being able to go straight to their employer instead of having to rely on the interpretation of a kangani or conductor."

In former reports attempts have been made to draw the attention of employers to what is undoubtedly a serious blot upon the conduct of the rubber industry. In a few instances genuine attempts to learn the languages have been made, but there are few European managers or assistants who can ascertain without the aid of an interpreter the rights and wrongs of a simple quarrel between two coolies. The time, it is to be hoped, is not far distant when the managers of estates who have not a fair knowledge of some Indian language will find themselves under a disability as regards the employment of Indians.

WAGES.

74. Though there has been no general change in the nominal rate of wages paid to labourers of any class, the average daily earnings of labourers of all classes have risen during the year to an amount which may be estimated at about five cents. From one district it is reported that "those European employers who are not members of the Planters' Association did increase their rates in order to prevent their labourers from leaving them for Asiatic employers who invariably offer higher rates than Europeans, and those Europeans who are unable to raise their rates, being bound by the rules of the Planters' Association, got over the difficulty by allowing their labourers to work overtime, usually for an additional half-day's pay." On a number of estates Indians are paid on a sliding scale regulated by the number of days worked in a month.

Wages vary greatly according to locality, and for Indians may be said to vary from 27 cents for unskilled men in the neighbourhood of Klang to 45 cents for skilled tappers in remote or unhealthy spots. The rates for Malays and Javanese rule a few cents higher than this. Chinese with few exceptions continued to be worked on contract rates and in the few cases where they were paid on check-roll the rates were from 60 cents upwards.

DRUNKENNESS.

75. At a meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya held on the 28th April, Dr. M. Watson made certain sensational statements in connection with the question of the sale of intoxicants.

On the 22nd May, the Honourable the Chief Secretary appointed a Committee consisting of the Controller of Labour, the Senior Health Officer and two planters "to enquire into the general question of the sale of toddy in the Federated Malay States and to draw up draft rules for the control of that traffic." The Committee reported over date the 6th October, 1916.

Arising out of the more serious charges contained in Dr. Watson's address, His Excellency the High Commissioner appointed a Commission presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements to make a full enquiry into certain matters "which both relate to the conduct of Officers of the Labour and Health Departments of the Public Service and affect the good government of the State of Selangor." The Commission, which was welcomed by the Officers of both departments, was still sitting at the end of 1916.

The Deputy Controller of Labour, Penang, reports that "on the majority of Perak estates visited during the year there does not appear to have been much drunkenness among coolies. There are few estates on which it has assumed serious proportions. There is a divergence of opinion among employers as to the effect of frequent payment of wages. On the whole drinking would seem to be least prevalent on estates where wages are paid most frequently." From Klang the Assistant Controller of Labour reports "in 247 visits to estates enquiries were made as to drunkenness amongst Indian labourers. Only 38 complaints of serious trouble are recorded, while on 107 occasions it was stated that there was a little trouble or 'a certain amount of trouble' due to drunkenness but nothing serious." The Deputy Controller of Labour, Seremban, reports "Enquiries made on 88 estates employing a total Tamil labour force of 9,900 coolies resulted as follows: on 70 estates employing 6,690 coolies, the managers said there was no drunkenness; on seven estates employing 1,490 coolies the managers said there was very little drunkenness; on three estates employing 150 coolies, the managers said there was much drunkenness." In the other eight cases there were comments regarding the spirits or toddy obtainable but no complaint regarding drunkenness.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

76. The total number of births and deaths among Indians in the Federated Malay States during the year are given by the Registrar of Births and Deaths as follows :

						Births.		Deaths.
Perak	...	...	...	...	...	2,499	...	3,763
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	2,493	...	4,719
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	329	...	1,036
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	236
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5,412	...	9,754

These figures show an increase of 738 births and 1,568 deaths as compared with the numbers recorded in the preceding year.

A return of deaths by suicide of Indians is attached (appendix I).

HEALTH ON ESTATES.

77. The improvement in the health on estates generally, which had been so conspicuous each year since 1911, has been arrested this year. The death-rate amongst Indian labourers employed on estates throughout the Federation increased by 1.11 per mille to 22.06. It is satisfactory to note that Negri Sembilan, which for some years was the most unhealthy State, has again a very considerably reduced death-rate, the details of which are contained in paragraphs 49 to 51.

78. The following figures are compiled from returns furnished to this department by all the employers of Indian labourers in the Federated Malay States :

Year.						Average number of Indian estate labourers.		Number of deaths amongst Indian estate labourers.
1911	...	...	...	...	...	110,000	...	7,162
1912	...	...	...	...	...	122,000	...	5,014
1913	...	...	...	...	...	133,072	...	4,057
1914	...	...	...	...	...	128,506	...	3,695
1915	...	...	...	...	...	120,190	...	2,519
1916	...	...	...	...	...	129,964	...	2,860

The general death-rate per mille for all races throughout the Federated Malay States has risen from 28.92 to 30.6. The Senior Health Officer reports that "the increase in the death-rate is mainly attributable to an epidemic of malaria which persisted throughout the year and affected each of the four States, there being during 1916 two thousand four hundred and nineteen more deaths from malarial fevers than in the previous year; this disease accounts for over 78 per cent. of the total increase in deaths during the year." That there has been some falling off in the health conditions of the estates in a year in which the whole Peninsula suffered exceptionally from malaria can cause no surprise nor should estate managers be held to blame.

79. At the beginning of the year 1916 eight hospitals serving 38 estates were in charge of registered medical practitioners. During that year Castlefield hospital, serving four estates, and Rentau Panjang hospital, serving two estates, engaged registered medical practitioners. The management of Bukit Rotan hospital, serving 22 estates, and Batang Berjuntai hospital, serving five estates, are under order to engage registered medical practitioners, but owing to the universal scarcity of qualified medical men they have been unable so far to comply with the orders. A number of other hospital managers have been warned that they should engage registered medical practitioners and that orders to that effect will be made as soon as there is any prospect of an adequate supply of qualified medical men.

SAVINGS.

80. The amount standing to the credit of Indians in the Post Office Savings Banks of the various States on the 31st December, 1916, is given in the following statement supplied by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs :

31st December, 1916.	Merchants.		Clerks.		Labourers.		Others.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang	123	9,052 85	682	56,232 49	1,043	57,528 49	925	99,862 99	2,773	222,676 82
Perak	57	3,278 88	357	30,453 11	622	41,343 05	779	82,226 44	1,815	157,301 48
Total	180	12,331 73	1,039	86,685 60	1,665	98,871 54	1,704	182,089 43	4,588	379,978 30

Average per depositor :

1907	\$126	1912	\$119
1908	114	1913	114
1909	116	1914	89
1910	118	1915	83
1911	116	1916	85

The classification of the depositors into clerks, labourers, etc., can only be regarded as rough. The total amount on deposit has increased by \$39,402.12 since the end of 1915, and the number of depositors by 347. The number of depositors of the labouring class has increased from 1,500 to 1,665 during the same period, while the increase in the amount to their credit is \$14,460.92.

81. The number of money orders issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department for payment in India in 1916 was 59,194; the amount so remitted was Rs.4,411,256.

The figures for the preceding eight years were as follows :

Year.	Number of remittances.	Amount remitted.
1908	34,873	Rs. 2,264,230
1909	34,752	2,234,301
1910	43,797	2,812,006
1911	50,366	3,403,011
1912	62,457	4,295,646
1913	68,456	4,936,939
1914	47,911	3,623,219
1915	46,866	3,531,793

It will be seen that the sum remitted exceeds that remitted in any previous year except 1913.

Exact figures showing the sum remitted by persons of the unskilled labouring class to the Madras Presidency have not been compiled, but there is good reason to believe that the sum was not less than fifteen lacs of rupees. It is hoped that exact figures may be forthcoming in future years.

EDUCATION.

82. A list of estate schools is to be found in appendix J. Except in Selangor, the proportion of estates which possess Indian vernacular schools is disappointing. There are 138 such schools in the Federated Malay States, of which 46 earned grants-in-aid under the Education Code. Many more such grants would doubtless have been obtained by schools which appear to be efficient, were not some managers averse to permitting the officers of the Education Department to "interfere" on their estates.

Appendix K contains particulars of all Tamil schools recognised by the Education Department.

REPATRIATION.

83. During 1916, 980 decrepit and destitute Indians were repatriated through the Labour Offices. Of these, about 77 were from the Straits Settlements. The 903 from the Federated Malay States were made up as follows: sent at the expense of estates, 139; sent at the expense of the Labour Department, 347; vagrants sent by the Police, 22; taken free by the generosity of the British India Steam Navigation Company, 394; who also carried some of the others at special cheap rates. Of the 347 repatriated at the expense of the Labour Department, 103 had been inmates of the Home for Decrepit Indians. A sum of \$2,314.46 was expended by this Department.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION FUND.

84. At the end of the year the Indian Immigration Committee consisted of the following members:

The Controller of Labour, Chairman;
The Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States;
The Director of Public Works, Federated Malay States;
The Honourable Mr. E. Macfadyen;
The Honourable Mr. J. Mitchell;
Mr. W. Duncan;
Mr. F. G. Harvey;
Mr. E. E. Smith;

with the Deputy Controller of Labour, Penang, as Secretary.

85. The assessment rate was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents for the first two quarters of the year and was reduced to one dollar for the third and fourth quarters; each 78 days' work performed counted as a quarter.

86. The income collected by the Immigration Committee during 1916 was \$827,243.35, and the cash balance at the end of the year was \$464,385.15. The balance of assets over liabilities amounted to \$480,175.00.

The chief heads of expenditure were as follows:

Passages from India	\$420,884.80
Recruiting allowances	368,513.00
Quarantine expenses	119,436.30
Train and depôt and embarkation charges in India...	100,392.96
Train and bus fares to places of employment	44,418.52

87. Quarantine expenses averaged \$1.78 a head. The recruiting allowance paid to employers for each labourer recruited by a kangani and brought to the Federated Malay States by the Immigration Committee was fixed at five dollars throughout the year.

88. The only charges now incurred by an employer importing labour from Southern India are the recruiting commission paid to the kangani, agents' charges in India and the Straits, and feeding charges at the depôts at Penang and Port Swettenham pending the removal of labourers to the place of employment after being discharged from quarantine. This feeding charge can be reduced to a minimum or entirely avoided by those employers who arrange to remove their labourers immediately upon discharge from the Quarantine Camp. All other charges are paid from the Immigration Fund.

Against those charges payable by the employer must be set the recruiting allowance or rebate which he draws from the Fund. With the increase of this allowance to five dollars a head it will be seen that the employer's out-of-pocket expenses are reduced to a very small figure; in fact, in some cases, an actual profit is made by those paying a low recruiting commission.

In estimates of the cost of importation of labour there is frequently to be found the amount paid in assessment, but as this is payable by all persons employing Tamil labourers, whether they import or not, the only fair way to regard this charge is in the light of a premium to insure an adequate flow of Indian labour into the country. With the rate, as it was during the second-half of 1916, fixed at one dollar for every 78 days' work, the total addition to labour charges on account of this insurance works out at 1.282 cents per diem for each labourer. For this sum all the advantages of the Fund were secured.

HOME FOR DECREPIT INDIANS.

89. There were 218 admissions to the Home for Decrepit Indians during the year, the number of inmates on the 1st January, 1916, being 37. In the course of the year 103 inmates were repatriated, 23 were discharged as fit, 80 were transferred to the District Hospital, ten absconded, and two died. There were 37 patients remaining at the close of the year. The total expenditure for the year on account of the Home, which is supported by the Indian Immigration Fund, amounted to \$6,498.93.

90. The inmates of the Home can be classified as those that are (a) admitted for proper nourishment to better their physique and to render them fit at least for travelling to India; (b) admitted for observation until they grow fit to rejoin their labouring friends or relatives on estates or to find jobs for themselves elsewhere; (c) able enough to grow vegetables, but cannot eke out a livelihood, and fit to travel but not desirous of repatriation on grounds of having no relations in India to care for them; (d) permanently invalid or blind, unfit for any kind of work or travelling; (e) suffering from mental weakness, harmful to none and not so irresponsible as to necessitate their removal to a lunatic asylum.

91. Permanent inmates of the Home are still few; they occupy their time in growing common vegetables. The produce has not hitherto been sufficient to be worth marketing. An effort has been made to interest those awaiting repatriation in making small bags out of old sacking, for which there is a large demand on rubber estates, but the results have not been more encouraging than were the attempts made to introduce mat-making in the preceding year.

92. The conditions of repatriation of a decrepit from the Home are that he is fit to travel, that he desires to return to India, and that he has friends or relations in India. The Officers of the department in Madras and Negapatam provide decrepits with the means of returning to their own villages.

CHINESE LABOUR.

GENERAL.

93. The two Assistant Controllers (for Chinese) have again been unable to give their undivided time to labour matters, as they are also Assistant Protectors of Chinese. It has not been found possible even to attempt systematic inspection; disputes between labourers and employers "relating to the conditions or period of employment, to advances of goods or money, to wages or to the keeping of accounts," upon which the officers of the Labour Department adjudicate under section 126B of the Labour Code, occupied the greater part of the time that could be spared from Protectorate duties.

PERAK.

94. An Assistant Controller of Labour (for Chinese) was stationed at Kampar throughout the year. Owing to the shortage of officers, it was necessary for him to perform magisterial duties, and he also acts as an Assistant Protector of Chinese. During the year he inspected and reported on twelve mines and one estate, and held 63 enquiries into claims amounting to \$9,439.49 and affecting over 855 employees.

95. The Protector of Chinese, Perak, is *ex-officio* a Deputy Controller of Labour and in this capacity he heard 116 cases, the total claims amounting to \$33,248.11 and affecting the interests of more than 1,470 employees.

There was only one appeal to the Court of a Judicial Commissioner. This was against a decision of the Deputy Controller of Labour. The case hinged on several important points relating to Chinese mining custom and the decision of the Deputy Controller was upheld.

There were no complaints of ill-treatment of Chinese employees and the number of absconding employers was very small.

No contracts were signed or acknowledged in either of the labour offices at Kampar or Ipoh during the year.

Statistics regarding Chinese employed on estates in Perak will be found in appendix D.

SELANGOR.

96. An Assistant Controller of Labour was attached to the Chinese Protectorate at Kuala Lumpur during the year, except for the period from 28th April to 6th June. He was employed chiefly on work connected with the Protectorate, his Labour Department work consisting of enquiries into complaints made under the Labour Code.

One hundred and fifty-one enquiries were made under section 126B, 115 of these being into disputes on tin mines, 28 on rubber estates and eight into labour disputes in work of other kinds. In every case the complaint was made by the labourer. In 101 cases an order was made for the payment of wages by the employer to the complainant; in 13 cases the complaint was dismissed; in 23 cases a settlement was reached and the labourers received the money due to them without a formal order; nine cases were withdrawn by the complainant or lapsed; in two cases the employers had absconded and warrants were issued for the arrest of the employer, but without success; in one case no settlement was reached; in one case the Assistant Controller obtained what was due to the labourers by attaching property through the Courts; and in one case the complainant was referred to the Supreme Court, as the Assistant Controller of Labour had no jurisdiction.

Statistics regarding Chinese employed on estates in Selangor will be found in appendix E.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

97. An Assistant Protector of Chinese, having the powers of an Assistant Controller of Labour, was stationed at Seremban throughout the year.

But few visits of inspection to purely Chinese estates were paid; the Assistant Controller reports that on the few visits made the state of affairs was found satisfactory. Thirty-four complaints by labourers were investigated under the Labour Code by the Assistant Controller.

The number of Chinese estate labourers in Negri Sembilan at the beginning of 1916 was 15,075: during the year there was an increase of 7,186, bringing the number up to 22,261. The rate of wages was high: health was satisfactory and in consequence there was little unrest among the Chinese. The number of Chinese miners in Negri Sembilan fell from 6,683 to 4,327. Better pay and easier work induce the miners to become estate labourers.

Statistics regarding Chinese employed on estates in Negri Sembilan will be found in appendix F.

PAHANG.

98. The interests of Chinese labourers in Pahang are in normal times looked after by the Assistant Controller of Labour stationed at Kuala Lumpur. In 1916 it was, however, not found possible to spare the services of the Assistant Controller for a tour of inspection in that State. The several District Officers have kept in touch with Chinese labour matters and each of them has been good enough to furnish some information regarding Chinese labour in his district.

99. In the Kuantan district about 4,000 Chinese are reported as being miners or engaged in pursuits connected with mining. About 1,550 are rock mining at Sungei Lembing. The District Officer comments upon the exorbitant rates of interest which coolies in the Gambang district are expected to pay. "Most of the owners" he writes "seem to think that when business is bad, the remedy is to raise prices and charges of all kinds, and it is difficult to persuade them that by lowering rates coolies might be attracted, and so business increased." When the Assistant Controller of Labour visited Kuantan in 1915, he also was impressed by the somewhat unusual demands of the mining advancers in that

district. The attention of the Pahang Government might be usefully directed to the question whether the development of the district is being retarded by the greediness of mining lessees.

100. The District Officers of the inland districts have inspected most, if not all, of the larger estates and mines and report generally that there were few or no complaints and that the coolies appear to be well satisfied, but there were a few objections to the high price of opium. The Chinese labourers are generally paid monthly in accordance with the results of their work, wages are high and there were few cases of absconding or other offences under the Labour Code. The District Officer, Temerloh, reports that "nearly 500 applications for land, mostly from Chinese, were received in 1916 and so the number of holdings averaging 100 acres in area which will be opening up during the next few years will be very large." It is not easy to see how the labour requirements of the Peninsula can be met unless employers generally offer inducements sufficient to attract immigrants in larger numbers; a liberal rate of wage for a full day's work should be the guiding principle.

Statistics regarding Chinese employed on estates in Pahang will be found in appendix G.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN LABOUR.

INTRODUCTORY.

101. The following paragraphs are taken from a report on Netherlands Indian labour submitted by Mr. J. W. C. Ellis, Deputy Superintendent:

(1) The total number of Netherlands Indian labourers on estates in the Federated Malay States on 31st December, 1916, was 7,863. The number of estates employing 20 or more on that date was 81, of which 36 employed 50 or more.

(2) The labourers fall into four classes: (a) indentured labourers under contracts of service made under "The Netherlands Indian Labourers' Protection Enactment, 1909," usually signed in Java and binding for 900 days' work: (b) labourers under contracts made locally under section 75 of the Labour Code, usually for a period of 300 working days: (c) labourers on verbal monthly agreements: (d) labourers working under contractors.

One estate in the course of the year availed themselves of an advertised opportunity of obtaining "indentured" Javanese bound by contracts made in Singapore in an unauthorized form. Such contracts are, of course, not binding in any way.

(3) There is a decrease of 831 in the number of Netherlands Indian labourers working on estates. The immigration of indentured labour showed a slight increase compared with the previous year. The development of the estates in the Kuantan district in Pahang is largely dependent at present on this immigration, but in no other district is the immigration on a sufficient scale to be noticeable. There was a heavy drain of estate labourers into kampongs throughout the year as the result of the prosperity of the owners of small rubber estates.

CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

(4) The number of contracts of service registered during the year was 736, as compared with 535 in 1915. Of these labourers, 527 went to estates on the coast of Pahang.

(5) The expense of obtaining this labour, which stood at about \$70 per labourer at the beginning of the year, soon rose to about \$110 and remained at that figure till near the end of the year when it dropped to \$94. If the expense had been less there would probably have been a much greater increase in the number of labourers brought over, but the rate was almost prohibitive except for estates which already possessed good Javanese labour forces and were anxious to maintain them. An unpleasant feature of the last months of the year was a difficulty in obtaining women. Up to the present the two sexes have usually been very evenly divided among the indentured labourers. It is to be hoped that the shortage of women is only temporary.

(6) A list of permits to recruit outstanding on 31st December, 1916, is given in appendix L. Seven permits to recruit, covering 1,075 labourers, were granted in the course of the year. One was refused.

(7) The number of estates employing labourers on contracts of service was 15 on 31st December, 1916, and the number of labourers 1,657, compared with 21 estates employing 1,610 labourers on 1st January, 1916. All these estates were visited in the course of the year by a Javanese-speaking officer.

(8) Appendix M gives certain statistics of labourers on contracts of service and those on local contracts on estates which employed the former class of labour in the course of the year. Percentage rates worked out on such small labour forces are inclined to be misleading. The amount of absconding in the Telok Anson district is noticeable and is to be attributed to the attraction of better paid employment which can easily be obtained either on other estates or in kampongs owned by Javanese of which there are a number in the neighbourhood. Of the 97 absconders, 54 had completed their first contracts and signed on again.

An unhealthy autumn in the Kuantan district resulted in a large number of cases of pneumonia. Apart from this the health has been generally good.

Appendix N shows the hospital accommodation on these estates.

LABOURERS ON LOCAL CONTRACTS.

(9) The number of local contracts registered during the year was 1,281 as compared with 1,278 in 1915 and 1,047 in 1914.

Only contracts made before an officer of the Labour Department in the prescribed form are valid. For the convenience of employers the following local officers have been gazetted as officers of the Labour Department and are empowered to witness contracts for 300 days.

The District Officers, Lower Perak (Telok Anson), Kuantan, Batang Padang (Tapih), Ulu Langat (Kajang), and the Assistant District Officers, Batang Padang and Lower Perak (Sitiawan). Any contracts made in the Federated Malay States otherwise than before one of these officials, or one of the regular officers of the Labour Department, or Chinese Protectorate, are not binding.

The system of local contracts as usually carried out continues to be popular with the labourers, and, in districts where the system has become the custom, the majority of the labourers sign on year after year. Often when any delay arises in the signing of the new contracts a request for fresh contracts is made by the labourers.

LABOURERS ON MONTHLY AGREEMENTS.

(10) Such labourers are found scattered up and down the country usually employed in tapping. The fluctuations of wages recently have done a great deal to unsettle this class of labour. Labourers move from one part of the country to another, forsaking high wages for higher only to find that they have got on to unhealthy estates, and then return to their former districts. This aimless wandering of the labourers is a great nuisance to employers and very seldom benefits the labourer. A settled and reliable labour force can make themselves very much more comfortable on an estate and will receive better attention from the management than labourers who are here to-day and gone to-morrow.

CONTRACTORS' LABOURERS.

(11) These are usually drain-diggers or employed on similar work. An increasing amount of tapping is done in this way. The result is very often unsatisfactory and it is most undesirable to introduce a third party between the manager and the labourer in work in which it is quite possible for the manager to deal directly with the labourer. This system is seen at its best when the labourers are residents of neighbouring kampongs who want irregular work on the estate: in a case like this if the contract be given to a man with a local influence he can save the management a great deal of trouble in supervision and divide the work among these people and get it done to everybody's advantage. The system is, however, one to be discouraged for work like tapping when a regular daily outturn of labourers is required. The management lose control over their labourers and the labourers are certain to suffer to some extent for the benefit of the contractor.

PERAK.

(12) The Javanese labour force in the Lower Perak district, though gradually dwindling, is still considerable. The decrease is due to natural wastage—labourers returning to Java, taking up land locally and leaving their estates, dying, etc.—which is not being made good by immigration. The influx of unassisted labourers to this district is negligible, and only one estate at Telok Anson continues to introduce indentured labourers. Forty-eight labourers under indenture went to Telok Anson in the course of the year and 100 to Sitiawan. Tappers usually tap 500 trees for 45 cents. There were ten estates in the State employing indentured labourers on the 31st December, 1916, the number of labourers being 420, as compared with eleven on the 31st December, 1915, with 904 labourers. Eight hundred and eighty-two local contracts were registered during the year. The total number of Netherlands Indian estate labourers is 3,564. Twenty-nine estates employ 20 or more labourers, of which 14 employ 50 or more. Thirty-three estates were paid 49 visits in the course of the year by a Javanese-speaking officer.

SELANGOR.

(13) In the Ulu Langat district Javanese are still largely employed. Tappers are now usually paid at rates at which they can easily earn \$19 per month, which they can increase by working in the afternoon for extra pay. There has naturally been little talk of shortage of labour since this system was introduced, but even now in some cases considerable advances are given to new labourers on employment. There is no contract labour of any description in the State. There are 1,683 Netherlands Indian labourers working on estates of which 23 employ 20 or more labourers and eleven employ 50 or more. Twenty-six estates were each visited once in the course of the year by a Javanese-speaking officer.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

(14) The Javanese are not an important element in the labour force of this State.

One estate employs indentured labourers to the number of 60. Twenty local contracts were witnessed during the year. The total number of Netherlands Indian labourers employed on estates on the 31st December, 1916, was 1,313, compared with 1,470 on the 31st December, 1915. Twenty-two estates employ 20 or more and seven employ 50 or more.

Twenty-seven estates were paid 45 visits in the course of the year by a Javanese-speaking officer.

PAHANG.

(15) The total number of Netherlands Indian labourers employed on estates in this State on the 31st December, 1916, was 1,303 as compared with 958 on 31st December, 1915. Six estates employ 20 or more and four 50 or more.

Eight hundred and seventy-seven indentured labourers were employed on five estates on the 31st December, 1916, as compared with 667 on seven estates on the 31st December, 1915.

Three hundred and thirty-nine local contracts were made during the year.

Nine estates were paid 13 visits by a Javanese-speaking officer in the course of the year.

There are also some 160 Javanese employed upon one mine which was also visited. The use of Javanese here and at smelting works at Penang and Singapore shows that this race can be employed to advantage as firemen for furnaces where such work is found too trying for Chinese.

GENERAL.

(16) The accommodation provided for Netherlands Indian labourers shows steady improvement in quality. One or two new villages of separate houses have been built during the year. This is a form of accommodation which cannot be too highly commended from the point of view of the comfort of the coolies. The slight extra expense involved in the construction of such lines is repaid in the greater contentment of the labourers, and their reluctance to leave an estate where they have their own houses, often with a plot of land attached.

(17) Estate shops have given no trouble throughout the year. In some cases where complaints arose, the management have been persuaded to give cash advances, instead of orders on the estate shop, and no further complaint has been heard when the labourers were free to make their purchases in the cheapest accessible market.

(18) The intervention of the department was only asked for on two occasions during the year: neither case was at all serious: in the one case large numbers of labourers were giving notice on a change of management, in the other a strike on a small scale was reported. In one gang of non-resident labourers the mandor was murdered by one of the men while at work. One European assistant was stabbed by a man upon whom he laid his hand and another was convicted of interfering with the women upon his estate, and on his undertaking to leave the country, was bound over to appear for judgment when called upon in the event of his return.

(19) Time-expired indentured labourers have been discharged with regularity.

ORGANIZATION AND STAFF.

(20) Mr. J. W. C. Ellis continued throughout the year to perform the duties of Deputy Superintendent. The records are kept at Kuala Lumpur and returns sent in regularly and correctly.

(21) The records of indentured labourers kept on estates are generally up to date and contain all necessary information. Proper care is generally shown in keeping count of the claims of the labourers.

(22) The estates to be inspected are all those employing 20 or more Netherlands Indian labourers. Two rounds of inspection visits were made in the course of the year in North Perak, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. South Perak and Selangor were visited once. Special visits were paid as required.

LEGISLATION.

102. No Enactment dealing with labour matters was passed or brought into force during 1916.

In December the rules under the Labour Code made on the 6th December, 1912, were cancelled and new rules were made in substitution; five of the forty rules were revised, the amendments dealing with the definition of a dresser, house accommodation, the dimensions of wards for special cases, the staff of dressers required under certain circumstances and the keeping of out-patient registers.

A minor alteration of no general interest was made in the form approved by the Controller of Labour for the return under section 113 (i) of the Labour Code; the form published in the *Gazette* of the 6th December, 1912, was rescinded and a new form was published in the *Gazette* of the 13th October, 1916.

STAFF.

103. The Controller of Labour and Deputy Controllers remained in charge of their respective offices without change during the year.

In the Penang office Mr. M. C. Hay acted as 2nd Assistant Controller of Labour until the 8th of March, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Barron, who proceeded to India on the 4th December, for the purpose of pursuing his studies of Tamil. During the remainder of the year Mr. V. G. Ezechiel, Third Magistrate, Penang, acted as Assistant Controller in addition to his other duties.

In the Klang office Mr. W. J. K. Stark filled one or other of the posts of Assistant Controller of Labour throughout the year. The other post of Assistant Controller was filled by Mr. J. M. Barron until the 28th January, by Mr. H. C. Bathurst from the 29th January to 26th February, by Mr. Barron again from the 27th February to the 5th March, and by Mr. B. F. Bridge from the 29th March until the end of the year.

In India the department sustained a great loss through the retirement of Dr. E. C. Foston. Dr. Foston had held the post of Superintendent of the Emigration Depot, Negapatam, since November, 1900, and on the 15th March, 1916, went on leave prior to retirement on reaching the age limit. He was succeeded by Dr. J. C. C. Ford, who had been in charge of the Madras Agency. Dr. Ford was succeeded as Emigration Agent, Madras, by Mr. H. C. Bathurst.

APPENDICES.

104. The following appendices are attached to this report:

- A. Statement of arrivals from Madras and Negapatam in each month during 1916;
- B. Statement of arrivals from Madras and Negapatam during 1916, with their destinations;
- C. Statement of departures from Penang for Southern India in 1916;
- D. Statistics of labourers employed on estates in Perak in 1916;
- E. " " Selangor in 1916;
- F. " " Negri Sembilan in 1916;
- G. " " Pahang in 1916;
- H. " " by Government departments in 1916;
- I. Return of deaths by suicide of Indians in 1916;
- J. List of Tamil schools on estates at the end of 1916 (prepared by Officers of the Labour Department);
- K. Return of Tamil schools recognised by the Education Department with average enrolment and attendance for the year 1916;
- L. List of permits to recruit Netherlands Indian labourers in force on 31st December, 1916;
- M. Statistics of Netherlands Indian labourers on contract in the Federated Malay States for 1916;
- N. List of estates employing Netherlands Indian contract labourers, which provide hospital accommodation;
- O. Government hospital returns (supplied by the Medical Department).

LABOUR OFFICE,
Kuala Lumpur, 3rd April, 1917.

J. R. O. ALDWORTH,
Controller of Labour, F.M.S.

APPENDIX A.
Statement of Arrivals from Madras and Negapatam in each Month during 1916.

Month.	Number of steamers that arrived.	Independent labourers.		Labourers recruited by kanganis.		Other emigrants—i.e., ordinary passengers.		Total arrivals.	
		Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.
January ...	Three	M. 71	F. 25	M. 1,889	F. 475	M. 761	F. 131	M. 3,352	F. 323
February ...	One	M. 54	F. 19	M. 752	F. 178	M. 1,265	F. 87	M. 2,355	F. 183
March ...	Four	M. 156	F. 40	M. 3,136	F. 792	M. 1,476	F. 293	M. 5,893	F. 619
April ...	"	M. 121	F. 19	M. 3,654	F. 781	M. 1,245	F. 131	M. 5,951	F. 473
May ...	Five	M. 233	F. 57	M. 5,091	F. 1,269	M. 1,300	F. 238	M. 8,188	F. 886
June ...	Seven	M. 391	F. 108	M. 7,629	F. 2,273	M. 1,398	F. 384	M. 12,183	F. 1,380
July ...	"	M. 289	F. 82	M. 8,191	F. 2,411	M. 1,552	F. 57	M. 11,582	F. 1,470
August ...	Four	M. 279	F. 90	M. 5,504	F. 1,586	M. 1,579	F. 107	M. 9,145	F. 936
September ...	"	M. 508	F. 80	M. 4,448	F. 1,248	M. 3,047	F. 349	M. 9,680	F. 925
October ...	"	M. 401	F. 75	M. 2,848	F. 680	M. 1,961	F. 116	M. 6,081	F. 506
November ...	"	M. 355	F. 62	M. 2,739	F. 589	M. 2,556	F. 288	M. 6,589	F. 508
December ...	Five	M. 336	F. 62	M. 2,536	F. 561	M. 2,112	F. 368	M. 5,975	F. 433
Total ...	...	M. 3,194	F. 719	M. 48,417	F. 12,843	M. 19,252	F. 2,549	M. 86,974	F. 8,592

Statistics of Labourers employed on Estates in Perak in 1916.

[illegible]

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

Statistics of Labourers employed on Estates in Perak in 1916—(cont.)

Place of employment.	INDIANS.										CHINESE.										JAVANESE.										OTHERS.										Place of employment.					
	Number on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number on 31st December, 1916.	Number on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number on 31st December, 1916.	Number on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number on 31st December, 1916.	Number on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number on 31st December, 1916.						
		Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.					Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.					Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.					Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.					Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42					
BATANG PADANG DISTRICT.																																														
Banopdane	182	140	91	9	5	78	123	206	2.43	216	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	19	...	...	4	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banopdane					
Batang Padang	15	...	69	3	...	42	19	27	...	26	...	...	55	...	...	...	45	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Batang Padang				
Bedrock	64	26	161	13	3	135	62	65	4.61	64	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	9	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bedrock				
Bidor	593	268	10	26	20	39	223	594	3.37	615	...	35	38	...	...	...	33	35	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bidor				
Bikam	255	256	19	12	7	68	278	229	3.06	189	194	...	63	...	...	3	38	203	...	216	48	...	28	...	...	28	35	30	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikam				
Bruseh	132	9	86	5	4	22	35	148	2.70	171	150	...	15	...	...	10	40	127	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bruseh			
Cadwallader	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	22	...	48	...	...	...	26	21	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cadwallader			
Changkat Lada	45	...	32	1	2	25	12	47	4.25	39	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	2	...	32	...	...	8	...	...	...	40	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Changkat Lada				
Chengai	261	130	238	26	3	221	139	289	1.04	292	...	...	70	...	...	...	55	19	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chengai			
Cluny	257	109	4	...	...	17	71	252	1.79	280	...	...	80	...	...	...	53	5	...	27	93	...	...	1	...	...	7	30	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cluny			
Digwarrah	122	76	174	1	10	59	81	146	6.85	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Digwarrah			
Essex	20	...	38	...	...	...	27	25	...	31	22	...	50	...	...	...	39	...	30	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Essex		
Evans and Callard (Evanal)	38	...	46	...	...	1	36	42	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Evans and Callard (Evanal)		
Gedong (Perak)	324	366	10	2	8	91	159	372	2.15	444	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	5	...	25	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gedong (Perak)			
Goodheart	186	81	256	2	7	171	102	205	3.41	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goodheart		
Hendra	200	157	65	7	2	56	133	223	3.90	238	...	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hendra		
Ikoma In	9	...	26	...	...	...	1	19	...	34	22	...	8	...	...	...	9	24	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ikoma In		
Jong Landor	312	84	184	13	9	90	122	337	2.94	372	203	...	62	...	...	...	3	247	...	262	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jong Landor		
Katoyang	118	101	93	2	3	67	80	140	2.08	164	30	...	88	...	...	1	...	2	73	1.37	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Katoyang		
Leonardo	137	12	112	6	7	85	72	147	4.76	103	125	...	104	...	1	18	136	84	1.19	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Leonardo	
Leong	...	...	43	...	...	...	2	15	...	41	13	...	46	...	...	...	14	...	16	...	23	...	...	5	...	1	...	17	19	5.26	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Leong		
Leong Leck Heng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Leong Leck Heng	
Letchmi Thottam	51	...	72	...	...	21	43	54	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Letchmi Thottam	
Lobak Mas	27	...	23	...	...	2	9	32	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lobak Mas
Memabang	132	6	181	70	4	64	135	165	2.42	186	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Memabang	
Narborough	307	110	253	3	6	179	155	309	1.94	333	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	6	107	17	89	6.74	91	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Narborough	
Paradise	47	...	25	...	...	1	38	35	2.86	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paradise
Sivakanda	35	...	74	...	...	1	38	35	2.86	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sivakanda
Sungei Chinoi	261	179	...	...	...	9	48	67	2.34	316	...	...	65	...	...	...	30	15	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sungei Chinoi
Sungei Klah	367	71	151	6	7	107	158	339	2.06	323	90	...	85	...	...	...	16	129	...	159	67	...	62	1	4	45	44	53	7.55	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sungei Klah	
Sungei Kruit	452	237	40	16	11	100	185	434	2.53	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sungei Kruit
Sungei Sungkai																																														

Statistics of Labourers employed on Estates in Selangor in 1916.

Statistics of Labourers employed on Estates in Negri Sembilan in 1916.

Place of employment.	INDIANS.												CHINESE.												JAVANESE.												OTHERS.												Place of employment.
	Number employed on 31st January, 1916.	Additions.		Deductions.		Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number remaining on 31st December, 1916.	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.		Deductions.		Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number remaining on 31st December, 1916.	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.		Deductions.		Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number remaining on 31st December, 1916.	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.		Deductions.		Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number remaining on 31st December, 1916.	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.																
		Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deaths.	Discharged.					Deaths.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Discharged.					Deaths.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Discharged.					Deaths.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Discharged.					Deaths.	Discharged.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42								
SEREMBAN DISTRICT.																																																	
Ainsdale	87	3	121	7	5	30	55	6	89	2	128	125	33	...	...	...	23	125	...	135	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	2	...	1	22	...	8	...	...	7	4	23	...	19	Ainsdale								
Aldi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aldi								
Ampanang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ampanang									
Australasia	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Australasia									
Batu Lima	263	209	26	...	7	54	117	310	3	226	320	30	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Batu Lima								
Batu Lima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Batu Lima								
Bombang	40	...	28	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombang									
Bukit Jelutong	...	...	53	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bukit Jelutong									
Bukit Kubu	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bukit Kubu									
Bukit Nanas	310	86	...	1	...	6	57	68	...	278	216	265	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bukit Nanas								
Burlington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burlington								
Carrotia	32	...	46	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Carrotia									
Chuen Yen	6	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chuen Yen								
Cheviot	261	296	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cheviot								
Convelly	41	...	21	6	...	2	15	14	...	43	465	37	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Convelly									
Covary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Covary								
Cycle	12	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cycle									
Dingwall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dingwall								
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Georgia								
Hanlon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</																					

APPENDIX G.

Statistics of Labourers employed on Estates in Pahang in 1916.

Place of employment.	INDIANS.										CHINESE.										JAPANESE.										OTHERS.										Place of employment.		
	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number employed on 31st December, 1916.	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number employed on 31st December, 1916.	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number employed on 31st December, 1916.													
		Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.					Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.					Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.				Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
KUALA LIPIS DISTRICT.																																											
Kuala Tembeling Plantations	190	97	64	...	11	37	161	169	6.50	142	13	...	284	...	1	10	257	87	1.14	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	Kuala Tembeling Plantations				
Selborne Plantations	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	21	...	...	...	11	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	14	29	...	70	Selborne Plantations			
Total	190	97	66	...	11	37	161	171	6.43	144	13	...	305	...	1	10	268	95	1.05	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	84	...	...	...	18	33	...	73				
KUANTAN DISTRICT.																																											
Atbara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	88	...	...	...	51	53	...	77	136	85	28	...	6	3	36	157	3.82	204	5	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	Atbara			
Jeram	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	80	75	51	...	...	14	77	100	...	115	...	...	46	...	3	5	23	...	38	19	...	21	...	...	26	7	...	14	Jeram				
Kuala Reman	1	...	18	...	...	...	17	5	...	2	...	...	56	...	...	...	21	17	...	35	425	220	159	...	26	9	263	496	5.24	506	78	...	236	...	2	218	86	2.31	94	Kuala Reman			
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	14	...	...	...	17	16	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	6	6	...	7	May				
Ruby	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35	5	5	...	2	...	8	36	...	35	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Ruby			
Semambu	26	...	1	...	...	...	25	7	...	2	72	...	170	...	...	1	68	92	...	173	96	91	13	...	4	1	5	149	2.68	190	2	...	86	...	...	88	31	...	...	Semambu			
Seng Lam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seng Lam		
Sungei Talam	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	9	3	...	1	244	123	10	...	13	2	50	284	4.57	312	27	...	30	...	...	24	36	...	33	Sungei Talam			
Tung Mow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	3	12	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tung Mow	
Valentia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	29	...	...	...	25	28	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	Valentia		
Total	34	...	27	...	...	...	48	19	...	13	248	75	416	...	...	15	274	325	...	450	936	524	261	...	49	20	367	1,145	4.27	1,285	132	...	390	...	2	...	369	171	1.16	151			
PEKAN DISTRICT.																																											
Loke Yew's Plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	34	...	...	...	34	72	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	65	...	...	...	17	96	...	138	Loke Yew's Plantations		
RAUB DISTRICT.																																											
Gali	136	58	53	5	2	21	50	133	1.50	179	51	...	77	...	...	...	106	39	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	31	...	...	2	60	19	...	13	Gali			
Karak	214	40	124	2	3	94	111	182	1.64	172	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	32	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karak	
Pahang Rubber	834	38	449	43	23	136	146	464	4.95	559	164	...	168	...	...	...	210	145	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	53	...	...	17	32	...	46	Pahang Rubber				
Pertang Pandak	78	...	...	...	...	...	74	25	...	4	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	4	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	19	6	...	24	Pertang Pandak				
Raub	99	29	181	...	3	96	106	105	2.85	104	6	...	8	...	...	5	7	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	35	...	14	22	4	...	2	Raub			
Raub Mines	148	...	157	...	1	5	149	142	0.70	150	768	...	137	...	1	1	117	798	0.12	786	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	143	...	92	...	1	7	88	141	0.70	139	Raub Mines			
Shanghai Pahang	222	11	83	...	12	61	104	189	6.34	139	125	...	169	...	2	...	144	158	1.21	148	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	4	Shanghai Pahang		
Sungei Bilut	99	...	75	...	3	8	38	123	2.43	125	20	...	22	...	...	...	19	11	...	23	3	...	29	...	...	8	8	10	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sungei Bilut		
Sungei Mas	28	...	118	...	3	34	64	61	4.91	45	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	18	...	3	1	2	...	19	7	28.57	1	43	...	48	...	29	37	21	...	25	Sungei Mas			
Tras Rubber Plantations	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	25	...	42	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	Tras Rubber Plantations		
Zonne, J. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Zonne, J. C.	
Total	1,358	176	1,244	50	50	455	842	1,426	3.50	1,481	1,134	...	712	...	3	6	628	1,240	0.24	1,209	24	...	76	1	2	8	29	43	4.65	62	245	...	315	...	1	52	246	233	42	261			
TEMERLOH DISTRICT.																																											
Chew Bee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	2	10	...	99	2.02	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	6	...	8	Chew Bee			
Gam Sang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	14	...	...	30	93	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	7	...	18	Gam Sang			
Sellam	6	...	7	...	...	...	1	8	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	Sellam		
Soh Ah Peng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	27	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Soh Ah Peng
Triang	...	82	30	...	2	...	10	46	4.34	100	...	...	90	...	...	...	19	32	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Triang	
Total	6	82	37	...	2	...	11	54	3.70	112	...	...	593	14	2	10	49	251	0.79	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	...	...	2	19	...	36				
GRAND TOTAL	1,588	355	1,374	50	63	492	1,062	1,670	3.77	1,750	1,483	75	2,060	14	6	41	1,253	1,983	30	2,332	960	524	337	1	51	28	396	1,188	4.29	1,347	474	...	889	3	3	52	652	552	54	659			

Statistics of Labourers employed by Government Departments in the Federated Malay States in 1916.

Place of employment.	INDIANS.										CHINESE.										JAVANESE.										OTHERS.										Place of employment.
	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number employed on 31st December, 1916.	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number employed on 31st December, 1916.	Number employed on 1st January, 1916.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Number employed on 31st December, 1916.											
		Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.					Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.					Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.				Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters recovered.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
PUBLIC WORKS DEPART- MENT.																																									
PERAK—																																									
Batang Padang	354	...	122	75	6	1	5	443	1.35	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Batang Padang
Kinta	725	19	286	139	3	97	459	650	.46	610	...	...	28	...	...	...	22	12	...	10	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kinta
Krian	702	...	273	1	2	26	254	709	.28	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Krian
Kroh	133	...	33	...	...	30	41	137	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kroh
Kuala Kangsar	200	39	230	90	1	50	245	243	.41	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuala Kangsar
Larut and Matang	609	...	77	187	3	60	198	606	.49	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Larut and Matang
Lower Perak	303	...	68	...	5	35	48	285	1.75	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lower Perak
Selama	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Selama
Upper Perak	108	...	...	129	1	16	144	95	1.05	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Perak
Total, Perak	3,146	58	1,090	621	21	315	1,394	3,180	.66	3,185	4	...	28	...	...	...	22	12	...	10	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	184	15	157	63	...	46	229	171	...	144	
SELANGOR—																																									
Kuala Lumpur	465	...	320	...	6	38	125	512	1.17	616	72	...	25	...	...	...	70	21	...	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuala Lumpur
Kuala Lumpur (Town)	493	...	146	...	24	47	151	446	5.38	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	12	23	...	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuala Lumpur (Town)
Kuala Selangor	306	...	53	...	3	10	13	332	.91	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuala Selangor
Kuala Langat	291	...	81	...	3	145	...	277	1.08	224	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuala Langat
Ulu Langat	269	8	122	...	16	115	100	191	8.37	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ulu Langat
Ulu Selangor	292	2	87	20	6	107	18	298	2.01	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ulu Selangor
Klang	254	...	264	24	5	56	121	352	1.42	360	4	...	7	...	...	...	7	5	...	4	6	...	14	...	...	...	10	8	...	10	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Klang
Government Architect	25	...	19	...	...	13	4	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Government Architect
Quarry Master, Batu Caves	170	...	21	15	3	31	26	162	1.85	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quarry Master, Batu Caves
Stores and Furniture	9	...	15	...	...	...	10	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stores and Furniture
Water Works, Kapar	18	...	21	...	1	3	8	21	4.76	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Water Works, Kapar
Total, Selangor	2,592	10	1,149	59	67	565	576	2,619	2.57	2,602	76	...	33	...	...	...	78	27	...	31	53	...	22	...	...	1	33	51	...	41	60	...	1	...	1	6	13	48	2.08	41	
NEGRI SEMBILAN—																																									
Seremban	492	33	122	51	15	117	73	486	3.09	493	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seremban
Kuala Pilah	186	15	31	40	2	57	38	177	1.13	175	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuala Pilah
Tampin	144	...	14	7	...	15	8	143	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tampin
Coast	147	...	72	...	1	28	26	148	0.68	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coast
Jebebu	172	52	...	8	2	15	23	187	1.07	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jebebu
Total, Negri Sembilan	1,141	100	239	106	20	232	168	1,131	1.76	1,166	11	...	3	...	...	...	8	8	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	255	...	60	...	3	252	122	...	60	
PAHANG—																																									
Kuala Lipis	249	...	103	...	5	4	84	271	1.84	259	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuala Lipis
Kuantan	188	...	17	15	3	9	16	189	1.58	192	31	...	...	...	...	...	10	27	...	21	7	...	9	3	...	3	...	9	...	16	28	...	44	10	...	...	...	...	...	Kuantan	
Pekan	17	...	4	1	...	1	7	14	...	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pekan
Raub and Bentong	291	12	100	2	2	55	35	325	0.61	313	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raub and Bentong
Total, Pahang	745	12	224	18	10	69	142	799	1.11	778	39	...	5	...	...	...	17	34	...	27	7	...	9	3	...	3	...	9	...	16	182	...	228	10	...	5	81	255	...	334	
Total, P.W.D.	7,624	180	2,702	804	118	1,181	2,280	7,729	1.52	7,731	130	...	69	...	...	...	125	81	...	74	62	...	35	3	...	4	36	62	...	58	681	15	446	73	1	60	575	596	.17	579	
SANITARY BOARDS.																																									
PERAK—																																									
Kinta	532	...	126	...	1	45	63	539	1.85	549	86	...	16	...	...	...	6	92	...	96	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	8	1	...	...	...						

APPENDIX I.

Return of Deaths by Suicide of Indians in the Federated Malay States during the year 1916.

Name.	Sex.	Nationality.	Where residing at the time of death.	Remarks.
PERAK—				
Gopal ...	M.	Tamil ...	Kader Rowther's Estate, Taiping	Jealousy.
Krishnan ...	M.	" ...	Sebrang Estate ...	Addicted to drink.
Maruthai ...	F.	" ...	Sungei Sungkai Estate ...	Depression through illness.
Nanjan ...	M.	" ...	Bagan Datoh Estate ...	Suicide after committing murder.
Palanisami ...	M.	" ...	Klebang Estate ...	Depression after malaria and dysentery.
Sinnappen ...	M.	" ...	Wellington Estate	Reason unknown—had recently been in hospital.
" ...	M.	" ...	Consolidated Rubber Estate...	Illness and financial worries.
Suppiah ...	M.	" ...	Selinsing Estate ...	Reason unknown, in bad health.
SELANGOR—				
Kathiraveloo ...	M.	" ...	Batang Berjuntai	Cut his throat with a table knife. A house boy. Had had fever a month.
Myaka ...	F.	" ...	Sungei Merbau Estate ...	Poisoning. Drank weed-killer. Said to have been deserted by two husbands.
Nallasamy ...	M.	" ...	Sungei Buloh Estate ...	A kangani on the estate. Reason unknown.
Palani Malai ...	M.	" ...	Rantau Panjang Estate ...	Suffered from malaria.
Perian ...	M.	" ...	Tan Lee's Estate...	Reason unknown.
Rajah ...	M.	" ...	Kent Estate ...	Left a letter saying he intended doing something rash.
Ramasamy ...	M.	" ...	Sungei Tinggi Estate ...	Suffered from frequent attacks of malaria.
Sangam ...	M.	" ...	Golconda Estate ...	Fever for three weeks prior to death.
Sega Pillay ...	M.	" ...	Seafield Estate ...	A clerk aged 45. Had been arrested for assault and was out on bail. Much upset and afraid of getting gaol.
Sinnamma ...	F.	" ...	Golconda Estate ...	Twice admitted to hospital for lunacy.
Sithambaram ...	M.	" ...	Kampong Kuantan Estate ...	Reason unknown.
Subramaniam ...	M.	" ...	Jugra Lands Estate	Had misappropriated wife's jewellery. Suffered from a painful illness.
Tirumudi ...	M.	" ...	Brooklands Estate	No apparent reason.
Unknown ...	M.	" ...	Unknown ...	Found hanging in a Malay school.
" ...	M.	" ...	" ...	Found hanging on Bungsar Estate.
Veerappan ...	M.	" ...	St. Andrews Estate	Had been ill for some time.
Vellayan ...	M.	" ...	Telok Estate ...	Suicide while temporarily insane.
NEGRI SEMBILAN—				
Muthusamy ...	M.	" ...	Kuala Jelai Estate	Hanging.
Periasamy ...	M.	" ...	Pajam Estate ...	"
Tharmalingam ...	M.	" ...	Pedas ...	" Worked for P.W.D.
PAHANG—				
Kali ...	M.	" ...	Kuantan ...	" Formerly a pontoon cooly. Had been ill.

APPENDIX J.

List of Tamil Schools on Estates in the Federated Malay States
at the end of 1916.

(Prepared by Officers of the Labour Department.)

Name of estate.	Average enrolment.*	Remarks.
PERAK—		
Bidor	16	Started in November, 1916
Changkat Serdang	18	No record of attendance kept
Chemor United	6	
Chersonese (Jin Heng) Estate	72	Not stated
Cluny	11	
Gapis	12	
Gedong	27	
Gula	81	
Jebong	16	
Jenderata	20	
Kalumpang	38	
Kinta Kellas (Division I)	10	
Lauderdale	21	
Matang	21	
Nova Scotia	12	
Pinji	30	
Rubana	17	
Sabrang	18	
Selinsing	29	
Sitiawan Mission Plantation, Ltd.	49	
Strathmashie	26	
Suffolk	15	
Sungei Bogak	23	Adults attend
Sungei Krian	40	
Sungei Kruit	30	
Sungei Limau	10	
Tali Ayer	27	
Tapah	16	
Trong	29	
Walbrook	34	
Yam Seng	34	
SELANGOR—		
Kuala Lumpur District :		
Batu	30	Adults attend
Batu Caves	33	
Bujong	16	
Bukit Hitam	30	
Bukit Jalil	7	Mostly adults
Bukit Kiara	20	
Castlefield	20	
Edinburgh	15	
Hawthornden	7	
Hongkong	14	
Kent	25	
Killinghall	16	
Kinrara	10	
New Amherst	14	Tamil and Telugu children
Petaling	45	
Segambut	15	
Ulu Buloh	24	
Wardieburn	25	
Ulu Selangor District :		
Batang Kali	20	Serves "three estates"
Changkat Asa	20	
Escot	15	
Kalumpang	20	

* The figures against estate schools in Perak show average attendance and not average enrolment.

APPENDIX J—(cont.).

List of Tamil Schools on Estates in the Federated Malay States
at the end of 1916—(cont.)

(Prepared by Officers of the Labour Department.)

Name of estate.	Average enrolment.	Remarks.
SELANGOR—(cont.)		
Ulu Selangor District—(cont.)		
Kundang	44	Tamil and Telugu children
Sungei Choh	30	
Sungei Merbau	20	
Sungei Segala	30	
Wat Yat	16	Adults attend
Ulu Langat District :		
Belmont	20	
Braemar	18	
Semenyih	20	
Sungei Lui	31	
Sydney	27	
West Country	41	
Klang District :		
Blackwater	16	
Brafferton	38	Two schools ; shared by Avoncliff division of Harpenden estate
Brown Comet	45	
Bukit Rajah (East)	25	
Bukit Rajah (West)	38	
Carey United (2 schools)	70	
Jugra Lands and Rubber (3 schools)	77	
Golconda	28	
Golden Hope	23	
Harpenden	50	
Jalan Acob (2 schools)	54	
Kapar	14	Tamil and Telugu children
Highlands and Lowlands (2 schools)	45	
Midlands (2 schools)	28	
Pendamaran	37	
Raman	6	
Seafeld	18	
Shelford	20	
Sungei Kapar	38	
Sungei Buloh	76	
Sungei Rengam	10	
Sungei Serdang	19	Tamil and Telugu children
Telok	11	
Tremelbye	27	
Vallambrosa	35	
Kuala Selangor District :		
Berjuntai	15	
Braunston	19	
Bukit Blimbing	15	
Bukit Cheraka	38	
Bukit Ijok	29	
Bukit Kraiyong	15	
Bukit Panjang (2 schools)	33	
Caledonian	30	
Carnarvon	15	Tamil and Telugu children
Haytor	23	
Jeram	46	
Kamasan	22	
Kempsey	12	
Kenny	55	
Kuala Selangor (4 schools)	57	

APPENDIX J—(cont.)

List of Tamil Schools on Estates in the Federated Malay States
at the end of 1916—(cont.)

(Prepared by Officers of the Labour Department.)

Name of estate.	Average enrolment.	Remarks.
SELANGOR—(cont.)		
Kuala Selangor District—(cont.)		
Padang Gajah	25	
Rajah Musa	20	
Rantau Panjang	20	
Riverside	78	
Rosevale	32	
Selangor River	11	
Shalimar (2 schools)	38	
Sipantas	7	
Sungei Buloh (2 schools)	45	
Sungei Rambai	40	
Sungei Sembilan	15	
Lapan Utan	20	Shared by Telok Piah estate
Kuala Langat District:		
Banting	20	
Brooklands (2 schools)	104	
Dusun Durian	19	
Jugra	40	
Klanang (3 schools)	64	
Lunderston	15	
New Lunderston	44	
Permatang (2 schools)	64	
Sungei Buaia	63	
Sungei Manggis	23	
Sungei Sedu and Tanjong Duablas	40	School is on Sungei Sedu estate
Telok Datoh	40	
NEGRI SEMBILAN—		
Atherton	10	
Bukit Nanas	11	
Batang Benar	17	
Labu	25	
Linsum	34	
Lubok China	22	
New Labu... ..	21	
Sagga	29	
Siliau	12	
Sungei Mahang	9	

APPENDIX K.

List of Tamil Schools in the Federated Malay States, with Average
Enrolment and Attendance for the year 1916.

(Recognised by the Education Department.)

Name of school.	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.	Remarks.
Perak—			
Bagan Serai	40	29	Government
Gula	95	81	"
Ipoh	57	47	"
Jin Heng	88	72	"
Kuala Kurau	32	23	"
Matang	25	20	"
Simpang Lima	36	29	"
Sungei Gedong	41	28	"
Tapah	34	26	"
Catholic Mission Boys', Bagan Serai	49	42	Aided
" " Girls', Bagan Serai	43	34	"
Convent Branch Girls', Taiping	136	122	"
Jendarata Estate	21	15	"
Kalumpang Estate	46	42	"
Selinsing Estate	33	29	"
St. Faith's, Taiping	70	63	"
Sungei Bogak Estate	30	23	"
Tapah Estate	31	28	"
Walbrook Estate	41	29	"
Total	948	782	
Selangor—			
Banting	47	34	Aided
Batu	26	20	"
Batu Caves	32	23	"
Belmont	20	15	"
Braunston	18	11	"
Brooklands A	38	31	"
" B	44	38	"
Brown Comet and Harpenden	34	24	"
Bukit Blimbing	15	11	"
Bukit Cheraka	38	30	"
Bukit Hitam	22	19	"
Carey United (East)	38	35	"
Carey United (West)	44	39	"
Carnarvon	32	18	"
Changkat Asa	24	16	"
Escot	14	11	"
Golconda	28	25	"
Golden Hope	25	15	"
Harpenden	47	35	"
Jalan Acob	36	24	"
" Newbury Division	23	16	"
Jeram... ..	32	15	"
Jugra Lands I	47	40	"
" II	46	37	"
" IV	24	21	"
Kalumpang	22	16	"
Kapar	14	12	"
Kenny	50	45	"
Kent	18	14	"
Klanang-Banting Division	30	21	"
" Morib	26	21	"
" Middle	25	20	"
Kundang	45	39	"
Padang Gajah	29	19	"

APPENDIX K—(cont.)

List of Tamil Schools in the Federated Malay States, with Average Enrolment and Attendance for the year 1916.

(Recognised by the Education Department.)

Name of school.	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.	Remarks.
Selangor—(cont.)			
Pendamaran ...	26	19	Aided
Permatang ...	30	22	"
Petaling ...	48	42	"
Raja Musa ...	19	11	"
Riverside ...	53	45	"
Sungei Buloh B. R. ...	20	16	"
" Api Api ...	37	28	"
Sungei Lui ...	28	26	Insufficient days
Sungei Merbau ...	16	12	Aided
Sungei Puloh ...	70	64	"
Sungei Segala ...	35	30	"
Sydney ...	29	23	"
Telok ...	11	10	"
Telok Piah ...	23	20	"
Tonkah ...	32	24	"
Ulu Buloh ...	32	19	"
Vallambrosa ...	45	29	"
Wardieburn ...	25	21	"
Wat Yat ...	13	11	"
West Country ...	45	42	"
Total ...	1,690	1,324	
Negri Sembilan—			
Labu ...	25	20	Recommended for grant-in-aid
Linsum (Rantau) ...	34	29	"
New Labu ...	20	17	"
Seremban ...	55	45	Government
Sungei Bharu ...	22	18	Recommended for grant-in-aid
Total ...	156	129	

APPENDIX L.

List of Permits to recruit Netherlands Indian Labourers in force on 31st December, 1916.

Name of estate.	Number and date of permit.	Period of permit.	Number authorised to be recruited.
Atbara ...	1- 9-16 No. 5	One year	100
Ayer Tawah ...	10- 2-16 " 20	"	100
" ...	30-12-16 " 86	"	200
Cicely ...	19- 1-16 " 68	"	100
" ...	30-12-16 " 85	"	100
Cocos Islands and Christmas Islands ...	14-10-05 " 13	No time limit	100
Hoscote ...	15- 8-16 " 53	One year	100
Kuala Reman Estate ...	11-12-16 " 55	"	375
Malakoff Plantations, Ltd. ...	10- 4-04 " 8	No time limit	600
Plang Estate ...	26-11-07 " 15	"	1,000

APPENDIX M.

Statistics of Netherlands Indian Labourers on contract in the
Federated Malay States for 1916.

Name of estate.	Number on estate on 31st December, 1915.	Number on estate on 31st December, 1916.	Average labour force.	Number of deaths.	Number of desertions.	Desertion-rate per cent.	Death-rate per mille, 1916.	Death-rate per mille, 1915.	Remarks.
PERAK—									
Ayer Tawah ...	109	243	188.8	2	7	3.7	10.6	15.6	Up to October
Bernam Perak ...	98	42	51.8	...	4	9.5	...	13.4	
Cicely ...	235	222	215.3	1	20	9.3	4.6	4.4	
Cluny ...	46	46	38.7	...	4	10.3	...	20.2	
Jendarata ...	83	2	11.3	...	12	106.1	...	11.4	
Kinta Valley ...	23	...	9.7	...	4	41.2	...	21.0	
Narborough ...	65	7	28.7	...	4	13.9	...	72.0	
Nova Scotia ...	465	355	404.0	5	47	11.3	12.4	9.6	
Selaba ...	150	37	97.6	1	7	7.2	10.3	8.1	
Sungei Krudda ...	120	27	68.7	6	2	2.9	87.3	98.3	
Tapah ...	7	...	6.4	...	1	15.6	...	90.9	" "
Total ...	1,401	981	1,121.0	15	112	9.9	13.3	17.3	
SELANGOR—									
Ledbury ...	2	...	2.0	...	2	100.0	...	...	Up to April
Total ...	2	...	2.0	...	2	100.0	...	...	
NEGRI SEMBILAN—									
Bukit Asahan N.S. Division ...	22	...	1.8	1	...	...	555.5	189.1	Up to January
Hansa ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "
Hoscote ...	...	60	37.2	1	...	...	26.8	...	From September
Total ...	37	60	39.0	2	...	...	51.2	76.0	
PAHANG—									
Atbara ...	136	198	156.6	6	3	1.9	38.4	18.0	Up to December
Kuala Reman ...	445	506	506.1	26	6	1.2	51.3	22.9	
Raub ...	1	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Ruby ...	28	33	31.0	...	2	6.4	...	...	Up to May
Semambu ...	64	172	140.5	5	1	0.7	35.5	...	
Sungei Mas ...	16	...	15.4	1	...	...	66.6	...	
Sungei Talam ...	210	293	266.2	11	2	0.7	41.3	51.9	
Total ...	900	1,202	1,116.8	49	14	1.2	46.5	26.1	
Total for four States...	2,340	2,243	2,278.8	66	128	5.6	28.9	21.3	

APPENDIX N.

List of Estates employing Netherlands Indian Contract Labourers
which provide Hospital Accommodation.

Estate.	Provision of Hospital.
PERAK—	
Ayer Tawah ...	Hospital on Estate
Bernam Perak ...	" "
Cicely ...	" "
Cluny ...	" "
Jendarata ...	" "
Narborough ...	Use Sungkai Planters' Hospital: Dispensary on Estate
Nova Scotia ...	Hospital on Estate
Selaba ...	" "
Sungei Krudda ...	" "
NEGRI SEMBILAN—	
Hoscote ...	Use Kuala Pilah Government Hospital: Dispensary on Estate
PAHANG—	
Atbara ...	Hospital on Estate
Kuala Reman ...	Use Sungei Lembing Hospital: Dispensary on Estate
Ruby ...	Use Kuantan Government Hospital
Semambu ...	Hospital on Estate
Sungei Talam ...	" "

APPENDIX O.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., of Indians in Government Hospitals in 1916.

Name of hospital.	Number at beginning of year.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths on admissions including the number at the beginning of the year.
Perak—					
Bagan Serai Hospital ...	51	1,188	1,138	62	5.00
Central Asylum, Tanjong Rambutan ...	150	113	71	21	7.98
" Prison Hospital ...	3	54	50	2	3.50
Criminal Vagrant Ward Hospital ...	2	84	78	1	1.16
District Hospital, Larut ...	92	1,595	1,454	137	8.12
" Ipoh ...	100	2,566	2,395	169	6.58
" Kuala Kangsar ...	41	1,329	1,054	86	6.27
" Gopeng ...	15	942	892	38	3.97
" Selama ...	11	286	278	16	5.38
" Kampar ...	17	916	845	45	4.82
" Batu Gajah ...	42	1,438	1,327	108	7.29
Gaol Hospital, Batu Gajah ...	2	46	41	2	4.16
" Papan ...	...	10	9	...	...
General Hospital, Taiping ...	16	839	768	61	7.13
Grit Hospital ...	3	103	99	3	2.81
Klian Intan Hospital ...	5	191	187	3	1.53
Kroh ...	3	87	86	...	...
Lenggong ...	5	147	139	5	3.28
Parit Buntar ...	38	1,117	1,051	71	6.14
Tanjong Malim ...	24	1,332	1,278	57	4.20
Tapah ...	40	1,314	1,185	118	8.71
Telok Anson ...	61	1,861	1,834	144	7.49
Total, Perak Hospitals ...	721	17,558	16,259	1,149	6.28
Selangor—					
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ...	82	3,682	3,419	219	5.81
Gaol Hospital ...	1	92	89	...	...
Lunatic Asylum Hospital ...	...	17	* 15	2	11.76
District Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ...	45	1,370	1,209	164	11.59
Leper ...	25	13	5	7	18.42
Infirmary ...	...	10	8	2	20.00
Vagrant ...	5	42	37	3	6.38
District ... Sungei Besi ...	3	104	104	2	1.86
" " Klang ...	45	1,781	† 1,565	174	9.52
" " Kuala Langat ...	5	121	† 109	12	9.52
" " Kuala Selangor ...	14	375	330	42	10.79
" " Kajang ...	20	787	721	73	9.04
" " Kuala Kubu ...	32	628	592	46	6.96
" " Rawang ...	6	308	§ 275	21	6.68
" " Serendah ...	14	263	255	17	6.13
Total, Selangor Hospitals ...	297	9,593	8,733	784	7.92
Negri Sembilan—					
Seremban Hospital ...	56	1,731	1,560	158	9.13
Coast District Hospital ...	4	289	263	23	7.96
Tampin ...	37	1,236	1,130	110	8.89
Kuala Pilah ...	19	824	753	65	7.89
Jejebu ...	4	214	205	6	2.80
Mantin ...	4	120	111	10	8.33
Total, Negri Sembilan Hospitals ...	124	4,414	4,022	372	8.43
Pahang—					
Kuala Lipis Hospital ...	5	183	171	11	5.84
Pekan ...	3	101	100	1	.96
Kuantan ...	5	148	141	5	3.26
Raub ...	34	984	¶ 940	42	4.12
Bentong ...	27	541	528	29	5.10
Total, Pahang Hospitals ...	74	1,957	1,880	88	4.33
Grand Total ...	1,216	33,522	30,894	2,393	6.60

* Includes 13 transfers. † Includes 31 absconders. ‡ Includes three absconders. § Includes 26 absconders. || Includes 23 absconders. ¶ Includes two absconders.

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1265, HOME (MISCELLANEOUS),
DATED 17TH DECEMBER 1917.[SUBJECT.—*Emigration Report, Federated Malay States.*]

Previous papers:

G.O.	1496,	Public,	9th Dec. 1912	G.O.	1647,	Public,	18th Nov. 1915
"	1305	"	16th Oct. 1913	"	112	Home, (Mis.,)	6th Sep. 1916
"	159	"	5th Feb. 1914	"	161	"	20th Sep. "
"	1476	"	16th Nov. "	"	56	"	23rd Jan. 1917
"	1485	"	12th Oct. 1915	"	415	"	26th Apr. "

I

From the Government of the Federated Malay States No. 4311, dated 3th October 1917.

II

Endorsement No. 3454-1, dated 25th October 1917.

III—V

File of replies.

The annual report on emigration to the Federated Malay States during 1916 is submitted together with the remarks of the Protector of Emigrants and the District Magistrates of Tanjore and Chingleput. The noticeable features are pointed out below.

2. *Arrivals.*—The total number of arrivals during 1916 was 67,000 as compared with 53,000 in 1915 and 35,000 in 1914. The percentage of women to men which was temporarily affected by the war had again risen to 20.8, the maximum during the last eight years.

3. *Deaths.*—The following statement shows the death rates per mille among the Indian population on the estates in the Federated Malay States during the last five years:—

State.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Perak	34.4	25.5	25.9	17.9	10.6
Selangor	37.2	29.7	28.5	20.3	24.1
Negri Sembilan	114.0	53.2	58.4	38.0	33.6
Pahang	78.3	46.6	24.7	33.6	37.7

The figures for Perak and Negri Sembilan show a marked improvement while the death-rate for Selangor which was declining from 1912 rose from 20.3 in 1915 to 24.1 in 1916. The rate for Pahang also increased. The general death-rate for all races throughout the Federated Malay States rose from 28.92 to 30.60. The rise is due to the epidemic of malaria which persisted throughout the year and accounted for over 78 per cent of the total increase of deaths during the year. The Controller of Labour is of opinion that the estate managers are not to blame, the year being exceptional. The action taken by the Government of the Federated Malay States in combating malaria is described in paragraph 47 of Messrs. Marjoribanks and Marakkayar's report.

Very much what is being done here.

C.H.B.—8-12-17.

There were 29 cases of suicide during the year under report (as against 17 in 1915). Of these 11 were due to depression through illness or lunacy. Drunkenness accounted for one and jealousy for two.

The question of providing better medical facilities for coolies in the estates has been engaging the attention of this Government for some time past. The latest proposals are contained in letter No. 113, dated 6th September 1916, and the Federal Government have sympathetically accepted our suggestions and issued instructions to carry them out. The difficulty however lies in the absence of an adequate supply of qualified medical officers.

4. *Wages and savings.*—There was no general change in the normal rate of wages paid to labourers but their average daily earnings have risen to an amount which may be estimated at about 5 cents. The following statement sets out the earnings of the coolies:—

	Amount in Savings Bank at the end of the year.		Money orders to India during the year.	
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposit.	Number of remittances.	Amount of money orders.
1915	1,500	\$4,411	46,866	25,31,793
1916	1,665	98,872	59,194	44,11,266

5. *Education.*—The Controller says that except in Selangor, the proportion of estates which possess Indian vernacular schools is disappointing. The number of enrolments in the Tamil schools on the estates is however on the increase as will be seen from the following figures.

Year.	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.
1914	2,039	1,514
1915	2,275	1,796
1916	2,794	2,235

There are also a number of schools in which children are taught reading and writing in an informal manner.

6. *Home for decrepit Indians.*—This is maintained out of the Indian Immigration Fund. The numbers of admissions and repatriations during the year were 218 and 103 against 300 and 181 in 1915.

7. *Desertions and strikes.*—In Perak there was an unusual number of disturbances among estate labourers involving a total or partial stoppage of work in which the help of the Labour Department was invoked either by labourers or by employers. In all these cases the action taken was sufficient to stop further trouble. The number of labourers reported to have deserted during the year was 42,094. The following is the percentage of desertions among Indians for the last four years:—

1913	28.46	1915	29.05
1914	26.61	1916	28.76

The officers of the Labour Department appear to have been regularly receiving complaints from labourers and taking necessary action on them.

8. *Knowledge of Indian vernaculars.*—The Protector of Emigrants and the District Magistrate, Chingleput, again point out the desirability of moving the Federal Government to call upon the Directors of Rubber Companies to insist upon the acquisition of a knowledge of Indian vernaculars (especially Tamil) by estate managers and superintendents. In this connexion please see paragraph 7 of the office note on page 2 and paragraph 6 of the late Mr. Harvey's note on page 3 of notes to G.O. No. 56, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 23rd January 1917. The Controller of Labour now reports that, in a few instances, genuine attempts were made by employers to learn the language of the coolies employed; the result however does not appear to be very encouraging.

10. Towards the end of 1916, Messrs. Marjoribanks and Marakkayar visited the Federated Malay States to report on the condition of the Indian labour there. Their report as well as their confidential recommendations are put up. Paragraph 9 of

letter No. 416, dated 26th April 1917 contains the proposals of this Government to the Government of India which are still under their consideration.

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P.DER.—7-12-17.

On the point of languages the report says that some employers have taken up the study and hopes that the day will come when employers who do not know the languages will find themselves at a disadvantage when it comes to getting coolies. Now that some employers have started, it will be possible to see how far this hope is based on actualities. This may be watched. We need not make any further remarks meantime.

2. The anti-malarial measures employed are much the same as those taken in our own Agency tracts, and there is nothing more we can suggest here—except perhaps some organisation of prophylactic measures which is said by Messrs. Marjoribanks and Marakkayar to be lacking. The real difficulty, however, in any anti-malarial campaign is not to indicate or organise the remedies but to induce the sufferers to take any notice of them.

(3) The Collector, Chingleput, proposes tea and coffee shops but I hardly think these would have much chance among the classes with which we are now dealing.

(4) The papers may be recorded without special remark. Our previous representations are receiving attention.

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The number of emigrants has increased but is much below the number sanctioned by Government. The bulk of the labour is on rubber estates. Probably some will now work on tin mines owing to the disturbances in China. The regulation of emigration is under consideration.

2. Attention is invited to paragraph 23 of the report. This is of special value with reference to the proposals on colonial emigration now under consideration.

3. I do not think that much stress need be laid on non-acquaintance with Tamil. Several Indians of clerical grades emigrate. And the Federated Malay States Civil Service depute some of their officers to study South Indian vernaculars.

Draft for approval.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11-12-17.

H. F. W. GILLMAN—15-12-17.

[G.O. No. 1265, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 17th December 1917.]

27/12

st. II-10 (a)

Emigration - S. M. S.

Recording the annual report of the Controller of S. M. S. for the year 1915.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 19

" " " " 19

READ ALSO:-

C. No., From the, No., dated 19

File of Currents.

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HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.
NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1265, HOME (MISCELLANEOUS),
DATED 17TH DECEMBER 1917.

[SUBJECT.—*Emigration Report, Federated Malay States.*]

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2 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1265, HOME (MISCELLANEOUS), 17TH DECEMBER 1917

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7 [G.O. No. 1265, Home (Miscellaneous) dated 17th December 1917.]

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DEPARTMENT.

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G.O. No. 1268, dated 17. 12. 1917

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(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies or letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

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