With the author's Compliments

HANDBOOK

TO

SINGAPORE,

With MAP,

AND A

PLAN OF THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

FIRST EDITION.

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS handbook has been compiled specially for the benefit of visitors to Singapore, who have a few hours to a few days to spend in the town. It is intended to supply a felt want in Singapore; to give in a handy form some notes historical, descriptive, scientific, &c., in regard to the town and island; to afford what information is necessary to guide visitors during their stay, and to obviate some of the difficulties which travellers always encounter in a strange place. This work is the first of its kind published in the Settlement. The *Stranger's Guide to Singapore* by Mr. B. E. D'Aranjo (1890), and *Picturesque and Busy Singapore* by Mr. T. J. Keaughran, reprinted in 1887 from the *Straits Times*, are in circulation, but the former is more limited in its scope than the present work, and the latter too general to be of practical value as a guide-book. To both, however, this handbook is indebted for some of its information. The authority for the historical introduction is mainly a series of articles, entitled the *Anecdotal History of Singapore*, which appeared in the *Singapore Free Press* some years ago, from the pen of a well-known resident. The collection of reliable information has been a matter of some difficulty; but care has been taken to make the work as accurate as possible; and it is hoped that future editions, if they are called for, will correct the errors that may have crept into this edition, and render the work what it is intended to be, a useful *vade-mecum* for visitors to Singapore.

I am deeply indebted to W. Davison, Esq., of the Raffles Library and Museum, for his notes on the Singapore Fauna, an abridgement of which is in Chap. XIII.; and to H. N. Ridley, Esq., F.L.S., Government Director of Gardens and Forests, for his paper on the Flora and Geology of the island.

G. M. R.

SINGAPORE,
August, 1892.

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CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 2.—"The hurricane and the earthquake are unknown in Singapore." While this handbook was passing through the press a slight earthquake was felt in Singapore (May, 1892). The Malay Peninsula and Sumatra were affected at the same time; the disturbance probably came from the centre of the latter. A similar earth-tremor is recorded, as having occurred in Singapore, in 1861. The residents in the town, however, continue to believe in the immunity of the island from serious earthquakes, owing to its position, and to the fact that the tremors felt in 1861 and 1892 were mere vibrations indicating that a violent disturbance had taken place somewhere on the long volcanic belt.

PAGE 6 (NOTE).—*For* Chapter XIV., *read* Chapter XV.

PAGE 38.—Since going to press the *Victoria Regia* has died.

PAGE 59.—On the opening of the Boustead Institute for Seamen by H. E. the Governor on July 2nd, 1892, The Sailors' Rest was closed, its work being carried on by the Boustead Institute, a handsome three-storied building at the corner of Tanjong Pagar and Anson Road. This Institution has been founded by the executors of the late Mr. Edward Boustead, and is a Coffee and Boarding House for Seamen. Evangelistic services are held there on Sundays.

PAGE 84.—For Tramway Time Table, see page 135.

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NOTE.

The Letters and Numbers after the names correspond with those in the borders of the map, and indicate the square in which the name will be found.

Handbook to Singapore.

CHAPTER I.

Historical Introduction.

SINGAPORE* is an island lying off the southernmost extremity† of the Asiatic continent, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, varying in width from three quarters of a mile to two miles. It is one of the many islands that stud the sea between the Malay Peninsula and Australia. It is supposed, from the shallowness of the surrounding seas, and the nature of their flora and fauna, that Singapore, with the very much larger islands of Sumatra, Borneo and Java, not to mention the smaller islets that may be reckoned by the hundred around them, once formed part of the continent of Asia; while, for similar reasons, the Celebes, New Guinea, &c., were at one time united with Australia.

The island of Singapore lies about eighty miles north of the equator. It is oblong in shape, its greatest length (from east to west) being twenty-eight, and its greatest breadth (from north to south) fourteen miles. It occupies an unusually favoured position, being sheltered by Sumatra on the west from the storms that sweep over the Indian

* Singapore (Malay *Singapûra*) is said to mean "the City of Lions" (Sanscrit.) There are no lions in the island, but as the natives use the word *Harîmau* indiscriminately for "lion" and "tiger," it is possible that the word *Singha* or *Sinha* may have been as loosely used. But the derivation is not unchallenged.

† The southernmost point of the Malay Peninsula and of Asia is called *Tanjong Bulus*: it lies to the west of Singapore.

Ocean, and on the east by a spur of the Malay Peninsula from the typhoons that periodically disturb the China seas. Further, it is outside of the long volcanic belt that passes from Japan through the Philippines, and thence curves westward through Java and Sumatra.* Consequently the hurricane and the earthquake are unknown in Singapore.

The climate is moist; there is a heavy rain-fall extending over the whole year; and the temperature is moderate for a place in the heart of the tropics.

Singapore City is built on the south coast of the island, and faces the south-east. As the capital of the Straits Settlements,† it is the seat of the local government of the Colony.

Before the Settlement of the British in the Island, Singapore cannot be said to have had any history. It has a place in Malay legends,‡ according to which it seems to have been a place of some note; it has the honour of mention in the great Portuguese Epic, the *Lusiad* of Camoens: but though a succession of Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and British expeditions, both commercial and military, visited the Peninsula and the Archipelago from the beginning of the fifteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century, the island of Singapore was passed by as if of little importance, until its occupation by the British in 1819.

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* The nearest point to Singapore of the volcanic belt is in the Karimon Islands, about 30 miles to the W.; where there is a volcano which has long been quiescent.

† The Straits Settlements form a Crown Colony of the British Empire, and consist of the Dindings, Province Wellesley and Malacca in the Malay Peninsula, the islands of Penang (Prince of Wales' Island) and Singapore, with a few small islets in the Singapore Strait. Also, the Cocos or Keeling Islands and Christmas Island (added in 1886) in the Indian Ocean.

‡ See the *Sejarat Malayu*, an English translation of which is to *be found in Leyden's* Malay Annals.

The reference of Camoens to Singapore is in the tenth Canto of the *Lusiad*:—

"But on her land's-end throned see Cingapúr
Where the wide sea-road shrinks to narrow way:
Thence curves the coast to face the Cynosure*
And lastly trends Aurora-ward its lay."
(*Sir R. F. Burton's Translation.*)

"The island of Singapore is said to have been settled about 1160 A.D. by Malays from Sumatra, Java, or the neighbouring Johor Archipelago. The Settlement was named Sinhapura (Lion City), and according to old accounts, was large and prosperous. The following century saw the conversion of the Malay inhabitants of the Peninsula to Mahommedanism; and in 1262, the colonists of Singapore were driven by Javanese invaders to Malacca. At Malacca they remained till the Portuguese conquest in 1511, when they turned south again to what is now the territory of Johor, and there founded a kingdom which included their old home of Singapore."—Lucas: *Historical Geography of the British Colonies.*

The British Empire owes the possession and the prosperity of Singapore to the foresight and energy of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. There is not space here to give an account of his romantic and eventful career, only an outline can be given of his connection with the Settlement.† Raffles was sent to Penang as Assistant Secretary, by the East India Company, in 1805; in 1811, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Java, and in 1817, having received the honour of knighthood, he was despatched to

* The Cambodian Peninsula.

† It is unfortunate that Lady Raffles' biography of her husband is now out of print; and that there is, so far as we know, no life of the founder of Singapore to be had of the booksellers. There should be a fair market for a new edition of Lady Raffles' book, or better perhaps, for a shorter memoir.

Bencoolen, a small British settlement on the south-west coast of Sumatra, as Lieut.-Governor. While acting in this capacity, he was impressed with the necessity that the British should have a port in the Malay Archipelago to protect their trade, which was increasing yearly, between the Far East (China and Japan) and Europe and India. Ships from Europe to the China seas, after rounding the Cape of Good Hope, crossed the Indian Ocean, and thence passed through the Strait of Sunda between Sumatra and Java; while ships from India held their course down the Straits of Malacca, and through the Strait between Johor and the island of Singapore. Raffles thought a position on the island of Bintang, or somewhere in the neighbourhood, should be secured; and in 1818, he went to India to lay his plans before Lord Hastings, the Governor-General. Hastings authorised him to select a spot suited to his purpose; and as Bintang was occupied by the Dutch, who had established the port of Rhio there to command the Archipelago, he fixed on the island of Singapore, owing to the excellent anchorage there; and concluded a treaty with the Maharajah of Johor, to whom the island belonged, transferring part of it to the British Government. On February 6th, 1819, the British flag was hoisted on the island; the anniversary of which event is still observed as a public holiday in Singapore. "Our object" wrote Sir Stamford Raffles at this time "is not territory but trade; a great "commercial emporium and *fulcrum*, whence we may "extend our influence politically, as circumstances may "hereafter require. By taking immediate possession, we "put a negative to the Dutch claim of exclusion, and, at "the same time, revive the drooping confidence of our allies "and friends. One free port in these seas must eventually "destroy the spell of Dutch monopoly." For the first *four years* Singapore was a dependency of the Bencoolen

Government; in 1823 it was transferred to the East India Company. The price paid for the island was $60,000 down, and a life annuity to the Sultan of $24,000.

The part of the island originally ceded to the British was a strip of land about five miles in length, stretching along the sea-coast from Mount Palmer to Tanjong Katong. The opposition of the Dutch to the British Settlement on Singapore was so strong that the Home Government at first declined to sanction it; the Calcutta officials were hostile, and indeed the Settlement might have been broken up, had it not been for the dogged obstinacy of its founder, who persisted, on his own responsibility, in maintaining his position. In 1824, however, the Dutch and British Governments came to an agreement; the Malay Archipelago was divided between the rival powers, and though Holland secured the lion's share of territory, England remained in possession of the most important positions on the eastern route, and especially, Singapore. Sir Stamford Raffles died in England in 1826, at the comparatively early age of forty-five. The annals of British influence in the East contain the name of no man who in so short a life-time accomplished so much. The following pages will furnish many instances of his wisdom, philanthropy, and administrative genius.

The population of Singapore, when Sir Stamford Raffles hoisted the British flag in the island, was under 200. A Malay *kampong* or village at Teluk Blangah, where the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s wharf now is, seems to have been the only inhabited spot, for the island was wooded to the water's edge. At that time there were not fifty Chinamen in the place. It is hard to realize as we pass through the streets of the busy, populous city, that seventy years ago there was hardly one man to every two square miles on the island. Only a year after the

landing of Sir Stamford Raffles the population had risen to 5,000.

The first of the now many European trading firms was founded by an enterprising Scotchman—Mr. A. L. Johnston—who established himself in the Settlement a few months after its acquisition. The firm A. L. Johnston & Co. survived to the present year.

From the beginning, Singapore has been a free port; no duties of any kind are levied. The policy of Sir Stamford Raffles in this respect finds its justification in a comparison of the progress and general importance of the Dutch and French with the British Settlements in the Far East. There have been several attempts to levy customs, but the good sense of the mercantile community has hitherto prevented the adoption of so suicidal a policy.*

The year 1820† saw the establishment of Gambling, Opium, and Spirit Farms, though somewhat against Sir Stamford Raffles' inclination, and in the same year another well-known European firm was founded by Mr. Alexander Guthrie, whose name survives in the present local style of the firm—Guthrie & Co.

The progress of Singapore must have been very rapid in these early days, for we find the population estimated at 10,000 in 1822. From 200 to 10,000 in three years is a considerable advance.

The next year (1823) was important in many respects. A Chinaman, Seah Eu Chin, is said to have started

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* There is a small charge on all vessels entering the port for the up-keep of the Light-houses in the Straits; but payment is not grudged, for navigation in dangerous waters is made safe by the numerous lights that stud the channel.

† An interesting though not wholly reliable history of the acquisition of Singapore, and the first few years of its occupation by the British was written by a Malay teacher named Abdullah. The *Hikayat Abdullah* (so the book is named) is ordinarily used as a reading book by students of Malay. *See* Chap. XIV.

gambier and pepper planting on the island, an industry which had much to do with the early prosperity of the Settlement.

The increasing population demanded some regular form for the administration of justice; and in this year five European magistrates were appointed, of whom two had to sit with the Resident (then Colonel Farquhar) in court. The composition of juries in those days was either five Europeans, or four Europeans and three respectable natives.

Sir Stamford Raffles had in his mind, from the beginning of the Settlement, a scheme for native education, which took practical shape shortly before his departure in the foundation of the Raffles' Institution. $17,500 were subscribed for this object, and grants of land to endow the school were given.

One of the last acts of Sir Stamford Raffles was the abolition of slavery. He left Singapore about the middle of the year, to the great regret of all who had known his just and kindly rule.

The island of Singapore was finally ceded to Britain, on August 3rd of this year, and a grant of 56 acres, in Kampong Glam was assigned to the Sultan. An attempt of the Dutch to occupy Johor came to nothing.

In 1824 appeared the first issue of a local newspaper, *The Singapore Chronicle.* It was originally published fortnightly. This year witnessed the settlement of the rival claims of Dutch and English to various possessions in the Malay Archipelago by the Treaty of Holland. England ceded Sumatra to the Dutch, and all the islands south of the Singapore Strait; while Holland relinquished her Indian possessions, gave up Malacca, withdrew her protest against the British occupation of Singapore, and ceased all political intercourse with the Peninsula. The

treaty in later years was the cause of many diplomatic quarrels between England and Holland, without, however, producing any serious rupture.

In 1826, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore were united under one Government, with Penang as capital. The population of Singapore at this time was computed at 13,732.

The first Criminal Sessions, and the first infliction of the death penalty, occurred in 1828, when a Kling* and a Chinaman were hanged for murder. At this period, and for many years later, the neighbouring seas were infested by pirates. In their light *prahus* the Malay sea robbers swooped down upon passing ships, and then took refuge in the many creeks and inlets with which the Peninsula and the islands of the Archipelago abound. The Government sent expeditions against them, and private enterprise joined with the Government in waging a war of extermination against these highwaymen of the seas. Great credit is due to the Chinese merchants who about this time fitted out and manned a few junks to meet, and to pursue to their haunts, the piratical *prahus*. Against these junks the *prahus* were powerless, and the pirates lost much of their prestige.

Even now occasional piracies occur; but they are few and far between. The age of steam and the rapid increase of traffic on the Eastern seas give few facilities for piracy and ensure swift vengeance on the pirates.

Tigers, which were for a time the curse of Singapore, began to molest the inhabitants about the year 1831, by which time the population had increased to more than 20,000. The interior of the island was then as little

* The name *Kling* is given in Malay to immigrants from the *Coro*mandel coast. It is derived from the old emigration port *Kalingapatam.*

known to the inhabitants as Central Africa was to Europeans a few years ago. It was covered with dense jungle; but, as the increase of population demanded a clearing of the jungle, these savage denizens of the forest began to give trouble. The tiger has been nearly exterminated by this time; but occasionally one is shot by local sportsmen, and from time to time, news comes from the plantations of a coolie being carried off by a man-eater,—an occurrence which probably happens oftener than is recorded.

In 1832, Singapore, by reason of its rapid growth, was made the capital of the Straits Settlements, in place of Penang, which had held that honour for six years.

To meet pressing necessity a Court of Requests was established in the Settlement in 1834.

In the same year the Bishop of Calcutta visited Singapore; and as a result of this visit, it was resolved to found a church. Previous to this time there had been a missionary in the Settlement, who acted as Colonial Chaplain, and conducted Divine Service in the Mission Chapel. The Bishop consecrated the old cemetery on Fort Canning, which had been in use since 1822, and which continued in use till 1867. The proposed church was founded in 1835, and consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta, on a second visit, in 1838. The Armenian Church of St. Gregory, which still stands in Hill Street, was consecrated in 1836.

The rapid development of trade at the port led to the formation of a Chamber of Commerce in 1837; and in the following year, Mr. Waghorn's suggestion of the Overland Route between Europe and the East began to be seriously discussed. It is curious to read how the mercantile community in Singapore regarded this proposal, together with

another somewhat earlier, the use of steam-ships. Both of these, which have done so much for Singapore, were looked upon with suspicion and distrust, and were even regarded as foolish dreams. It is a strange commentary also on human gratitude that Mr. Waghorn was allowed to die in abject poverty, though many were enriched by his suggestion.

In 1840, the population was estimated at 39,681 ; at that time the chief European residences stood on Beach Road and in the neighbourhood of Kampong Glam. No attempt seems to have been made to penetrate north-wards into the island, until in 1843 a road to *Bukit Timah* (Hill of Tin), six miles inland, was opened for traffic. Horses were first imported into Singapore in 1844. In 1845, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company started a mail service to the Far East, the s.s. "Lady Mary Wood" arriving at Singapore in August of that year. This marks a new era in the commercial prosperity of the Settlement. In the same year the *Straits Times* newspaper was founded, which still holds its place as one of the chief journals in the Straits.

The next year saw another event of commercial importance,—the establishment of the Oriental Bank in Singapore, which was a great convenience to local merchants and traders, there being hitherto no bank in the place. In 1847 two additions were made to the public buildings of the town—the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd (founded in 1843), and a Gaol at Sepoy Lines, which is now included in the area occupied by the present Criminal Prison.

Singapore was visited in 1850 by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, in commemoration of whose visit an obelisk was built, which now stands near the Cricket Pavilion on the Esplanade. The foundation of

the Horsburgh Light-house* was laid on the rock of *Pedra Branca*, which lies in mid-channel between Cape Romania and the island of Bintang. The light-house was named after the well-known hydrographer, James Horsburgh, F.R.S., by whose charts the dangers of the difficult navigation in the neighbouring seas were reduced to a minimum. The light was first put into use in October, 1851.

Chinese Secret Societies began to give trouble about this time. The successes of the Roman Catholic Missionaries† amongst the Chinese in the country districts caused a fanatical persecution of the converts, at the instigation of the Secret Societies. Conversion to Christianity removed the proselyte from the authority of these *Kong-sees* to the protection of the priests; and to prevent further conversions, the Chinese rose and plundered the property of their Christian countrymen, burning their houses and plantations, stealing their goods and money, adding acts of violence and murder to their robberies. The insurgents came into collision with bodies of police and marines, and were ultimately reduced to order. Much of the stolen property was recovered and restored to the owners.

Three years later (1854) the most serious riot that has ever occurred in the history of the Colony, broke out through a trifling bazaar dispute between a Hok-kien and a Macao.‡ The rapid increase of the Chinese population

* Horsburgh Lighthouse, white flash light (one flash in ten seconds). Lat. 1° 19′ 57″ N. Long. 104° 24′ 30″ E. Dioptric lens of first order. It is 33 miles East of Singapore town, and its height from high water to centre of light is 101 feet. The name of the rock on which it is built is a Portuguese translation of the Malay name *Batu Puteh*, *i.e.*, the White Rock.

† The Roman Catholic Missions were at this time, as they are still, the largest and most active in the Colony. In 1851, the Portuguese Church of St. Joseph was founded, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Macao. The School of St. John, was started in the same year by the French Mission.

‡ That is a native of the province of Hok-kien, and a native of Quangtung.

was fraught with considerable danger to the peace of the community, chiefly because of tribal feuds between the different clans, which often led to violence and bloodshed. The bazaar-dispute became the excuse for a war between the rival factions, and the fighting lasted for more than a week. The Governor—Colonel W. J. Butterworth, to whom the Settlement owed much of its early prosperity—did not believe the danger so great as it turned out to be, and delayed taking decisive steps to check the riot, with the result that the riot, which might have been suppressed in a few hours, lasted without intermission for eight days; and the suppression involved considerable loss of life on both sides. From the town the insurrection spread to the country districts; business was suspended; the offices shut and strongly guarded, the European residents were enrolled as special constables, Malays and Indians were armed, and for a few days the island was in a state of war. Many arrests were made; about 250 prisoners were brought to trial, but only two were executed; most of the rest being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment with hard labour, and some transported.

The Verandah Riots* in 1888, show that the Chinese population, law-abiding as a rule, may at any moment be a serious trouble to the Settlement; they, too, were unnecessarily prolonged by the indecision of those responsible for the peace of the town.

Soon after the riots of 1854, it was considered expedient to have a volunteer corps of European residents in Singapore; and a rifle corps was accordingly formed. In the same year, navigation in the Straits was rendered safer

* So-called because the Municipality of Singapore insisted that the verandahs in the streets of the Chinese quarters should be cleared of the goods and stalls with which they are usually crowded, to make *way for* foot passengers. The riots lasted for three days.

by the foundation of the Raffles' Light-house on a small rock in the Straits of Malacca, some twelve miles west of the town. It was much needed, for the sea in that region is full of small islands and shoals.

The foundation-stone of the present Town Hall was also laid in this year, though the building was not completed till 1861.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Indian Council to substitute the rupee for the Mexican dollar which had been the local currency in the Archipelago long before there was a British Settlement. The proposed change was stoutly resisted by the Singapore merchants, and subsequently dropped. This attempt had much to do with a proposal mooted for the first time in the following year (1855) that the Straits Settlements should be transferred from the Indian Government to a government which should be directly responsible to the Crown. A public meeting was held in Singapore, and resolutions to that effect were carried by acclamation. The reason of the proposal is declared in the words of one of the resolutions:—"This meeting is forced into the painful convic-"tion that the Legislative Council of India in treating with "utter disregard the remonstrances of the inhabitants, have "shown that they are neither to be moved by any prospect "of doing good, nor restrained from doing evil to the Straits "Settlements; and that it is, therefore, the painful duty of "this community to use every exertion, and to resort to "every means within their reach to obtain relief from the "mischievous measures already enacted, and to escape from "the infliction of others of the same nature, more compre-"hensive and still more hurtful."

The Indian Council again attempted to over-ride public opinion in Singapore, by the imposition of port-dues, a policy which was thought disastrous by the local traders,

it being regarded as a *sine qua non* from the time of Sir Stamford Raffles downwards, that Singapore should be a free port. A spirited protest addressed to the Imperial Government led to the abandonment of the proposal.

The Straits Settlements were made a Crown Colony in 1867, and placed under the direct control of the Colonial Office; though by their constitution, the Settlements have scarcely any more voice in the management of their affairs than they had under the Indian Council: for the official members—a majority in the Legislative Council—are bound to vote as the Secretary for the Colonies *pro tem.* directs.

The old English Church in Singapore had became unfit for public worship by this time; the congregation being compelled to use the Court-house for Divine Service.* The Indian Council voted the sum of Rupees 47,000 for the erection of a new building. The remainder of the cost was defrayed by public subscription, and the foundation of St. Andrew's Cathedral was laid in the following year (1856.) The building was opened for worship in 1862.

In 1858, the Patent Slip and Dock Company, now known as the New Harbour Dock Co., was incorporated, and six years later, the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, both of which have contributed largely to the commercial importance of the city.

The Scotchmen in the town organised a Presbyterian congregation in the following year (1859), and worshipped

* A curious illustration of the superstitions prevalent amongst the uneducated Chinese may be quoted in this connection It was widely believed that the English had deserted their Church through fear of the demons that haunted it; and that it was the purpose of the Government to sacrifice a number of human heads to propitiate the demons. A panic seized the populace, men were afraid to go out after dark lest they should fall victims to the English sacrifice. It was long before the Government and the educated Chinese succeeded *in allaying the fears* of the people.

for a time in the Old Residency Chapel in Brass Bassa Road, the use of which was granted them by the Government at the hours when it was not used by the Anglican congregation. The present Presbyterian Church was built in 1878.

The transfer of the Colony from the Indian Government to the Crown was made in accordance with the report of Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor of Ceylon, who was sent to the Straits to enquire into the state of affairs. The first Governor after the change was General Sir Harry Ord. It would appear from the local press of the time, that he carried matters with a high hand, and embroiled himself with the commercial community by the way in which he pressed forward his plans for administrative reform. The monument of his rule is Government House. In 1873, the system of administering justice in the Colony was revised; The High Sheriff, grand and petit juries gave way to the present system. (*See* Chapter II.) In the same year General Sir Andrew Clarke arrived in Singapore as Governor. His name will be associated with the development and prosperity of the Malay Peninsula, for he established what ultimately became the Residential system in the Malay States,* by means of which order and good government were introduced and the foundation of material prosperity laid. The result has justified Sir Andrew Clarke's policy. From 1874 to the present time the progress of the Native States has been remarkably rapid. The Residential system took definite shape after the Perak war which broke out in 1875, owing to the murder of Mr. J. W. W. Birch, the first British Resident in that country, and

* The Protected Native States are Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong on the West Coast of the Peninsula, Pahang on the East Coast, and Negri Sembilan (including Jelebu, Rembau, Johol and Sri Menanti) to the East of Sungei Ujong and Selangor.

the disturbed condition of Sungei Ujong. The Governor at this time was Sir William Jervois, whose energetic administration bore good fruit in later days; especially in the matter of Colonial defences. In 1877, occurred a great fire at Tanjong Pagar Dock, which lasted for 28 days, baffling all endeavours to extinguish it. On April 13, a Chinese coolie smoking in one of the attap-roofed coal sheds, accidentally set fire to the building. The coal soon kindled, and till May 12 the fire continued, consuming during that time about 50,000 tons of coal with the sheds in which it was stored.

Sir William Jervois* was succeeded by Sir William Robinson, whose bad health compelled him to leave the Colony in 1879, and Sir F. A. Weld was appointed in his place in 1880.

From 1879 to 1889, reclamation works were carried out on an extensive scale, first from Collyer Quay towards Tanjong Pagar by running a sea-wall across what used to be called Teluk Ayer and filling up the tidal swamps; and then by running another sea-wall from the north side of the Singapore river towards Beach Road, thereby reclaiming many acres of valuable land, and adding to the beauty of the Esplanade. During the same period some new public buildings were erected, and others added to and enlarged to the great improvement of the general appearance of the city.

The present Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, assumed office in October, 1887, as successor to Sir F. A. Weld. During the first year of his administration Pahang was included among the Protected Native States, and a British Resident despatched to that country.

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* Col. Anson, afterwards General Sir Arch. Anson, twice held office as Acting Governor, in 1877 and 1879 to 1880.

In February, 1888, the Verandah Riots, already referred to (p. 12), broke out; and in the same month the Singapore Volunteer Artillery Corps was enrolled.

The Chinese Secret Societies' Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in 1889, and a proclamation ordering the disbanding of these troublesome organisations by January 1, 1890, was posted throughout the town in November. In the following year (March) T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on their way home from India, visited Singapore. The Duke of Connaught inspected the fortifications of the town, and in commemoration of his visit the principal Fort on Pulau Blakang Mati was named after him.

Improvements in the town and neighbourhood are being carried on rapidly; but these are too numerous to be particularised here.

* * *

Between 1857 and 1860, the prosperity of Singapore sustained a severe check through the failure of the nutmeg crop. The trees were destroyed by a blight; and the cultivation of the nutmeg is now practically at an end in the Island. Pepper, gambier, indigo, spices, liberian coffee, tapioca, &c., with cocoanuts, pine-apples and other fruits are cultivated to some extent: the prosperity of Singapore does not, however, depend on these, but on the fact that it is the great *entrepôt* for Eastern commerce, and an important coaling station. Its position and harbour secure both its importance and its prosperity; and few of the outposts of the British Empire can show such a record of growth and progress as Singapore. It has suffered for the last few years, like the rest of the world, through the depression of trade, and the consequent diminution of its revenues; but this, it is believed, is only temporary. The development of the

Native States, and the further opening up of the Malay Peninsula, which is supposed to contain great mineral wealth, will react favourably upon Singapore; and it is not too much to hope that the future of the town will eclipse its past.

CHAPTER II.

The Government—The Garrison and Defences—Justice—The Municipality of Singapore—Police—Revenue.

FROM 1819 to 1867, the Straits Settlements were governed by the Indian Council; but in 1867, they were erected into a Crown Colony, the Local Government being vested in a Governor,* an executive of eight Members appointed by the Crown, assisted by a body of seven unofficial Members of Council (two of whom are elected by the Chambers of Commerce in Penang and Singapore, and the rest nominated by the Governor).

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* Previous to 1867, the Local Governors in the Colony were:—

Mr. Robert. Fullerton ...	1826
„ S. Ibbetson	1828
„ K. Murchison	1833
„ Sam. G. Bonham ...	1837
Col. W. J. Butterworth ...	1843
Mr. E. A. Blundell	1855
Col. Cavenagh	1861

Since 1867, the following have held the Office:—

Gen. Sir Harry St. George Ord, G.C.M.G. ...	1867-73
Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C B.	1873-75
Gen. Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G.	1875-77
Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	1877-79
† Gen. Sir Arch. E. H. Anson, R.A., K.C.M.G. ...	1879-80
Sir Fred. A. Weld, G.C.M.G.	1880-87
† Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.	1887-

Those marked thus † held the office of Acting-Governor for short periods; and to the list should be added the name of Sir J. Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G., who acted as Governor in 1887 and 1890.

The Executive consists of:—

H. E.* the General Officer Commanding the Troops;

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary;

Do. Resident Councillor of Penang;

Do. Resident Councillor of Malacca;

Do. Attorney-General;

Do. Colonial Treasurer;

Do. Auditor-General;

Do. Colonial Engineer & Surveyor-General;

These, with the seven unofficial Members of Council form the Legislative Body of the Colony.

The system of governing a Colony from Downing Street secures a permanent official majority in cases where there is a difference of opinion between the Colonial Office and the residents on important questions.

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The Colony contributes £100,000 annually to the Imperial Exchequer for garrison and defences, besides considerable sums spent locally for the accommodation of the troops. There are stationed in Singapore two Batteries† of Artillery, an Infantry Battalion, a Company of Royal Engineers, a few Sikhs (China Gun Lascars), with representatives of the various Army Departments,—in all, about 1,150 men. A small part of the Infantry Battalion is assigned to Penang. In addition to the regular troops there is a Corps of Volunteer Artillery, about a hundred strong, recruited from the British residents in Singapore.

The Infantry is quartered in the large barracks at Tanglin; the Artillery is divided between Fort Canning, and the new barracks on Pulau Blakang Mati; the

* The G. O. C. is styled "His Excellency" in the Straits Settlements, as well as the Governor.

† According to a re-arrangement in 1891, these Batteries are *now called* Companies.

Engineers are stationed on Pulau Brani, and the Sikhs at Sepoy lines near Pearl's Hill, where are the Head Quarters' Office, and the offices of the Army Departments. The whole force is under the command of H. E. Major-General Sir Charles Warren, R.E., G C.M.G., K.C B.

The town and strait are defended by eight forts; six of which, however, are clustered round the wharves and coal depôts.

In the heart of the town, at a height of 156 feet, stands Fort Canning, formerly called Government Hill,* which is now used as a barracks for the Garrison Artillery and as the general signal station for the town. From this fort all salutes are fired; time-guns at 5 a.m., 12 noon,† and 9 p.m., and fire alarms. Shipping signals are given on the flag-staff. Fort Canning is, however, of no military value as a defence. Between China Town and Tanjong Pagar Dock is Fort Palmer, on a crag, about 120 feet high, overhanging the sea. Four miles to the east of the town is Fort Tanjong Katong, and about four miles to the west, commanding the entrance to New Harbour is Fort Passir Panjang. The other forts stand on the two islands, Pulau Brani and Pulau Blakang Mati. On the former is Fort Teregeh, at the S. E extremity: on the latter, which is much the larger island, there are three forts—Fort Serapong, on the highest point (301 ft.) towards the N. E., Fort Connaught (originally Fort Blakang Mati East), named after H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who visited it in 1890; and Fort Siloso on the N. W. extremity of the island, opposite Fort Passir Panjang.‡ Most of the forts

* So called because Sir Stamford Raffles and other Governors till 1867, lived there during their administration.

† 1 p.m. on Sundays.

‡ The remains of the original fort on the island—Fort Fullerton—are to be seen behind the Post Office, near the new Volunteer Drill Hall.

are marked by clumps of the Casuarina-tree. Some heavy pieces of ordnance have been mounted in the different forts, and more are expected.

A gun-boat or cruiser from the China Station lies in the Roads; and the harbour is well-protected by submarine mines and torpedoes. The main objection of the Calcutta authorities in 1819, to Sir Stamford Raffles' settlement in Singapore, was that the harbour could not be properly defended. The objection has been removed in recent years to a very considerable extent.

* * *

The law of the Colony is made or modified by Ordinances of the Legislative Council, subject to the approval of the Crown. Criminal cases are tried under the Indian Penal Code (slightly modified to meet local conditions); and the Civil Procedure Code of the Colony is based on the English Judicature Acts.

The Courts of Law in the Settlements are of six kinds:—The Supreme Court, Courts of Requests (for sums not exceeding $50); Courts of two Magistrates; Coroners' Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, sits weekly in Singapore; holds assizes every two months; and when required acts as a Court of Appeal and a Vice-Admiralty Court.

* * *

The Municipal Commission of Singapore is partly an elective body, some Commissioners being elected by the rate-payers in the different wards, and others, with the President, appointed by H. E. the Governor. The water-supply of the town is under its control; also, the up-keep of roads and bridges within Municipal limits. The Muni-

cipality has power to levy rates and taxes; and in addition to the water rate, its revenue comes from assessments on house property, a horse and carriage tax, registration of bullock-carts and all vehicles plying for hire, dog licenses, and licenses for offensive and dangerous trades. In 1890, the total revenue was $635,082, and the total expenditure, $703,748.

The Municipal area is about 28 square miles; it extends 4½ miles E. W. and N. of the Town Hall. It is divided into five wards:—

1. Tanjong Pagar.
2. Central Ward (commencing at Raffles School, and including roughly that part of the town between Orchard Road and Grange Road).
3. Tanglin (between Orchard Road and Bukit Timah)
4. Rochore, at the N. E. end of the town.
5. Kallang, beyond Rochore.

* * *

The Police Force of the Straits Settlements is made up of a small European contingent with over 2,000 Asiatics, consisting of Sikhs, Malays, Klings and Chinese. At the head is the Inspector-General (R. W. Maxwell, Esq.), under whom are 3 Superintendents, 3 Assistant Superintendents, 3 Chief Inspectors, and 21 Inspectors (all Europeans). Of the Asiatics, the Sikhs are generally considered the most efficient and reliable Police. In the Town and Island of Singapore there are 36 Police Stations; the Central Station being in South Bridge Road opposite the Magistrates' Courts.

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The revenue of the Straits Settlements is mainly derived from Opium, Spirit, and Pawnbroking Farms.

For 1890, the sum derived from these sources was nearly three millions of dollars ($2,852,422.37). The total revenue for 1890 was $4,363,237.17 from all sources, including Land Revenue, Stamp Duties, Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court, &c., &c.

CHAPTER III.

General Description of the Town and Environs.

APPROACHING Singapore from the west, travellers find themselves in a channel thickly studded with islands, as they reach the southern end of the Straits of Malacca. On the right is to be seen the mountainous group of islands called the Karimons; and further on amongst a number of small islands stands the Raffles Light-house* which guides ships to the old channel of entrance to Singapore Harbour.

Sailing ships and occasionally steamers coming southward through the Straits of Malacca make use of the old channel. They steer from the Pulau Pisang Light to the Raffles Light-house, and then pass by St. John's Island to the harbour. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamers and others pass between the Sultan Shoal, marked by beacons, on the left, and the Ajax Shoal, marked by a light ship on the right, and thence steam into the New Harbour. It is expected that a light-house will shortly be erected on the Ajax Shoal.

On the left, there stretches away to the horizon in a series of undulating hills, the Island of Singapore, with some of the mountains of Johor visible in the distance, notably the conical peak called Gunong Pulai.

The scenery has a quiet beauty that impresses every spectator; and as the water in the channel is generally smooth, all are able to enjoy the prospect. Every now and then the ship startles a gar-fish that skips

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* Raffles Light-house, finished in 1855, stands on Coney Island, 12 miles west of Singapore Town, in Lat. 1° 9′ 50″ N., and Long 103° 44′ 50″ E., white light, fixed. Lens, Dioptric of third order. Height of light-house from high water to centre of lens, 106 ft.

nimbly over the surface of the water to a safe distance. Occasionally a golden-coloured watersnake may be seen hurrying away from the bows. In the early morning, or afternoon, the sea-eagle may be descried at a great height overhead, watching for its finny prey in the blue waters below. At low-tide vast shoals of coral can be seen in the neighbourhood of the islands in the Strait. If the sun is shining, a curious optical illusion strikes the spectator,—the distant islands seem to be suspended in the air a few feet above the sea. This is probably due to the effect of the sun's rays on the shallow water covering the coral reefs that surround the islands.

One can see from the steamer, as it passes the islands, small Malay fishing kampongs (*i.e.* villages) with clumps of cocoanut palms overhanging them, and fishing stakes running out into the sea. The method of fishing is ingenious. A long line of stakes, on which a net is hung, is run out to sea for a few hundred yards, ending in a cleverly-arranged *cul-de-sac*. The fish, stopped in their progress by the long line of stakes, swim along side of it till they find themselves entrapped in the *cul-de-sac*, from which they are transferred at low tide into the fisherman's boat.

As the steamer approaches the harbour, the island seen in front is Pulau Blakang Mati on which the new Artillery barracks are plainly visible at a considerable distance. The entrance to the New Harbour lies between Blakang Mati and the Island of Singapore,* and here the steamer passes under the guns of Fort Siloso on the right, and Fort Passir Panjang on the left. Both forts

* The Western Harbour limit is marked by a white obelisk on the site of a rock called Lot's wife, which was blown up some time ago. The obelisk is at Berlayer Point, and behind it a gallery is *being cut in the rock* to receive some quick-firing guns.

are marked by clumps of the Casuarina tree. Immediately after passing these, New Harbour Dock comes into sight, behind which rises Mount Faber, on which there is a Signal Station. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s wharf is then reached, opposite to which is the island of Pulau Brani, where a company of Royal Engineers is stationed, and where there are also the large tin-smelting works of the Straits Trading Co.

The mail steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co. and of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes berth at the Borneo wharf, and other steamers from the west at the Tanjong Pagar wharf; both of which are nearer to town than the P. & O. wharf.

* * *

Approaching Singapore from the east, ships, after crossing the Gulf of Siam, sight the Horsburgh Light-house,* which stands between Cape Romania and the island of Bintang. (The former disputes with Tanjong Bulus the honour of being the southernmost point of Asia: the latter is a Dutch possession, on which stands the sea-port of Rhio,—or Riouw, according to the Dutch spelling—which was intended to be the chief *entrepôt* for trade in the Archipelago. The opening of the Overland Route and, later, of the Suez Canal, and the consequent discontinuance of the Sunda Strait as the passage from Europe to China and Japan has prevented the hopes of its founders from being fulfilled).

After rounding Cape Romania the long, low-lying Island of Singapore comes into view, behind which are to be seen the distant mountains of the Peninsula, while the channel in front is studded with many small islands. As

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* See note on p. 11.

the ship passes Tanjong Katong,* a long beach above which small country bungalows peep through groves of cocoanut palms, the city and roadstead of Singapore appear, the latter crowded with ships of all nations. Bukit Timah, the highest point in the island, Government Hill, Fort Canning, Mount Faber, and the Cathedral spire are the most prominent landmarks; and the general effect of the landscape is very pleasing. Steamers making for the wharves pass through the Roads, and give passengers the opportunity of gaining a fair idea of the situation and general appearance of this picturesque eastern town.

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The main business part of the town is compactly built on a level stretch of land between Fort Canning and the sea-shore. Part of the plain on which the town is built has been reclaimed from tidal swamps, and part was originally covered by small hills which have been cut away, and their sites are now occupied by streets and squares. Collyer Quay, facing the sea, Battery Road, Commercial Square, or Raffles Place, and the streets leading into it, form the nucleus of the business activity of the town. In this quarter are all the Banks, the Exchange, the offices of the principal European and other merchants and lawyers, the Post Office and the Shipping Office. On the other side of the Singapore River, (the north side,) stand the Government offices, the Supreme Court, the Town Hall,

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* The word Tanjong is literally "land's end;" it is a contraction of Tanah hujong, and means a promontory or spit of land. Katong is "turtle," so that Tanjong Katong means "the Turtle Promontory." Its long sandy beach and bathing facilities make it a favourite watering place for the residents. A bar of sand at some distance from the shore protects bathers from the sharks that abound in these waters. A white obelisk about the middle of the beach marks the Eastern *Harbour* limit.

the chief Hotels, the English Cathedral, and for some distance along the sea-shore, there stretches a well laid out Esplanade and Recreation ground, a favourite afternoon resort of residents.

Between Tanjong Pagar and the commercial centre of the town lies the Chinese quarter,* in which are the Central Police Station, the Magistrates' Courts, and the Chinese Protectorate. (See Chapter V.)

Between the Esplanade and the Rochore River is the district of Kampong Glam, inhabited mainly by Malays and Arabs. The chief European dwellings are built on the north of the town, and extend for several miles into the country. Here there are a number of small wooded hills, on each of which there are several houses, which are, by reason of their position, airy and well-drained, and therefore healthy and comfortable. On one of the highest of these hills surrounded by tastefully laid-out grounds, stands Government House, the official residence of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The roads in this district are well kept; they are skirted by lofty trees, which, often meeting overhead, throw a cool and grateful shade below.

The town of Singapore has three main arteries or thoroughfares, running parallel to the shore. Robinson Quay, Collyer Quay, the Esplanade and Beach Road, skirt the shore, crossing the Singapore River by the Cavenagh Bridge. Farther inland, and parallel to it is the long street known on one side of the Singapore River as South Bridge Road, and on the other as North Bridge Road, the two being connected by the Elgin Bridge. The third is that

* The Chinese population is not confined to this quarter, but is scattered over the whole town. The largest body of Chinese, however, is settled there. Depôts for the accommodation of the endless stream of Chinese immigrants are licensed by Government in this district.

called at different points of its course New Bridge Road, Hill Street and Victoria Street, and is carried over the Singapore River by Coleman Bridge. Each thoroughfare is considerably over two miles in length; and the three form, as it were, the framework upon which the town is built. At right angles to these thoroughfares, four main roads run inland; the first of which, Havelock Road—to begin from the south—skirts the south bank of the Singapore River for the first mile or so of its course, and thence curves round in the direction of Bukit Chermin and Passir Panjang.* The second, River Valley Road, winds along the north side of the river to Mount Echo and Tanglin; European residences are closely built on both sides of it for a considerable distance. The third, which starting from the Esplanade is called Stamford Road, and from Fort Canning onwards is called Orchard Road, is the chief thoroughfare to the European dwelling houses in the Tanglin district. This is one of the most beautiful roads to be seen anywhere; in one part of its course it is straight for nearly a mile; and one seeing it for the first time cannot fail to be delighted with the long vista of high trees with their variegated foliage and cool shade. If the Pigeon-orchid, which grows on most of the trees, happens to be in flower, the pleasure is enhanced.

The fourth road, fourteen miles in length, crosses the island to Kranji, whence the passage to the Sultanate of Johor is made by boats. It passes the foot of the highest hill in the island—Bukit Timah (Hill of Tin,) and is therefore called the Bukit Timah Road. Two other roads cross the island—Thomson Road, branching off the Bukit Timah Road about 2 miles from town, and reaching the Johor Strait at Selitar, and Gaylang Road which crosses the Eastern part of the island to Changi.

* It is called Alexandra Road after the curve.

For quiet but effective beauty these roads are often compared to the Devonshire lanes. Both Orchard Road and River Valley Road, not to mention others, present the appearance of a well-shaded avenue to an English mansion. The comparison has often been made, but the best that northern latitudes can produce cannot be compared with the richness and variety of the tropical foliage, and the bright colours of the flowering trees. There are many beautiful walks and drives in the environs of Singapore, for a description of which see Chapter IV.

The streets of the town are crowded and busy at all hours of the day, and in the native quarters at nearly all hours of the night as well. Carriages, steam-cars, hack-gharries, bullock-carts, and jinrickshas pass and re-pass in a continual stream; native vendors of various kinds of foods, fruits, and drinks, take up their position by the roadsides, or, wandering up and down the streets proclaim the excellence of their wares; carriers and messengers come and go: all is bustle and activity.

In half-an-hour's walk, a stranger may hear the accents of almost every language and see the features and costume of nearly every race in the world. Amongst the crowds that pass him, he may see, besides Europeans of every nation, Chinese, Malays, Hindus, Madrassees, Sikhs, Japanese, Burmese, Siamese, Singhalese. Tamils, Arabs, Jews, Parsees, Negroes, &c., &c.

At anchor in the Roads, there may be seen any day the ships of all nations, from the Chinese junk to the man-of-war, and gliding in and out among these, or waiting for goods or passengers by the shore, a large flotilla of tongkangs and sampans, manned by Malay, Kling and Chinese boatmen.

The native bazaars both in the centre and on the outskirts of the town always present a lively scene, though

their busiest hours are between six and seven in the morning, especially in the suburbs. The visitor to Singapore will do well to stroll round some of the native quarters; and if he be a curio-hunter, he is recommended to inspect the native shops in High Street, which is close to the Hôtel de l'Europe, and in streets in the neighbourhood, if he bears in mind that the price asked for an article there is usually treble the amount that will ultimately be accepted.*

* * *

Singapore Island is drained by a number of small streams, dignified by the name of rivers.

Flowing into the Singapore Strait are:—

1. Jurong River, 10 miles west of the town;
2. Singapore River, passing through the centre of the town;
3. The Rochore, Kallang and Gaylang Rivers, which meet in a large basin at Tanjong Rhu, nearly 2 miles to the east of the town.

Flowing into the Johor Strait are:—

4. The Kranji;
5. The Selitar;
6. The Ponggol;
7. The Serangoon;
8. The Tampinis;
9. The Changi.

The Kranji and Selitar rivers drain the largest extent of country; but the Singapore and Rochore Rivers, with

* The unwary passenger is considered fair game for the native dealer. The present writer was in a shop one day, pricing an article for which the seller demanded $4. Thinking the price too high, he tried to beat it down and said that he was not a passenger but a resident. "O no, sah: I know, sah" said the native. "If you had been passenger, *I ask fifteen dollah, sah.*" And he probably would have got it.

large tidal basins, are navigable for some distance by native craft of considerable size. Crocodiles used to abound in these rivers, and there are still many, especially in the streams on the north of the island; but they are very shy, and are seldom seen.

CHAPTER IV.

Favourite Walks and Drives.

THE walks and drives about Singapore have a charm peculiarly their own. To those who in a few short weeks have passed through many varieties of scenery—in particular the sandy wastes that skirt the Suez Canal and Red Sea, and the "barren rocks of Aden"—the soft beauty of the Singapore landscapes is at once refreshing and delightful: and, as there are many visitors who have only a few hours at their disposal in passing through, this chapter is intended to help them to make the best use of their time. When the steamer stays in port for four or five hours, the following drives are recommended, as shewing not only the general appearance of the town but also the beauties of the country roads.*

1.—From the Wharves to Singapore Town and thence to the Botanical Gardens, viâ *the Esplanade and Orchard Road.*

Passengers land at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf (Teluk Blangah†), at the Borneo Wharf, or at the Tanjong Pagar Wharf‡, and to get to the Gardens must drive

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* The Malay names of the places are added in brackets, for the syces do not understand the English names. The word *Pergi* (pronounce "piggy") means "drive to": e.g. "*pergi Singapura*" or "*pergi ka Singapura*" means "drive to Singapore."

Passengers staying a few days in the island will find the "Malay Pronouncing Hand-Book" (published at the Singapore and Straits Printing Office) a very useful *vade mecum*. It may be had from booksellers in Singapore and Penang; its price is $1.50.

† Pronounce *Tulloh Blang-ah*.

‡ The syces understand Borneo Wharf and Tanjong Pagar Wharf

through the town. There is more than one road to town from all the wharves, but the best is that skirting the shore, because of the cool breeze from the sea, and also because the road leads straight to the business part of the town. The syce must be instructed, if this route be chosen, to *Jalan tepi laut** (*i.e.*, to drive by the sea-shore). It is a well-kept road, laid with tramway lines, and the sea is kept in sight most of the way, a distance of three miles, from the P. & O. Wharf. It skirts a number of small laterite hills which are being fast quarried away for road-making purposes. Then Fort Palmer is passed on the right and the Chinese Quarter on the left ; and the business part of the town is entered when Robinson Quay is reached. Collyer Quay is then entered,—an imposing terrace of offices with the convexity of the curve fronting the sea. At one end is the Teluk Ayer Fish Market, and at the other Johnston's Pier, whence communication is made by boat with the shipping in the Roadstead. The office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is almost opposite the Pier. From Collyer Quay the passenger enters a triangular space at the junction of Collyer Quay, Battery Road and Flint Street, having on his right the Singapore Club and the Exchange (in one building), the General Post Office and the Shipping Office, behind which is the new Volunteer Drill Hall, and the remains of Fort Fullerton, the oldest of the town's defences. In the centre of this space is a large fountain presented to the Municipality by the late Mr. Tan Kim Seng, a wealthy Chinese citizen. To the left opens Battery Road leading to Raffles Square, in which are the offices of the other Banks—the New Oriental, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank

* Pronounce *Jahlan tippy lowt.*

of India, London and China. (The Telegraph Office is in Prince Street, which runs from Raffles Square to Collyer Quay).

Passing on, the visitor crosses the Singapore River by the Cavenagh Bridge to the Esplanade. To the left are the Government offices and Legislative Chamber, the Town Hall and Municipal offices (distinguished by a monument in front on the top of which is a bronze elephant, erected to commemorate the first visit of the King of Siam to Singapore), and the Supreme Court. Beyond these lies the Esplanade (*Padang Besar**) a large plain, encircled by a well-laid-out carriage drive. The Singapore Cricket Club, and the Singapore Recreation Club divide the plain between them for the purpose of cricket, tennis, bowls, and other athletic sports, and in the centre stands a fine statue of Sir T. Stamford Raffles, erected in 1887. A large part of the Esplanade occupies ground recently reclaimed from the sea; and it is now a favourite afternoon resort of the residents. On the landward side are the Hotel de l'Europe (*Punchaus Besar*)† and St. Andrew's Cathedral (*Greja Besar*‡). Beach Road goes eastward by the sea shore to the district of Kampong Glam, ending at the Rochore River, but the road now to be taken (Stamford Road) turns inland, and runs straight towards Fort Canning (*Bukit Bandera*§), passing on the right, first the Raffles Institution, a school for boys, founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in the year 1823, and then the Church of the Good Shepherd (French Catholic); after which it turns northwards, and from this point is called Orchard Road. The Raffles Library and Museum

* Pronounce *Padang Bissar* (*i.e.* The Large Plain).
† Pronounce *Punch-house Bissar* (*i.e.* The Great Hotel).
‡ Pronounce *Grayja Bissar* (*i.e.* The Large Church).
§ Pronounce *Bookit Bandayra* (lit. The Hill of the Flags).

(*Tempat Kitab**) on the left, is first passed. It is well worth a visit, for the Library is one of the largest and most comprehensive in the East, and the Museum, which is being daily enriched by zoological, mineralogical, ethnological and archæological collections from the Peninsula and the Archipelago, promises to be, in time, one of the finest exhibitions of its kind in Asia. The Reading Room and Museum are open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. There is a valuable collection of Oriental literature, called the Logan Library, access to which may be obtained by special permission from the Secretary.

Almost opposite the Museum is the Ladies' Lawn Tennis Club, (*Padang Kechil*)† a prettily laid out garden where tennis is played from 4.30 p.m. till dusk. On the other side of the road is the Presbyterian Church (*Greja Kechil*) built in 1878; and a little farther on the same side, is a small Hindoo temple, used chiefly by the Dhobies (or washermen) who live in the neighbourhood, and who may be seen at work at any time of the day. Two hundred yards further on the Jewish Cemetery is to be seen, on the left, opposite Lambert Bros.' Carriage Works and Livery Stables. The gate of the approach to Government House is then passed on the right, beyond which is Koek's Bazaar, a row of native shops on both sides of the road. Between the hours of six and eight in the morning, this market presents a lively scene; hundreds of Chinese cooks and Asiatic women of many various nationalities come at that hour to make their purchases for the day.

Beyond the Bazaar, Orchard Road becomes a straight, well-shaded drive, leading to the European residences in the

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* Pronounce *T'mpat Kitab* (*i.e.* The Place of Books).
† Pronounce *Padang Kitchy* (*i.e.* The Little Plain).

Tanglin district. On the left, almost hidden by the trees is a very large Chinese Burial Ground used by the Teo Chews, *i.e.*, Chinese hailing from Swatow; the visitor may perhaps overtake a funeral on its way thither, with the customary accompaniments of gongs to startle, and the scattering of gold and silver paper to appease, the demons which are supposed to be on the watch for the spirit of the deceased. Orchard Road ends at the entrance to the Military Barracks in Tanglin: and turning to the right into Napier Road, the visitor soon finds himself at the gate of the Botanical Gardens (*Kebun Bungah*).*

These gardens were opened in the year 1873; and they are kept up by the Straits Government. Many varities of tropical trees and flowers are to be seen there. In one of the ponds, a magnificent specimen of the *Victoria Regia* spreads its broad leaves over the water. There is a large variety of orchids and tropical ferns in the orchid houses; and close to these is the nucleus of a zoological collection of birds, snakes, and a few wild animals.

On a hill to the north-west of the Gardens stands Tyersall, the Singapore residence of His Highness the Sultan of Johor.

2.—*From the Wharves to the Impounding Reservoir* viâ *Singapore Town.*

The Reservoir (*Kolam Ayer*†) from which is drawn the water-supply of the town, is rather more than four miles to the north of the city. The route from the Wharves is the same as described above as far as the Ladies' Lawn Tennis Club, leaving which on the left, the passenger drives along Selegie Road, where there is a dense population of Eurasians and natives, till the Rochore

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* Pronounce *K'boon Boong-ah (i.e.* Garden of Flowers*)*.
† *Pronounce Kolam Ire (i.e.* Pond of Water*)*.

River is reached, along the left bank of which for some distance runs the Bukit Timah Road. Turning into this road the visitor passes along the foot of Sophia Hill, and Government Hill (on the left) between the summits of which is the High Level Reservoir. The Pumping Station and the Filter Beds lie about 60 feet below. On the right the road passes, at some distance, the Race Course, where half-yearly Race Meetings and occasional Gymkhanas are held. It is used also as a Golf Course by the Singapore Golf Club, which was founded in 1891. A hundred yards further on, the Christian Cemetery (*Kuboran Orang Puteh**) is passed. The burying space is divided between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, and two Mortuary Chapels stand at either side of the entrance. Thompson Road turns to the right at the farther end of the Cemetery, and after a drive of nearly two miles along this well-shaded road, the visitor arrives at the Impounding Reservoir. It is a small lake, about a mile-and-a-half long in the heart of the jungle. The end from which the water is drawn out is prettily terraced and laid out as a garden, and there is a jungle path, several miles in length circling the reservoir. A small bungalow† the property of the Municipality, stands on rising ground on the South side. The reservoir is one of the prettiest spots on the island; at sunset or by moonlight it is perhaps seen at its best. Tiger-tracks are occasionally to be seen in the neighbourhood, this being the nearest

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* Pronounce *Kooboran Orang Pooty* (*i.e.*, The Burial place of the Whitemen.)

† The bungalow may be rented for a few days or weeks from the Municipality. Occupiers have the privilege of boating on the lake. Application must be made to the Municipal Secretary. Preference is given to Municipal servants, and after them to private individuals in the order of application.

place to the town where tigers have been traced or killed in recent years.

3.—If the passenger has a very limited time at his disposal, he may get a fair impression of the general appearance of the town and its surroundings, and also of the islands in the Strait, by ascending to the signal station on Mount Faber, which rises immediately behind the P. & O. Co.'s Wharf. The ascent has to be made on foot, but the view obtained amply compensates the labour expended.

4.—From the Wharves to Kranji viâ *Singapore Town, and thence to Johore Bahru.*

If, however, the traveller has ten or twelve hours to spare, he cannot do better than cross the island to Kranji, and thence pass over to the kingdom of Johore on the mainland; for he passes through the town of Singapore *en route*, and also has the opportunity of seeing the general appearance of the coffee, gambier and pepper plantations, and of the jungle in the interior of the island. A carriage and horses for this excursion can be hired from one of the Livery Stables (see Chap. IX.). The route to be followed is that described on p. 39 as far as the Christian Cemetery; whence instead of turning into Thompson Road, the traveller keeps his course along the Bukit Timah Road, on which, seven miles out, he passes the hill that gives its name to the road,—Bukit Timah or "Hill of Tin," the highest point in the island. (Height 519 ft.)

The ascent of this hill is made by carriage or on foot. There is a Government Bungalow on the summit, to which residents go occasionally for a change of air. There are two Mission Chapels in the Bukit Timah district, for Chinese *converts*. One belongs to the English Presbyterian Mission;

the other, the Chapel of St. Joseph, to the French Catholic Mission. (*Missions Etrangères.*)

From Bukit Timah to Kranji the road winds through plantations and jungle for seven miles. At the village of Kranji there is a small pier whence Chinese and Malay sampans transport passengers across the Strait to Johore. The Johore Strait *(Silat Terbau)*, varying from three-quarters of a mile to two miles in breadth, thickly wooded on both sides to the water's edge, charms the visitor with beauties that are peculiar to land and water scenery; the ever changing light and shade throw the landscape into combinations of colour that are as pleasing as they are varied. Travellers have compared it favourably with the Rhine scenery, with Loch Lomond, and with the best views on the estuaries of the Forth and the Tay.

Johore Bahru ("New Johore") the capital of the dominions of the Sultan of Johor and Muar, is a town with a population of 20,000. The chief place of interest is the Istana, or palace, which faces the Strait. It has been tastefully furnished in the European style by the present Sultan (H. H. Aboo Bakar I.), who is a staunch ally of the British Government.

* * *

There are a few bungalows at various places in the island, at which residents and others may enjoy a short period of country life; some are the property of the Government, one belongs to the Municipality, and others are let by private individuals.

The bungalows let by the Government are:—

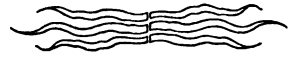
1. Changi Bungalow, at the eastern extremity of the island, 14 miles from town. There is good sea bathing to be had here.

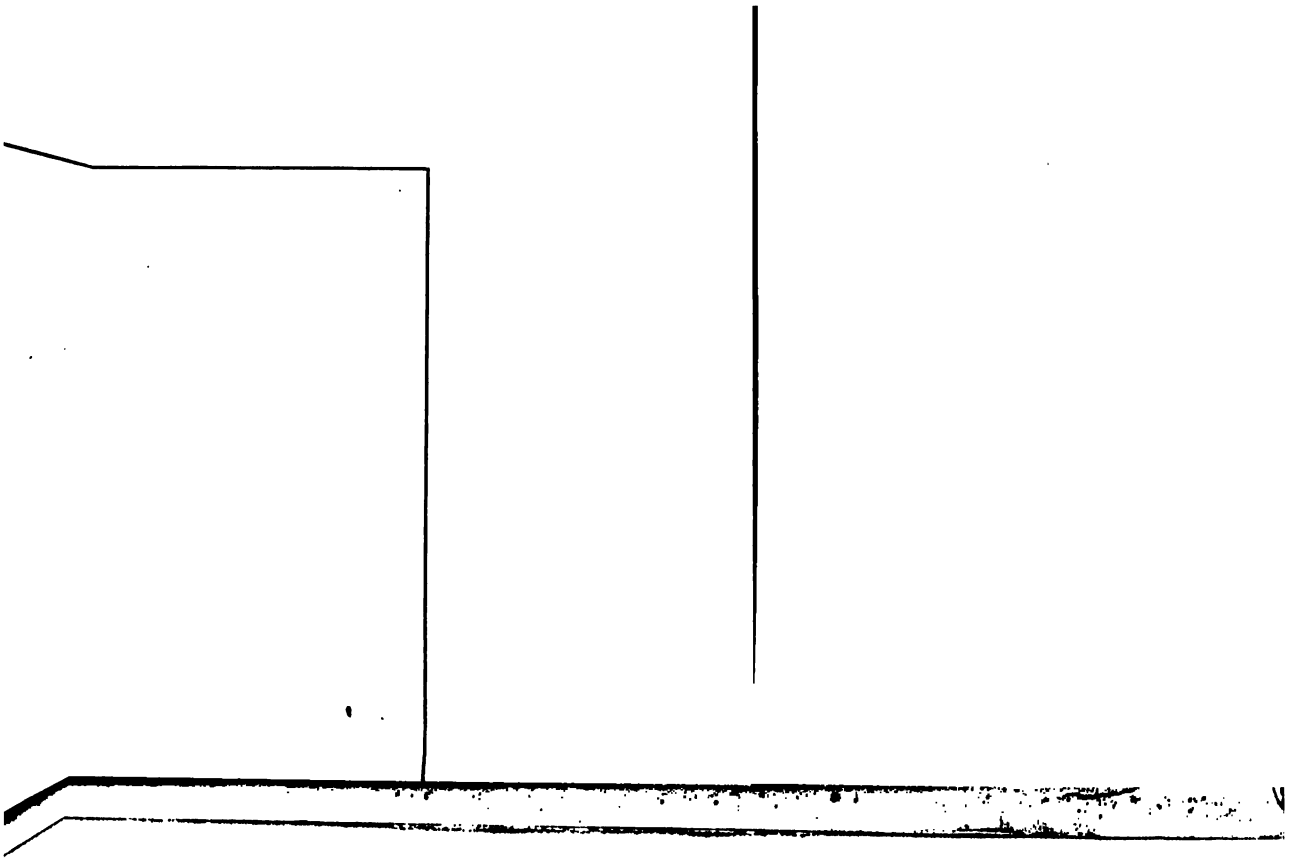
2. Bukit Timah Bungalow on the hill of that name.

3. Selitar Bungalow, nine miles from town, on the Thompson Road. Here there is an excellent fresh-water swimming-bath.

These bungalows are rented (furnished) to the general public, preference being given to Government servants and military officers, at a monthly rate of $25 for the first two, and $12.50 for the third. If taken for less than a month, the rates are—$10 per week or $2 per day for Changi and Bukit Timah, and $5 per week or $1 per day for Selitar.

The Municipal Bungalow is at the Impounding Reservoir, and may be rented for $35 per month. Other bungalows, belonging to private individuals, are to be had on the sea-shore at Passir Panjang to the West, Tanjong Katong to the East of the town at much the same rent. At both places there is good sea-bathing.





CHAPTER V.

Public Buildings and Places of Interest.

Botanical Gardens.

(Malay Name.—*Kebûn Bûngah.)*

ONE of the chief favourite resorts of residents and visitors are these gardens, situated about three miles from town. They are managed by the Government Director of Gardens and Forests (H. N. Ridley, Esq., F.L.S.), assisted by a committee of local gentlemen. Before they were taken up by Government, the Gardens were maintained by local subscriptions; and when the idea of having public Gardens was first conceived, part of the slope of Fort Canning Hill was utilized for the purpose, until the ground where the Gardens now are was obtained. Government took over the Gardens in December, 1874. They occupy a large extent of ground on and around a hill between the Infantry Barracks at Tanglin and Tyersall, the Singapore residence of H. H. the Sultan of Johore. A great variety of tropical plants and trees may be seen in the grounds; there are several ferneries and orchid houses; and also, on the shoulder of the hill, a small aviary and monkey-house where specimens of some of the rarer birds, beasts and reptiles of the Straits and neighbourhood are on exhibition. (See also p. 38.)

The grounds are well-laid out, and the beauty of the landscape, as well as the interest of the botanical collection

make this one of the most attractive spots in Singapore to both residents and visitors. Close by are the Experimental Forest Nurseries, opened in 1884, between Cluny and Dalvey Roads.

Boustead Institute.

A handsome building, now in process of erection at the corner of Anson Road and Tanjong Pagar Road. It is intended for the benefit of Seamen. It is three storeys high; and it will be fitted with bedrooms, refreshment rooms, recreation rooms of various kinds and a hall for meetings. The Institute has been founded by the executors of the late Edward Boustead, Esq., who left a large sum of money for charitable purposes.

Bukit Timah.

This hill, the highest point in Singapore Island, stands at an elevation of 519 feet above the sea-level. There is a Government Bungalow* on the summit, from which a magnificent view of Singapore, the islands in the Singapore Strait, and the southern part of the Malay Peninsula, can be obtained on a clear day. There is a good carriage road all the way to the bungalow; while there are short cuts which may be taken by pedestrians. Formerly, the jungle on the hill was infested by tigers; traces of them are occasionally found even now, but rarely. One or two disused pits dug by the natives to entrap these animals may be seen here and there upon the hill. Visitors to Singapore, who have about six hours to spare, will find themselves amply repaid by an excursion to the top of Bukit Timah; there are few finer views to be had any

* *See p. 42.*

where in the world. The distance from the town to the foot of the hill is seven miles, and the length of the carriage road to the summit about a mile-and-a-half.

Bukit Timah Cemetery.

(Malay Name.—*Kubŏran Orang Puteh*).

Two miles from town, on the Bukit Timah Road, is the Christian Cemetery, opened nearly thirty years ago, when the old burial-ground on Fort Canning Hill was disused. The Cemetery is divided between the Roman Catholics and Christians of other denominations; the Catholic portion with its mortuary chapel is on the left as one enters the gate, the Protestant section and mortuary chapel are on the right.

Chinese Protectorate.

As the name implies, this is the office of the Protector of Chinese, whose duties are to attend to the interests of Chinese residents and immigrants, especially the latter. The building is a plain and unpretentious one, and stands in Havelock Road not far from its junction with New Bridge Road.*

Churches (See Chapter VI.)

Clubs (See Chapter VIII.)

The Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, stands between Victoria Street and North Bridge Road, opposite the Cathedral Church of the Good Shepherd (French

* The establishment of a Chinese Protectorate was first advised in the 1875 Report of the Inspector-General of Police, to be under "a European conversant with some dialect of Chinese, &c." Ordinance III. of 1877, the Crimping Ordinance, allows the appointment of Protector of Immigrants. Mr. W. A. Pickering, C.M.G., was the first who held the appointment. He resigned office in 1888.

Catholic). The Convent was founded in 1854, it has in connection with it an orphanage and girls' school, and a refuge for distressed women, irrespective of race. Both school and orphanage are large and prosperous; it is supported by contributions willingly given by all classes in the community, and draws a monthly grant of $100 from Government for the orphanage, in addition to the educational grant given yearly according to the report of the Inspector of Schools. A number of the Sisters are employed in sick-nursing at the General Hospital.

Docks.

1. *The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company* have wharves a mile-and-a-quarter in length, lying to the south-west of the city, with which they are connected by steam tramways. The following are the particulars of these wharves:—

	Length.	Depth at low water.
West Wharf ...	Over a mile ...	25 to 35 feet.
Sheers do. ...	340 feet ...	26 ,,
East do. ...	500 ,,	Outside 25 ,, Inside 16 ,,

There are two large Graving Docks: the *Victoria Dock*, with a length on the block of 450 feet, breadth of entrance 65 feet, and depth of water on sill at ordinary spring tides 20 feet; and the *Albert Dock*, with a length on the block of 475 feet, breadth of entrance 60 feet, and depth of water on sill at ordinary spring tides 21 feet. There are large and well-fitted machine shops, &c., on the Wharf, with all the materials for the rapid refitting of ships; there are extensive godowns for the reception and storage of cargo; and coal sheds, roofed with corrugated iron, capable of holding 100,000 tons of coal stand immediately behind the Wharf. Ships are coaled by Chinese coolies with an astonishing rapidity. The Company was incorporated in

1864, and since then has largely increased the wharf accommodation at the port. An extension of the Wharf is being made at the east end.

2. *The New Harbour Dock Company* originally started in 1858, as the Patent Slip and Dock Co., has two graving docks, a large wharf, a machine shop, foundries and godowns for cargo and coal. No. 1 Dock has a length of 375 feet, breadth of entrance 42 feet, and depth of water on sill at ordinary spring tides 14 to 15½ feet: the corresponding measurements of No. 2 Dock are 459 feet, 62 feet and 19 to 20 feet respectively. Steam tramways also connect this Dock with the town.

3. *The Singapore Slipway and Engineering Company* have two slipways at Tanjong Rhu, on the N.E. side of the town. No. 1, 429 feet long, takes up vessels of 500 tons; No. 2, with a length of 200 feet, can accommodate vessels up to 50 tons.

The Docks and Wharves employ a large amount of skilled European labour.

Esplanade.

(Malay Name.—*Padang Besár*).

This is a large plain skirting the sea, in the heart of the city. About fifteen acres of lawn, round which runs a broad and well-made carriage drive, are railed off for purposes of recreation, and are divided between the Singapore Cricket Club and the Singapore Recreation Club. The Singapore Cricket Club, which occupies the part nearest to the Singapore River, has a large and well-appointed pavilion at one end of the Esplanade, while the Singapore Recreation Club has a smaller, octagonal pavilion at the other. In the middle of the plain is a statue of Sir Stamford Raffles. Cricket, tennis, football and

bowls are played daily on the plain; and on New Year's Day, the Singapore Cricket Club has a great festival of European and Native sports by sea and land. On the landward side of the Esplanade stand the Hôtel de l'Europe and St. Andrew's Cathedral; and beyond the carriage drive on the other side, is a strip of green along the sea-wall, with a foot-path, which affords a cool and pleasant walk in the early morning and afternoon.

Round the plain and along the sea-wall young trees have been planted recently, which, in the course of a few years, will add greatly to the beauty of the scene.

Drill Hall.

This large and spacious building designed by Hon. Major McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., the Colonial Engineer, and built by Government for the Singapore Volunteer Artillery in 1891, stands on the site of the original fort on the island—Fort Fullerton—behind the General Post Office and the Shipping Office. This hall is the largest in Singapore (length 150 feet, breadth 52 feet clear space). It is fitted with a gymnasium for the use of members of the corps. Outside stands a seven-inch muzzle-loading gun, used for heavy gun drill.

The Exchange and Chamber of Commerce.

The Exchange is a handsome building close by Johnston's Pier. It was erected in 1879. The lower floor is occupied by the Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange, and the Offices of the Singapore Insurance Co. In the hall is a fine bronze bust of General Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., who was Governor of the Straits Settlements from 1873 to 1875. The upper story is used *by the Singapore* Club, and has large tiffin, billiard and

reading rooms. At the back of the building, overlooking the sea, there are spacious and cool verandahs.

Fort Canning.

(Malay Name.—*Bûkit Bandêra*).

Fort Canning Hill stands behind the town, the main approach to it being from Orchard Road. It was originally called Government Hill, because Sir Stamford Raffles fixed his residence there, on his arrival in the island. For more than forty years his house continued the Government residence. The Fort is now used as the Artillery Barracks, and on the southern summit of the hill, at a height of 156 feet above the sea level, stands a signal station, flag staff and light, facing the town and strait. Shipping and fire signals are shewn on the staff, time guns and fire alarms are fired from the Fort (see p. 21). On the slope of the hill, below the Fort towards the south-east are the Old Cemetery and the shrine of Iskander Khan. (*Vide infra*). A very fine view of the town and strait is to be had from the battlements of the Fort.

Gaol.

The Civil and Criminal Prisons are at Sepoy Lines about two miles from town, and are enclosed within one boundary wall. The old gaol used to stand on the vacant piece of ground which lies opposite to the Raffles Library and Museum. The criminal prison has 954 cells, and prisoners are kept on the separate system. The civil prison has 9 solitary cells, 3 condemned cells, 6 associated wards, 6 debtors' associated sleeping wards, 1 female ward, and 4 female separate cells.

The prisoners are under the supervision of European warders, assisted by native officers and Sikh constables. The prison hospital contains 58 beds.

Government House.

(Malay Name—*Tûan Gebenor pûnya Rûmah.*)

On the top of what is now called Government Hill and in the midst of a spacious and beautifully laid-out park stands Government House, which both for situation and architecture is perhaps the finest building of its kind in the Far East. The site and grounds cost more than $40,000, and the cost of the building itself was $180,000. Before its erection and occupation, the residence of the Governor was on Fort Canning and afterwards on Leoni Hill in Grange Road. Singapore owes the present Government House to Gen. Sir Harry St. George Ord, the first Governor of the Colony after its transference from the Indian Government to the Crown. His proposals were at first received with disfavour, the popular impression being that a building of that size and expense was unnecessary and extravagant. More recently, however, it has been found that Government House, large as it is, is scarcely large enough to meet local requirements. The plans for the building were drawn up by Major McNair, R.A., and the house was ready for occupation in 1869. The architecture is of a composite order; Doric and Ionic elements being, however, most prominent. The length of frontage is 235 feet, and the width of the main building is 73 feet. In the centre, above the entrance-hall rises a tower crowned with a Mansard roof. A wing at the back runs at right angles to the main building, over 100 feet in length. The wide verandahs, on both storeys, give one the impression that the internal accommodation of the edifice is larger than it really is. Entering at the main door, through the porch, the visitor finds himself in a large marble-paved hall, opening on the left into a long dining-room, with a small *billiard-room* screened off at the far end; and on the left

into the ball-room, at the far end of which is a fine statue of H.M. the Queen, unveiled in the Jubilee Year (1887). In front of him, there is a wide staircase leading to the reception room on the upper floor. The interior is tastefully furnished, and the whole building was fitted with the electric light in 1890. The main approach to Government House is from Orchard Road, where, passing through massive iron gates, a carriage drive (formerly called Edinburgh Road) winds up the hill through the domain to the house. From the top of the hill there is an extensive view of the town and strait, and a large part of the island.

Government Offices.

(Malay Name—*Second Gebenor punya Ofis.*)

These stand on the north bank of the Singapore river, near Cavenagh Bridge, all included in one large building. In this building are included the Secretariat, the Audit Office, the Registration of Deeds Office, the Land Office, the Public Works and Medical Departments, the Treasury and Stamp Office, and the Offices of the Colonial Engineer, the Official Assignee, and the Inspector-General of Police. Under the same roof is the Legislative Chamber. The original building was much smaller than the present one, but considerable additions were made in 1879 and 1888, the whole of the wing at the rear being erected in the last-named year.

The Legislative Chamber, in the centre of the building on the upper floor, is a spacious room, in the middle of which, enclosed in an iron railing, is the Council table, at which the Hon. Legislators sit during their deliberations. On the wall, at one end of the hall, hangs a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen in her royal robes; and at the further end of the room is a handsomely carved teak screen.

HOSPITALS (See Chapter VI.).

HOTELS (See Chapter VII.).

LADIES' LAWN OR DHOBY GHAUT.

(Malay Name.—*Padang Kechil*).

A small but prettily kept garden, occupying part of what was originally the Dhoby Ghaut, opposite the Scotch Church, in Orchard Road. The stream that skirts its west side was used by the dhobies (washermen) in former times. The garden is now used by the Ladies' Lawn Tennis Club. There are nine or ten tennis courts on the Lawn; a small pavilion in the centre, and the rest of the plain is occupied by variegated trees and shrubs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT AND SHIPPING OFFICE.

(Malay Name.—*Shahbunder pûnya Ofis* or *Ofis Khlâsi*).

The old Shipping Office used to stand on the ground now occupied by the rear wing of the Government Offices; but some years ago it was removed to more commodious premises on the south bank of the Singapore river, dividing with the Drill Hall and the General Post Office, the site of Fort Fullerton. The basement is occupied by the Import and Export Office, and the upper storey by the Master Attendant.

MARKETS.

There are five large Markets in Singapore:—

1. The Town Market, at the western end of Collyer Quay;
2. The Clyde Terrace Market in Beach Road;
3. The Ellenborough Market, near New Bridge Road;

4. The Rochore Market, in the district of that name; and,
5. The Orchard Road Market (Koek's Bazaar), in the road whose name it bears.

The first four are farmed by the Municipality, that is to say the exclusive right of letting the stalls in these markets is farmed out at an annual rental. Fish, fresh meat, poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other produce are sold by native vendors at these markets; in the early morning and in the afternoon when the supplies of fresh fish are for sale, the scene at the markets is lively and interesting.

Monuments.

The Dalhousie Obelisk commemorating the first visit of a Governor-General of India to Singapore, stands near the Cricket Pavilion at the S. W. end of the Esplanade. Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856, and it was during his administration that he visited Singapore. The monument was removed from its original site—only a few yards from where it now stands—in 1891, because, owing to recent improvements in the Esplanade, its remaining where it was would have impeded the traffic.

In front of the Town Hall stands a monument, commemorating the first visit of the King of Siam to Singapore—a bronze Elephant on a high pedestal. H. M. Somdech Phra Paramundr Maha Chulalonkorn, King of Siam (father of the present king), visited Singapore in 1871. Inscriptions on the pedestal in English, Chinese, Siamese, and Malay record this fact.

In the middle of the Esplanade there is a fine statue of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the founder of the Settle-

ment, erected in 1887. Sir Stamford is represented in a standing posture, with folded arms, head slightly bent and looking seawards. The pedestal is of grey granite, and bears his coat of arms.

A monument to the late Colonel Ronald Macpherson, R.A., at one time Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary in the Straits Settlements (*ob.* 1867), stands in the Cathedral Compound, facing the sea. It consists of a pedestal and decorated shaft of grey and red granite, surmounted by a Maltese cross.

Among the monuments there should be included the handsome fountain presented to the town by the late Mr. Tan Kim Seng, a Chinese gentleman, who in other ways proved himself a public benefactor. The occasion of its erection was the completion of the works by which a good water-supply was brought to the town. The fountain stands in Battery Road, opposite the General Post Office and the Exchange.

Old Cemetery.

The original burial-ground of the first residents in Singapore is on the slope of Fort Canning Hill. It was opened in 1822, and consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta in 1834; but was disused on the opening of the new Cemetery in Bukit Timah Road in 1867. Here sleep some of the fathers of the Colony, and many old residents. Two Gothic gate-ways, at the north and south ends, afford an entrance to the burial-ground "where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap." In spite of care, many of the old tomb stones and monuments are falling to pieces.

The southern half was allotted to members of the Anglican communion, the northern to other Christian denominations.

Police Court and Court of Requests.

The New Police Courts—a large and imposing structure—are built at the south end of the Hong Lim Green,* and face South Bridge Road. The building is T shaped; its architecture is mainly Corinthian; a Mansard roof crowns the centre. It was erected in 1884. Here sit the Police Courts and the Court of Requests (for sums not exceeding $50).

Central Police Station.

(Malay Name—*Rumah Pâsong Besâr.*)

Opposite the New Police Courts in South Bridge Road. Erected in 1887. A disastrous explosion occurred in the Court yard in 1891, when a detachment of police were engaged in emptying old cartridges. Several constables were killed, and more severely injured. The Central Station is connected by telephone with all the town stations and with some in the country districts.

General Post Office.

The General Post Office, originally a one-storey pavilion, built in 1874, is now a handsome two-storey building, the addition being made in 1883. It stands between the Exchange and the Master Attendant's Office, on the site of Fort Fullerton. The four corners are surmounted by Mansard roofs; and the general style of the building and its ornamentation is of the Corinthian order.

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* Called after Mr. Hong Lim, a Chinese gentleman, who contributed $4.000 towards its upkeep. The green was originally offered by the Government to the Chinese population as a recreation-ground, on condition that it should be properly kept. Had it not been for the liberality of Mr. Hong Lim, this scheme would have fallen through.

The interior consists of a large hall, lighted from the roof, and round the hall, below, are the business counters and offices, and above, on the second storey, a gallery into which open other offices.

Race Course.

(Malay Name—*Pâdang Lomba Kûda.*)

The race-course is on a plain to the east of Government Hill, and is approached by the Bukit Timah and Kampong Java Roads. The length of the course is nearly a mile. The Singapore Sporting Club hold two race meetings annually, in May and October. The Paddock and Grand Stands are on the N. W. side of the course, off Kampong Java Road. The course is also used as a golfing links by the Singapore Golf Club. There used to be a rifle range on the course, but it was removed a few years ago to Balestier. (*See below*).

Raffles Institution.

(Malay Name—*Skôla Besár.*)

This, the largest educational establishment in the Colony, is in Beach Road, facing the sea. It was founded in 1823, by Sir Stamford Raffles, whose name it bears, and endowed by the Indian Government with large grants of land. The land, however, was given back to the Government in consideration of an annual grant in money. Raffles intended the Institution for the higher education of Asiatics, but his plan was departed from: it is now an elementary English School, with special higher classes for the benefit of intending competitors for the Queen's Scholarships. (These Scholarships are open annually to boys from any school in the Colony; they are intended to help promising students to complete their education at one *or* other of the British Universities.)

The school is under the management of a Board of Trustees. The Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Chaplain and the Principal Civil Medical Officer are *ex-officio* trustees; the rest are gentlemen appointed by the Board with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor.

The Principal is R. W. Hullett, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).

Included in the building are the temporary laboratories of the Government Analyst.

A Girls' School (Malay Name—*Skôla Missy*) was added to the Institution in 1845. The building is in Brass Bassa Road, adjoining the premises of the Boys' School. It is a boarding school as well as a day school; and it is managed by a Ladies' Committee, acting under the Board of Trustees.

Raffles Library and Museum.

(Malay Name—*Rûmah Kitab* or *Tempat Bûk.*)

This building was opened in the Jubilee year of Her Majesty the Queen (1887). It stands in Orchard Road, at the foot of Fort Canning Hill. It is a long, narrow edifice, of composite architecture, surmounted by a dome. The original plans, designed by Hon. Major McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., were drawn for a building double the size of the present one, but the expenditure was disallowed by the Colonial Office, so half of the proposed building had to be sacrificed. The basement is occupied by the Library, Reading Room, and Offices; and the upper floor is devoted to the Museum. Part of the building was reserved for the Curator's quarters, but owing to the rapid extension of the Museum, this part is about to be added to the public rooms and offices.

The Library contains about 20,000 volumes; and the Museum is rich in zoological and ethnological specimens connected with Malaysia. The Reading room is open to

the public from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Institution enjoys an annual grant from Government, and is managed by a Committee, appointed by the Governor, of which the Colonial Secretary is *ex officio* Chairman. (See also p. 37.)

Reservoirs.

The High Service Reservoir is on an elevation between Government and Sophia Hills. There are two cisterns, holding together about 3,000,000 gallons, into which water is forced by a steam-pump at the foot of the hill. Before being pumped up to the cistern, the water, brought in pipes from the Impounding Reservoir (*vide infra*), passes through the large new filter beds in Bukit Timah Road (opened in 1891). The grounds round the High Service Reservoir are laid out as a garden, with flowers, shrubs and trees. A number of garden seats are placed along the foot-paths, and a very fine view, towards the east and north, is to be had on a clear day.

The Impounding Reservoir (Malay Name—*Kölam Ayer*) is on the left of Thomson Road four miles from town. (See page 39.) The Municipality are at present enlarging it to nearly double its original size.

Rifle Range, Balestier.

(Malay Name—*Tempat Tembak.**)

On the Balestier plain, behind the Tan Tock Seng Hospital and opposite the Leper Hospital. There are two butts—range 900 yards. The range is used by the Singapore Rifle Association; the Swiss Rifle-Shooting Club have a smaller range of their own, further along Balestier Road.

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* Final *k* not sounded.

Sailors' Home.

(Malay Name—*Rûmah Khlâsi.*)

This institution, which is intended to supply board and lodging to seamen on shore, stands at the corner of Stamford Road and North Bridge Road, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral. It was established in 1851. The charges are :—

For Officers	... ...	$1.15 per diem
„ Seamen	... ...	.75 „

Sailors' Rest.

A Coffee-House and Reading-Room for seamen at the western end of South Bridge Road. Evangelistic services are held in the upper room on Sundays, and occasionally during the week.

St. Andrew's House.

A Boarding-House for boys in connection with the Church of England. The present building was erected in 1891: it stands at the foot of Fort Canning Hill, in Armenian Street, off Stamford Road.

St. Joseph's Institution,

Commonly called the Brothers' School, was founded in 1852, by the French Missionary Society at the instigation of Father Beurel. It is now in a flourishing state, though for five years (1880-1885) it was suspended owing to the want of men to carry on the work. The building with a small chapel attached, stands in Brass Bassa Road, almost opposite the Church of the Good Shepherd. The system of education in the school is on purely secular

lines, religious instruction being given, however, to the pupils belonging to the Roman Catholic faith. A number of boys are received as boarders.

Shrine of Iskander Khan.

(Malay Name—*Krâmat Iskander Khan.*)

This shrine is on the southern slope of Fort Canning Hill, near the old Cemetery. Crossing part of the old moat by a wooden bridge, the visitor enters the sacred place, and finds himself in a grove of very old and lofty trees, in the centre of which is a stucco-covered tomb, closely railed in. A pan of incense is kept burning at the foot of it day and night; the railing and the trees are covered with the memorials and offerings of the devout. After sunset on Friday and Sunday evenings, crowds of worshippers flock to this place. The shrine is believed to be the resting-place of the Sultan Iskander, one of the heroes of the *Sejârat Malayu*,* on what authority it is hard to say. The tomb was discovered by accident after the British settlement in the island, when the jungle on Fort Canning was being cut away. It is a very holy spot for Mahommedans, and visits to it are supposed to cure diseases. The shrine must be visited on foot, since there is no carriage-way to the spot. The best route is by a path that starts from the foot of the hill behind the Raffles Library and Museum; and this path may be struck either from Orchard Road or Coleman Street.

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* The only English translation of the *Sejârat Malâyu* known to the writer is Leyden's Malay Annals, now out of print. Iskander Khan or Iskander Shah is the Eastern name of Alexander the Great, and seems to have been used as a title for various Mahommedan sovereigns. The Sultans of Singapore always adopted it.

Shrine of Habib Noor.

(Malay Name—*Krâmat Habib Noor.*)

This is a small mausoleum of oriental architecture, which stands on a small knoll at Cursetjee's Corner (Parsee Lodge), near the foot of Mount Palmer. Here was buried a Mahommedan Saint, Habib Noor, who died twenty or thirty years ago, after a life which gained a great reputation for sanctity not only in Singapore where he lived, but throughout a large part of Malaysia. A small Malay cemetery lies round the shrine. The approach to it is from Anson Road.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is at the south end of High Street, facing the Esplanade. It is a large and airy building, two storeys in height. The architecture is mainly of the Doric order, and the whole structure has a massive appearance. It is surmounted by a small dome and flagstaff. The building as it now stands is an improvement (completed in 1873) of an older building erected in 1832. Opening off the entrance hall are the Sheriff's and Registrar's Departments: and on ascending the stair-case, the Supreme Court is entered, behind which is the Puisne Judges' Court.

Tanglin Barracks.

The Infantry Barracks are in the Tanglin district, about 3 miles to the N. W. of the town, and stand on an elevation between Mount Echo and the Botanical Gardens. The situation is airy and healthy; the ground enclosed is nearly one square mile in extent, and within the enclosure are the Officers' and Men's Quarters, Shops, Magazine, the Parade ground, rifle range (800 yards), and a large amount of open space for recreation and exercise.

Town Hall.

Between the Government Offices and the Esplanade stands the Town Hall, a highly ornamental building of composite architecture. It is two storeys high, and on each storey there is a large hall. The lower hall, which can be seated to hold over 300 people, is fitted with a small stage, and is used for theatrical and other entertainments. The upper hall, with a small gallery at the far end, is a good concert and ball-room. Round the walls are hung portraits of some well-known gentlemen connected with Singapore and the Straits Settlements. The following is a list of the pictures:—

Col. W. J. Butterworth, Governor of Singapore from 1843 to 1855.

Major-General William Orfeur Cavenagh, Governor from 1861 to 1867, painted by public subscription, 1868.

Thomas Scott, Esq. (of Messrs. Guthrie & Co.), presented by Mr. Gan Eng Seng.

W. H. Read, Esq., C.M.G.

General Sir Harry St. George Ord, first Governor of the Straits Settlements, after their transfer to the Crown (1867-1873).

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., presented by Mr. Cheang Hong Lim, in 1891.

The side rooms on both floors are used as Municipal Offices during the day. There are spacious front and side verandahs on the upper floor, and a side verandah or corridor on the lower.

Tyersall.

(Malay Name—*Rûmah Maharaja.*)

This large and palatial building is the Singapore residence of H. H. the Sultan of Johore. Originally a small

country house, it has been added to, or rather rebuilt on a much larger scale, in the present year. It stands on the top of a hill near the gardens, in the middle of a well-laid out demesne.

Whampoa's Gardens.

(Malay Name—*Whampoa pûnya Kebûn Bûngah.*)

For many years the private gardens of Mr. Whampoa, a Chinese gentleman, have been considered one of the chief sights of Singapore.

By the courtesy of the proprietor the public are freely admitted to the gardens, which are very beautifully laid out, and are well worth a visit. They are in Serangoon Road (right hand side) two miles from town.

Note :—The Malay names of places are not given in cases where the English names are usually understood by the *syces*.

For a list of Malay names of places in common use, and some Malay phrases, see Chap. IX.

CHAPTER VI.

Places of Worship and Hospitals.

THE diversity of races in Singapore is made evident to the eye by the many buildings throughout the town and island devoted to the purposes of religion. A list of these follows, with brief descriptions of the principal ones.

1. The Church of England.

St. Andrew's Cathedral stands near the Esplanade. The present building, erected by convict labour, on a site consecrated in 1838, where old St. Andrew's Church stood from 1837 to 1856, was opened in 1862, and constituted the Cathedral Church of the diocese in 1870. The diocese under the present Bishop, the Right Rev. George F. Hose, D.D.—includes Singapore, Sarawak and Labuan. The Cathedral is an imposing Gothic building surmounted by a fine spire; its length, including the chancel is 250 feet, the height of the nave is 79 feet and of the spire 204 feet. The main-door is under the spire at the western end of the Church, and over it is a stained glass window representing the four evangelists. Close to the main-door stands a marble font of simple and chaste design. A few mural tablets and memorial brasses adorn the walls of the Church. The chancel is lighted by four stained-glass windows covered with floral designs. A fine peal of bells was presented by the heirs of the late Captain I. S. M. Fraser, H.E.I.C.S., in 1889. In the Cathedral compound, which is tastefully laid out as a garden and adorned with trees and shrubs, stands a monument to Colonel Ronald *Macpherson*, R.A. (see p. 54), who designed the building.

Hours of Service on Sundays:—7.15 a.m., 9.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Daily Service at 5 p.m.

Sittings in the Cathedral are free at the early morning service, and at all other services after the entrance of the Clergy. The Cathedral is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Mission Chapel, on the slope of Fort Canning Hill, near the junction of Stamford Road and Orchard Road. Services are conducted here in English, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. Morning Prayer is read daily at 8.30 a.m. There is a small Mission Chapel also at Jurong.

The Church of England is the Established Church of the Colony; a sum of more than $10,000 per annum is paid out of the Colonial revenues towards its support.*

2. The Presbyterian Church of England.

The Presbyterian Church (commonly called "the Scotch Church") is in Orchard Road, opposite the Ladies' Lawn Tennis Club. The congregation was organised in 1859, and the present Church, a plain building with a decorated porch and belfry, was opened in 1878. It is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Presbytery of London (North). Hours of Service on Sunday:—7.30 a.m. and 4.45 p.m. Weekly Service:—Wednesdays at 8.15 p.m.

Services after the Presbyterian form are conducted also in the Reading Rooms of Tanjong Pagar and New Harbour Docks at 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. respectively.

Baba Mission Chapel, Prinsep Street. This is the head-quarters of the English Presbyterian Mission to the

* This sum includes the grants for Penang and Malacca, as well as for Singapore.

Chinese, which has stations at Bukit Timah, Serangoon, &c., on the island, and also at Johor Bahru and Muar in the Peninsula.

3. The Methodist Episcopal Church.

This is a small Church, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Mission (American), built about five years ago. The Mission has a large and flourishing school attached—the Anglo-Chinese School. Both Church and School are in Coleman Street, at the foot of Fort Canning Hill. Hours of Service on Sunday, in the Church, 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. Week-night services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 7.30 P.M.

4. Roman Catholic.

The majority of the Christian population of Singapore profess the Roman Catholic faith. The Bishopric of the Diocese of Malacca, which dates from the missionary journey of St. Francis Xavier in the 16th century, is at present held by the Right Rev. Edward Gasnier, D.D. The Cathedral Church of the Good Shepherd is in Brass Bassa Road. The foundation-stone was laid in 1843, and the Church opened for Divine Service in 1847. The building is cruciform, surmounted by a spire 161 feet high. Over the high altar stands an image of the Good Shepherd, with a lamb on his shoulder, and on either side, in separate niches, images of SS. Peter and Paul. In the eastern transept is an altar to the B. V. Mary, on the left of which is a piece of statuary representing Our Lady of Sorrows, holding the dead Christ in her arms. A statue of St. Francis Xavier in his pontifical robes is on the other side. An altar to St. Joseph, with the statue of the Sacred Heart on the left, is in the western transept. The walls of the

Church are adorned by fourteen paintings representing scenes from Our Lord's Passion. Over the door in the eastern transept is a large painting of the martyrdom of St. Sebastian. The Church is seated for 1,400 persons.

There are also the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Queen Street, and the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Ophir Road, the latter being used by the Tamil Mission.

There are two Mission Chapels—St. Joseph's Church at Bukit Timah, and St. Mary's Church at Serangoon. All the foregoing are supported by the French Mission, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith (Paris).

The Procure des Missions Etrangères is at the junction of River Valley Road and Oxley Road.

The Portuguese Catholics own the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Macao, and worship in the Church of St. Joseph, Victoria Street, which is seated for about 600 persons.

5. Armenian.

The Church of St. Gregory, Hill Street, is similar in general external appearance to the Church of the Good Shepherd, and is the oldest ecclesiastical building in Singapore. It was erected in 1835. Hours of Service on Sunday—8 to 10 a.m. Daily Services at 6 a.m. and 5 p.m.

6. Miscellaneous.

The Chinese Gospel House, North Bridge Road.

Bethesda Free Meeting House, Brass Bassa Road.

The Christian Institute, Waterloo Street.

The Sailors' Rest, South Bridge Road.

The Military Chapel at Tanglin is used by different denominations at different hours.

Jewish.

There is a Jewish Synagogue in Waterloo Street.

Mahommedan.

There are in all twenty-three mosques in the island of Singapore. The two best known in town are those in North Bridge Road (Kampong Glam district) and in South Bridge Road, between Tanjong Pagar and the centre of the town. The Malays are all Mahommedan; they were converted to Islam by Arab influences about the 12th or 13th century of the Christian era. Most of the Indians in Singapore profess the Mussulman faith.

Indian and Chinese Temples.

These are very numerous, and scattered about the town and island everywhere; the most numerous being, of course, the Chinese. They are easily distinguished by their architecture from the mosques, which are severely plain in structure, and from one another; the peculiarities of Indian and Chinese architecture need no description to enable the visitor to distinguish them. The best known of the Indian temples are the so called "Chitty temple"* in Tank Road, and the large temple in South Bridge Road, near the mosque alluded to in the above paragraph.

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HOSPITALS.

1. The General Hospital† is a large and airy building at Sepoy Lines, two miles from the centre of the town. Here originally stood the Sepoy Barracks, where troops

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* So called, because the Indian Chitties (*i.e.*, money lenders,) worship there. Each caste of Indians has a temple of its own; and it seems that there is a temple for every trade or occupation in the town.

† Malay Name—*Rumah Orang Sakit.*

were stationed in the days of the East India Company. Till about ten years ago, the General Hospital was in the Bukit Timah Road—the building now called the Lock Hospital (*q.v.*)—but owing to an epidemic scare, the patients were transferred to the Sepoy Barracks, and these soon being found inadequate for local requirements, the present roomy building was erected in 1882.

Two large barrack-wards, 169 ft. by 51 ft., containing 40 beds each, with other smaller wards, occupy the upper storey. A cool verandah runs round the building, and by this and other means the Hospital is kept well ventilated.

There are two small female wards in an attap-roofed bungalow, detached from the main building. The diseases treated in the Hospital are general. The number of patients treated during 1890 was 2,455; of these 2103 were discharged and 73 died.

The nurses at the General Hospital are Sisters from the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus; and there is but one opinion in Singapore about the way in which they discharge their duties.

2. The Lunatic Asylum* is also at Sepoy Lines, on a hill near the Criminal Prison. After the transference of the General Hospital from Bukit Timah Road to Sepoy Lines, the old building was used for some years as a Lunatic Asylum, until the present asylum was ready for occupation. The number of patients received during 1890 was 254.

3. The Lock Hospital in Bukit Timah Road, was originally *(vide supra)* the General Hospital and afterwards the Lunatic Asylum. It is now used as a Hospital for contagious diseases. It is a low one-storey building, containing two wards, each containing about twelve beds.

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* Malay Name—*Rumah Orang Gila.*

4. The Tan Tock Seng or Pauper Hospital, the largest Hospital in the Colony, is situated in Serangoon Road, three miles from town. Founded by the late Mr. Tan Tock Seng, a wealthy Chinese gentleman, in 1844, it was added to in 1854, by his son Mr. Tan Kim Ching, the late Siamese Consul in Singapore, who died in the present year, and in 1887 by subscriptions from the Chinese community. The Hospital has room for more than 600 patients at one time. There are 17 wards in all; twelve of a large and five of moderate size. The building, which has a very pleasing appearance externally, stands in grounds of about 18 acres in extent. 5,891 patients were treated in 1890, of whom 4,319 were discharged, cured or relieved, and 948 died.

5. The Prison Hospital. See p. 49.

6. The Leper Hospital is on Balestier Plain, behind the Tan Tock Seng Hospital.

7. The Maternity Hospital and Out Door Dispensary is in Victoria Street, near Stamford Road, about a quarter of a mile from the Cathedral.

8. The Quarantine Hospital is in St. John's Island in the Singapore Strait, at the Quarantine Station.

The Government Grants to hospitals in Singapore, amounted in 1890 to $51,959.10, exclusive of Medical Officers' salaries.

CHAPTER VII.

The Population of Singapore.

IN 1819, when Sir Stamford Raffles landed, the population of the island was estimated as under 200. The foundation of a British trading settlement attracted many immigrants both from China and the Archipelago, so that by 1822, the number of inhabitants was reckoned at 10,000. From that time the population has steadily risen till, according to the last census (1891), the grand total of 184,554 has been reached.* The population is very mixed; few nations and languages are unrepresented. The details of the last census are as follows:—European and American residents 5,254; Eurasians, 3,589; Chinese, 121,908; Malays and other natives of the Archipelago,† 35,992; Natives of India and Burmah, 16,035; other nationalities (Arabs, Armenians, Persians, Egyptians, Singhalese, Siamese, Anamese, Japanese, Jews and Negroes), 1,776. It will thus be seen that the Chinese number 66 per cent. of the whole population; but of the 122,000 over 12,000 are Straits born (*Babas*). About a third of the Chinese are Hok-kiens (45,000).

The *lingua franca* of the Straits Settlements is Malay (*see* Chap. XV.); which is the language generally used in commerce, and between Asiatics of different races. It

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* In 1826, the population was estimated at 13,732; in 1831, at 20,000; and 1840, at 39,681; and in 1881 at 139,208.

† These include Achinese, Boyanese, Bugis, Dyaks, Javanese, Jawi Pekkans, and Manilamen. (*See* p. 74.)

is not uncommon to hear two Chinamen, who speak different dialects of Chinese, conversing in Malay.

The Malays, though not the aborigines of the Peninsula, were the dominant race when the Europeans first came on the scene. Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace thus describes the physical, mental and moral characteristics of this interesting people. "The colour.....is a light reddish brown, with more or less of an olive tinge, not varying in any important degree over an extent of country as large as all Southern Europe. The hair is equally constant, being invariably black and straight, and of a rather coarse texture, so that any lighter tint, or any wave or curl in it, is almost certain proof of the admixture of some foreign blood. The face is nearly destitute of beard, and the breast and limbs are free from hair. The stature is tolerably equal, and is always considerably below that of the average European; the body is robust, the breast well-developed, the feet small, thick and short, the hands small and rather delicate, the face is a little broad, and inclined to be flat; the forehead is rather rounded, the brows low, the eyes black and very slightly oblique; the nose is rather small, not prominent, but straight and well-shaped, the apex a little rounded, the nostrils broad and slightly exposed; the cheek-bones are rather prominent, the mouth large, the lips broad and well-cut, but not protruding, the chin round and well-formed.

"In this description there seems little to object to on the score of beauty, and yet, on the whole, the Malays are certainly not handsome. In youth, however, they are often very good-looking, and many of the boys and girls up to twelve or fifteen years of age are very pleasing, and some have countenances which are in their way almost *perfect.*"....."In character the Malay is impas-

sive. He exhibits a reserve, diffidence and even bashfulness, which is in some degree attractive, and leads the observer to think that the ferocious and blood-thirsty character imputed to the race must be grossly exaggerated. He is not demonstrative. His feelings of surprise, admiration, or fear are never openly manifested, and are probably not strongly felt. He is slow and deliberate in speech, and circuitous in introducing the subject he has come expressly to discuss.* These are the main features of his moral nature, and exhibit themselves in every action of his life.

"The higher classes of the Malays are exceedingly polite, and have all the quiet ease and dignity of the best-bred Europeans. Yet this is compatible with a reckless cruelty and contempt of human life, which is the dark side of their character.† It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that different persons give totally opposite accounts of them—one praising them for their soberness, civility, and good nature; another abusing them for their deceit, treachery and cruelty."..... "The intellect of the Malay race seems rather deficient. They are incapable of anything beyond the simplest combinations of ideas, and have little taste or energy for the acquirement of knowledge.‡ Their civilization, such as it is, does not seem to be indigenous, as it is entirely confined to those nations who have been converted to the Mahommedan or Brahminical religions."

Nothing need be added to this description by Mr. Wallace, except that of all the Asiatics in the Straits the

* This last is a characteristic of most Asiatics.

† It need hardly be said that where British influence is supreme these qualities are repressed, and will probably die out from want of exercise.

‡ This is probably one reason why the Malay literature is imitative rather than original. (See Chap. XV.)

Malays are the laziest. The religion of the Malays in the Straits Settlements and in the Peninsula is Mahommedan. The Brahminical Malays, referred to above, are found in the islands of Bali and Lombok to the south-east of Java, and also in the hill-country of Java.

In Singapore there are representatives of at least seven Malay tribes—Achinese, from the north-west of Sumatra, Boyanese, from Bawean, a small island north of Java; Bugis from the Celebes; Dyaks, the savage tribe of Borneo; Javanese, Jawi Pekkans, or Jawi Perânakkans, a mixed native race, belonging to the Settlement,* and Manilamen from the Philippines. The Malays in Singapore are largely employed in fishing: many take service as coachmen, grooms, gardeners and police. The fishing population live in attap houses built on piles on the sea shore between the high and low water mark; and those for whom dwellings are not provided in connection with their work, live in similar houses built inland.

Chinese characteristics are too well-known to need description here. In Singapore they form by far the largest part of the industrial population, they supply the labour on the plantations, at the docks and wharves; they are bricklayers, carpenters, boatmen, ricksha coolies, market-gardeners, tailors, shoe-makers, bakers, &c., &c. There are thousands of Chinese shops throughout the town, large and small, stored with goods from all parts of the world. Almost all the domestic servants are Chinese; so are many of the clerks employed in the banks, offices, and stores: and there is a considerable number of prosperous and wealthy Chinese merchants who can hold their own with the European firms. Of the different Chinese races

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* Born in Singapore, not necessarily Malays. Mothers frequently *Malay.*

there are representatives of at least five in Singapore—Hok-kiens (the most numerous); Hylams, Cantonese or Macaos (these two, especially the former, are mostly domestic servants); Teo Chews and Kehs.* The peculiarities of Chinese architecture and house decoration may be seen in all parts of the town.

The various Indian races are very variously employed from the Chitty, or money-lender, to the hack-gharry syce, the dhobi (or washerman) and the coolie. Many Indians are employed as messengers in the offices and shops; some enter domestic service; while others pursue various industries. The Armenians, Parsees, Arabs and Jews are mainly traders.

The diversity of races, pursuits, languages, customs and dress in Singapore is a source of never failing interest to the observer. The variety of the world is compressed into a few streets before his eyes.

* The Hok-kiens come from Amoy, the Teo Chews from the Swatow district, and the Kehs from the Hakka country; while the Hylams come from the island of Hainan.

CHAPTER VIII.

Clubs, Societies, Banks, Consulates, Hotels, Shops, &c.

Clubs:—

Marine Club ...	... Battery Road.
Masonic Club ...	... Coleman Street.
Tanglin Club ...	... Steven's Road—[containing a Ball-room, Theatre, Billiard-room and Bowling Alleys].
Teutonia Club (or German Club) ...	... Scott's Road.

Singapore Club (*see* under Exchange, p. 48.)

Literary and Scientific Societies:—

Anglo-Chinese Literary Association ...	... Coleman Street (M. E. Chapel).

German Reading Club.
Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).
Singapore Debating Society.
Straits Medical Association.

Political:—

Imperial Federation League.
Straits Association (Singapore Branch).

MUSICAL :—

Philharmonic Society of St. Cecilia.
Singapore Philharmonic Society.

RELIGIOUS :—

British and Foreign Bible Society	46, Raffles Place.
Chinese Christian Association	Prinsep Street Chapel.
Confraternity of the Blessed Lady of Rosary and St. Francis Xavier ...	St. Joseph's Church, Victoria Street.

Society of St. Anthony of Padua.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC :—

Cycling Club.		
Ladies' Lawn Tennis Club,*	Orchard Road	(*see* p. 52)
St. Andrew's Cycling Club,†		
Singapore Cricket Club,‡	Esplanade	(*see* p. 47)
Do. Golf Club ...	Race Course, Kampong Java Road	(*see* p. 56)
Do. Recreation Club ...	Esplanade	(*see* p. 47).
Do. Rifle Association ...	Balestier Plain	(*see* p. 58)
Do. Rowing Club,§		
Do. Sporting Club,	Race Course, Kampong Java Road	(*see* p. 56)
Swiss Rifle Shooting Club,	Balestier Plain	(*see* p. 58)

* Colours, light blue and chocolate.
† Colours, St. Andrew's Cross on white ground.
‡ Colours, black and yellow.
§ Colours, light and dark blue.

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC—*contd.*

Straits Chinese Recreation Club ... ... Hong Lim Green, New Bridge Road (*see* p. 55 *Note*)

Tanjong Pagar Football Association (Chinese).

MASONIC :—

District Grand Lodge of the Eastern Archipelago.

Lodge Zetland in the East, No. 508.

Lodge St. George, No. 1152.

Dalhousie Royal Arch Chapter, No. 508.

Rose Croix Chapter, 188 (Mount Calvary in the East, No. 47).

Dunlop Masonic Benevolent Society.

Adullam Conclave, No. 17 (Order of the Secret Monitor).

Singapore Emulation Lodge of Instruction, No. 508 (E.C.).

Star of the East Preceptory and Priory, No. 85.

Eduljee Jamsetjee Mark Master's Lodge.

Between 1875 and 1879, Masonic Meetings were held in a house in Beach Road. In the latter year, the MASONIC HALL (Coleman Street, at the Foot of Fort Canning) was erected. It was then a building of one storey; but in 1887, another storey was added, which contains a fine hall.

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Association of Engineers.

Masters' and Mates' Association, S.S.

Pilot Club, Tanjong Pagar.

St. John's Ambulance Association.

Singapore Amateur Photographic Society, 53, Hill St.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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*

The following is a list of the principal shops and offices which visitors to Singapore may find it necessary to visit.

BANKS :—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,* Raffles Place.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, 27, Raffles Place.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,† Collyer Quay.

New Oriental Bank Corporation, Raffles Place.

CONSULATES :—

Austro-Hungary	... Battery Road.
Belgium ...	... 1, Boat Quay.
Brazil ...	... 28, Malacca Street.
China ...	... Hill Street.
Denmark ...	... 4, Cecil Street.
France ...	... 124, River Valley Road.
Germany ...	... Battery Road.
Japan ...	... 21, Sophia Road.
Italy ...	... River Valley Road.
Netherlands ...	... Battery Road.
Portugal ...	... River Valley Road.
Russia ...	... 1, Cecil Street.
Siam ...	...
Spain ...	... 93, Neil Road.
Sweden and Norway	... Collyer Quay.
United States...	... Battery Road.

[*N.B.*—The Consulates have the flags of the nations they represent flying above their Offices].

* "Chartered Bank," "Mercantile Bank," "Hongkong Bank," and "Oriental Bank" (or *Bank Lamah*) are the names to be used in directing native syces.

† The H. and S. B. Corporation are building new offices at the corner of Battery Road and Collyer Quay, opposite the Exchange.

HOTELS:—

Adelphi Hotel...	... 1, Coleman Street.
Albion Hotel ...	... 59, Hill Street.
Beach Hotel ...	... 4, Beach Road.
Central Hotel...	... 1, Stamford Road.
Hotel de l'Europe	... Esplanade.
Hotel de la Paix	... Coleman Street.
Raffles Hotel ...	... 2, Beach Road.
Straits Hotel ...	... 2, Stamford Road.
Tanjong Katong Hotel	... Tanjong Katong.
Union Hotel ...	... North Bridge Road.
Victoria Hotel	... 135, Victoria Street.

LIVERY STABLES:—*See* p. 82.

POST OFFICE:—*See* p. 55.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Prince Street, between Raffles Place and Collyer Quay.

TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS:—

Emmerson's Tiffin and Billiard Rooms	... Near Cavenagh Bridge.
Raffles Tiffin and Billiard Rooms ...	... Raffles Place.

GENERAL STORES:—

Ann Lock & Co.*	... 13, Battery Road.
Joseph Bastiani	... 5, High Street.
Geok Teat & Co.	... 11, Battery Road.
Katz Brothers	... Kling Street.
John Little & Co.	... Raffles Place.

* In directing the syce, it is generally enough to say—*Pergi ka* ——— (here insert name of the firm) *punya godown*.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS:—

Singapore and Straits Printing Office	... Robinson Street.
Kelly and Walsh.	... 5, Battery Road.
John Little and Co.	... Raffles Place.

PRINTERS AND BOOK-BINDERS:—

Singapore and Straits Printing Office	... Robinson Street.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES:—

"Singapore Free Press"	... 20A, Collyer Quay.
"Straits Times"	... Change Alley, Raffles Place.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS:—

Chong Fee, Gee Chong & Co.	... 65-67, High Street.
John Little & Co.	... Raffles Place.
Robinson & Co.	... 23, Collyer Quay.

DISPENSARIES:—

The Dispensary	... 43, Raffles Place.
Singapore Dispensary	... 40, Raffles Place.
Maynard & Co.	... 14-17, Battery Road.

MINERAL AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS:—

Singapore and Straits Aërated Water Co.	... Robinson Street.
"The Dispensary" Aërated Water Works	... Brass Bassa Road.
Singapore Aërated Water Factory	... High Street.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES:—

Katz Brothers.	... Kling Street.
Knight & Co.	... Battery Road and Hill St.
John Little & Co.	... Raffles Place.
Powell & Co.	... 16-18, d'Almeida Street and Tank Road.

CHAPTER IX.

Rates of Hire for Private and Hackney Carriages, with Tables of Distances.

PRIVATE Carriages may be hired from the following Livery Stables:—

F. Clarke & Co., Hill Street.

A. Holley (Lambert Brothers), Orchard Road.

The Straits Horse Repository and Livery Stables—(H. Abrams), corner of North Bridge and Brass Bassa Roads.

The charge for a carriage and pair is $5 per day; for a carriage with one horse $3 per day; there being an extra charge, in both cases, if the carriage is used after 7 p.m.

For more than one day the charges are as follows:—

	Carriage and pair.	Carriage and one horse.
One month or more, per day	$3.00	$2.50
Half month, per day ...	3.50 ...	2.00
One week (7 days), per day	4.00 ...	3.00

Saddle horses can be hired at $2 per day.

[N.B.—These charges are approximate.]

Hackney Carriages may be hired at the following rates (2nd class carriages):—

	$	c.
For any distance not exceeding half-a-mile	0	15*
For any distance, exceeding half-a-mile but not exceeding a mile	0	20
For every additional mile or part of a mile	0	10

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* For 3rd class carriages, the rate is 5 cents less. Every *gharry has its* class clearly marked on the doors.

ADDITIONAL FARES :—	$	c.
If the carriage is discharged at a distance from the Central Police Station exceeding 2 miles, but not exceeding 3, there must be paid an additional fare of ...	0	10
If it is discharged at a distance exceeding 3 miles, but not exceeding 4, the additional fare is	0	20
If the carriage is used between the hours of 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., half the above fares are charged in addition.		
TIME FARES :—		
Any hirer shall be at liberty to engage a carriage for a whole day, and to require the driver to drive any distance not exceeding 10 miles to any place or places within a radius of 4 miles from the Central Police Station, paying for the same	1	25*
No driver shall be required to drive a greater distance than 10 miles in any one day, or to remain engaged for more than 8 hours at a time; and no driver shall be entitled to claim as payment for any distance driven or any time during which he may be detained in one day more than	1	50*
For every hour or part of an hour during which any carriage may be detained beyond the first half hour of detention, an additional charge is made of ...	0	10

* For 3rd class carriages, 25 cents less.

The fare for jinrickshas is 3 cents per half-mile for one passenger for a distance not exceeding 5 miles. At night (9 p.m. to 5 a.m.) an extra cent per half-mile may be charged. A jinricksha may be hired for one day (*i.e.*, not more than 8 hours, and covering a distance of not more than 10 miles) for the maximum charge of 80 cents, including charges for detention. An extra charge of half the fare is made when there are two passengers.

Visitors to Singapore are warned against the extortionate charges made by the gharry-syces. The above tables give the legal fares. When a dispute arises, the order to drive to the Police Station (*Pergi ka rumah pasong**) will bring the syce to reason, if his charges are exorbitant. Another trick of gharry-syces is to drive to their destination by a circuitous route, so as to be able to demand legally more than their proper fare. The following tables of distances are appended to enable strangers in Singapore to estimate the legal fare payable.†

TABLES OF DISTANCES.

N.B.—The distances in these tables are reckoned from the General Post Office, in the heart of the town, near which are Johnston's Pier, the Exchange, the Singapore Club, the Volunteer Drill Hall and the Master Attendant's Office. The mile-stones on the roads mark the distance from St. Andrew's Cathedral.

I.—NOT EXCEEDING HALF A MILE.

BANKS:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Raffles Place.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Raffles Place.

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* Pronounce *Piggy ka roomah pahsong.*

† When asked the amount of their fare Syces generally answer *Tuan* (or *Mem*) *punya suka*, *i.e.*, "what Master (or Madam) pleases." *No more than* the legal fare should be given.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Collyer Quay.
New Oriental Banking Corporation, Raffles Place.

CONSULATES:—

Austro-Hungarian ...	Battery Road.
Belgian ...	1, Boat Quay.
Brazilian ...	Raffles Place.
Chinese ...	Hill Street.
Danish ...	4, Cecil Street.
Dutch ...	Battery Road.
German ...	Battery Road.
Russian ...	D'Almeida Street.
Siamese ...	...
Swedish and Norwegian...	Collyer Quay.
United States of America	Battery Road.

Esplanade and Cricket Pavilion.
Government Offices.

HOTELS:—

Adelphi Hotel ...	Coleman Street.
Hotel de la Paix ...	Coleman Street.
Hotel de l'Europe ...	Esplanade.
Magistrates' Courts ...	South Bridge Road.
Police Station (Central) ...	South Bridge Road.
Sailors' Home	North Bridge Road.
"Singapore Free Press" Office	20A, Collyer Quay.
Singapore and Straits Printing Office	Robinson Street.
Singapore and Straits Aërated Water Co.	Robinson Street.
St. Andrew's Cathedral ...	Esplanade.
"Straits Times" Office ...	Change Alley, Raffles Place.
Supreme Court	Corner of High Street and Esplanade.

DISTANCES.—NOT EXCEEDING HALF-A-MILE.—*Continued.*

Telegraph Office ...	... Prince Street.
Town Hall ...	... South end of Esplanade.
Town Market ...	... Collyer Quay.

II.—EXCEEDING HALF-A-MILE, BUT NOT EXCEEDING ONE MILE.

Chinese Protectorate	... South Bridge Road.
CHURCHES:—	
Cathedral Church of the Good Shepherd (R.C.)	Brass Bassa Road.
Methodist-Episcopal Church ...	... Coleman Street.
Presbyterian Church	... Orchard Road.
St. Andrew's Mission Chapel ...	... Stamford Road.
St. Gregory's Church (Armenian) ...	... Hill Street.
Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus	... North Bridge Road.
Ellenborough Market	... Near New Bridge Road.
HOTELS:—	
Beach Hotel ...	... Beach Road.
Central ,, ...	... Stamford Road.
Raffles ,, ...	... Beach Road.
Straits ,, ...	... Stamford Road.
Ladies Lawn Tennis Club	... Orchard Road.
LIVERY STABLES:—	
H. Abram's Stables	... Brass Bassa Road.
F. Clarke & Co.	... Hill Street.
Maternity Hospital	... Victoria Street.
Raffles Library and Museum	... Orchard Road.
Raffles Institution	... Beach Road.
Raffles Girls' School	... Brass Bassa Road.
St. Joseph's Institution (*"Brothers'* School")	... Brass Bassa Road.

III.—Over One Mile.

N.B.—To find the distance between any of the wharves and any of the following places, add to the figures opposite the name of the place the distance between the Post Office and the particular wharf; except where the name is marked with an asterisk (*), which signifies that the place lies either between the wharves and the town, or in a different direction.

	Mls.	Fur.
Barracks, Fort Canning (Artillery) ...	1	1
Do. Tanglin (Infantry) ...	3	6
*Borneo Wharf (French and German Mail Steamers)	2	2
Botanical Gardens	3	6
Bukit Timah (Police Station) ...	7	0
Do. (Summit and Bungalow)	8	4
Cemetery (Christian), Bukit Timah Road...	2	0
Changhi Bungalow	14	0
Clyde Terrace Market	1	2
*Criminal Prison	1	5
Filter Beds, Bukit Timah Road ...	2	0
Fort Canning—Barracks	1	1
French Consulate, River Valley Road	1	3
Gardens (Botanical)	3	6
Do. (Whampoa's)	2	3
Gas Works, Rochore	1	7
General Hospital, Sepoy Lines ...	1	4
German (Teutonia) Club, Scott's Road	2	4
Golf Links (Race Course)	2	0
Government House	2	0
Impounding Reservoir, Thomson Road	4	7
Italian Consulate, River Valley Road	1	4

TABLE OF DISTANCES—OVER ONE MILE—*Continued.*

	Mls.	Fur.
Japanese Consulate, 21, Sophia Road	1	5
Kranji Police Station and Pier (for Johor)	14	0
Livery Stables—Lambert Brothers' ...	1	3
*Lunatic Asylum	2	0
*Mount Faber	2	5
*New Harbour Dock	3	3
Orchard Road Market	1	5
Do. Police Station ...	2	3
Pauper Hospital (Tan Tock Seng's) Serangoon Road	2	7
*P. & O. Wharf or *Teluk Blangah* ...	2	5
*Pearl's Hill (Army Head Quarters Office)	1	5
*Portuguese Consulate, 93, Neil Road	1	4
*Prison (Criminal) Sepoy Lines ...	1	5
Race Course, Kampong Java Road ...	2	0
Rifle Range, Balestier, Serangoon Road	3	2
Rochore Market	1	6
Selitar, Police Station and Bungalow	9	1
Sepoy Lines	1	5
Spanish Consulate, 93, Neil Road ...	1	4
Tanglin Barracks (Infantry) ...	3	6
Do. Club, Steven's Road ...	2	4
Tanjong Katong—Hotel and Bungalow	5	4
*Tanjong Pagar Docks and Wharves...	1	3
Tan Tock Seng (Pauper) Hospital ...	2	7
Teutonia (German) Club, Scott's Road	2	4
Tyersall (H.H. Sultan of Johor), Napier Road	4	0
Water-works—Impounding Reservoir, Thomson Road	4	7

	Mls.	Fur.
Water-works—High Level Reservoir, Sophia Hill	1	6
*Wharf—Borneo Co.'s (far end of Tanjong Pagar)	2	2
* Do. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s., *Teluk Blangah*	2	5
* Do. Tanjong Pagar	1	3

A few of the native syces know the English names of places, but the majority do not. A list of the names of the principal buildings and places of interest, in Malay, is therefore appended, to aid visitors in finding their way about the town and island.

Adelphi Hôtel	... (English Name.)
Beach Hôtel	... Hotel *Tepi Laut.*
Borneo Wharf	... (English Name.)
Botanical Gardens	... *Kebun Bungah.*
Bukit Timah	... *Bukit Timah.*
Cathedral Church of the Good Shepherd	... *Greja Franchis.*
Cemetery (Christian)	... *Kuboran Orang Puteh.*
Central Hôtel	... (English Name.)
Changhi Bungalow	... *Kompani punya Bungalow, Changhi.*
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	... Chartered Bank.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	... Mercantile Bank.
Chinese Protectorate	... *Pikring punya Ofis.*
Convent	... *Skola Franchis Perampuan*
Criminal Prison	... Gaol.
Esplanade	... *Padang Besar.*

Fort Canning	...	*Bukit Bandera* or *Bukit Tuan Bonham.*
Gas Works	...	*Rumah Api. Tempat Minyah Gas.*
General Hospital	...	Hospital or *Rumah Orang Sakit, Sepoy Lines.*
German Club	...	*Kongsee Orang Jerman.*
Government House	...	*Gebenor punya Rumah.*
Government Offices	...	*Second Gebenor punya Ofis.*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	...	Hongkong Bank.
Hotel de la Paix	...	(English Name.)
Hotel de l'Europe	...	*Punchaus Besar.*
Impounding Reservoir	...	*Kolam Ayer Besar.*
Kranji	...	*Kranji.*
Ladies Lawn Tennis Club		*Padang Kechil.*
Livery Stables	...	*Tuan* ————* *punya Tempat Kuda.*
Lunatic Asylum	...	*Rumah Orang Gila.*
Magistrates' and Police Courts	...	*Polis.*
Market	...	*Pasar.*
Master Attendant's Office,		*Shahbander punya Ofis* or *Ofis Khlasi.*
Masonic Hall	...	*Rumah Hantu.*
Maternity Hospital	...	*Kompani punya Tempat Obat.*
Methodist Episcopal Church	...	*Greja dekat Rumah Hantu.*
Mount Faber	...	*Bukit Bandera, Teluk Blangah.*
Municipal Offices	...	*Ofis Chukei Pintu* or Town Hall.

* Here insert the name of the proprietor.

New Harbour Dock	...	(English Name) or *Pulau Hantu.*
New Oriental Banking Corporation	...	Oriental Bank or *Bank Lamah.*
Orchard Road	...	*Jalan Besar.*
Pauper Hospital	...	*Rumah Miskin.*
Pearl's Hill (Head Quarters' Office)	...	*Bukit Komshariat.*
P. & O. Wharf	...	(English Name) or *Téluk Blangah.*
Police Station	...	*Rumah Pasong.*
Police Station (Central)		*Rumah Pasong Besar, Polis Lama.*
Post Office	...	(English Name.)
Presbyterian Church	...	*Greja Kechil.*
Race Course	...	*Tempat Lombak Kuda.*
Raffles Girls' School	...	*Skola Missy.*
Raffles Hôtel	...	*Punchaus Bahru.*
Raffles Institution (Boys' School)	...	*Skola Besar.*
Raffles Library and Museum	...	*Tempat* (or *Rumah*) *Kitab* (or *Buk*) or *Tengoh Gamber.*
Reservoirs (High Level)		*Kolam Ayer.*
Rifle Range (Balestier)		*Tembak Saser.*
St. Andrew's Cathedral		*Greja Besar.*
St. Andrew's Mission Chapel	...	*Greja Besar punya Mission*
St. Gregory's Church (Armenian)	...	*Orang Armenis punya Greja*
St. Joseph's Institution ("Brothers' School")	...	*Skola Franchis Jantam.*

Sailors' Home	... *Rumah Khlasi.*
Sailors' Rest	... (at) *Kreta Ayer.*
Selitar Bungalow	... *Kompani punya Bungalow, Selitar.*
Sepoy Lines	... (English Name).
Singapore Club	.. Do.
Straits Hôtel	... Do.
Supreme Court	... *Court Besar.*
Tanglin	... *Tanglin.*
Tanjong Pagar	... *Tanjong Pagar.*
Telegraph Office	... Telegraph.
Town Hall	... (English Name).

NOTE :—The Malay vowels are pronounced as in Italian (*a* = *ah* *e* = *ay* ; *i* = *ee* ; *o* = *oh* ; *u* = *oo* ; *au* = *ow*.) With regard to consonants *g* is always hard ; *j* and *ch* are pronounced as in English. Final *ng* has a slightly nasal sound; *s* is pronounced strongly ; but never like the English *z*. Final *k* is not sounded. The word *kechil* (= " little") is pronounced *kitchy* in Singapore.

The following words and phrases may be found useful :—

Drive to ———	... *Pergi* * *ka* ———
Go on. Drive on	... *Jalan.*
Stop	... *Berhenti.* †
Turn (Turn the Carriage)	*Pusing (Pusing kreta).*
Harness the Horse	.. *Pakei Kuda.*
Unharness the Horse	... *Buka Kuda.*
Get ready the Carriage	*Pasang Krêta.* ‡
Light the lamps	... *Pasang Pelita* (or *Lampo*).
What is your fare ?	... *Berapa Sewa ?*
Too much	... *Banyak chukup.*
Drive to A. B. & Co.	... *Pergi ka A. B. & Co. punya Gedong* (or *Godown*)

* Pronounce *Piggy.*
† Pronounce *Brenti.*
‡ The Portuguese word *Carreta.*

Come back here in an hour	*Balik ka-sini lagi satu jam*
Wait a little	... *Nanti sa' buntar* (or *nanti dahulu.**)
Go fast	... *Jalan lekàs.*
Go slow	... *Jalan perlahan-perlahan.*†
How many miles is it to Selitar?	... *Selitar berapa batu ?*
Off with you!	... *Pulang !*
Return to the ship	... *Balik ka kapal.*
Policeman	... *Mata-mata.*
Hack-Gharry	... *Kreta Sewa.*
Dollar	... *Ringgit.*
Cent	... *Sen.*
Jinricksha	... *Kreta Hongkong.*

NUMERALS.

One	... *Satu*
Two	... *Dua*
Three	... *Tiga*
Four	... *Ampat*
Five	... *Lima*
Six	... *Anam*
Seven	... *Tujoh*
Eight	... *Lapan (Dilapan)*
Nine	... *Sembilan*
Ten	... *Sa'puloh*
Eleven	... *Sa'blas*
Twelve, thirteen, &c.	... *Dua blas, tiga blas, &c.*
Twenty	... *Dua puloh*
Twenty-one, &c.	... *Dua puloh satu, &c.*
Thirty	... *Tiga puloh*

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* Pronounce *Dooloo.*
† Pronounce *Plan-plan.*

Forty, fifty, &c.	... *Ampat puloh, lima puloh, &c.*
Hundred	... *Ratus.*
100, 200, 300, &c.	... *Sa'ratus, dua ratus, tiga ratus, &c.*
795 ...	... *Tujoh ratus sembilan puloh lima.*

Visitors will do well to buy the "Malay Pronouncing Hand-book,"* which contains most of the phrases in common use; they will find it extremely useful during their stay in port.

* Published at "The Singapore and Straits Printing Office," Robinson Street.

CHAPTER X.

Steam Communication between Singapore and other Ports.

THE position of Singapore, on the Great Mail Route from Europe to the Far East, is a favourable one for rapid and direct communication with all parts of the world. Its situation amongst the hundreds of islands in the Malay Archipelago makes it an important centre from which a large fleet of local steamers sails in every direction.

The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., going east and west, touch at Singapore fortnightly, as also do the mail steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes; and the arrivals of the steamers are so arranged that mails from Europe, and mails from America, Japan and China, reach Singapore weekly. In addition to these, mails are brought, once a month each way, by steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.

Three tables are given below as a guide to steamship communication between Singapore and other ports:—

Table I. is a list of the principal steamship lines, with the names of the local agents; and a letter of the alphabet attached for use in Table III.

Table II. is a list of agents for various local steamers. A small letter is attached to these, also for use in Table III.

Table III. is a list of ports, following each of which are letters referring to Tables I. and II.

Table 1.

Principal Steamship Lines, and Agents

Lines.	Agents.	Office.	Letter.
Apcar & Co.'s Calcutta and China Steamers.	Sarkies & Moses	11, Raffles Place ...	A.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co.	D. Brandt & Co. ...	Battery Road ...	B.
British India S. N. Co.... ...	Boustead & Co. ...	Collyer Quay ...	C.
Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. ..	Boustead & Co.	Collyer Quay	D.
China Merchants' S. N. Co. ...	Kim Ching & Co. ...	28, Boat Quay	E.
China Mutual S. N. Co. ...	Borneo Co., Ltd. ...	d'Almeida Street ...	Z.
Currie, A., & Co.'s Indian and Australian Line	McAlister & Co. ...	Battery Road	F.
Deutsche Dampschiff Rhederei zu Hamburg	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.	4, Cecil Street	G.
Eastern and Australian S. S. Co.	Guthrie & Co.	Collyer Quay	Y.
Glen Line	Boustead & Co.	Collyer Quay	H.
Indo-China S. N. Co.	Boustead & Co.	Collyer Quay	I.
Kingsin Line	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.	4, Cecil Street	G.

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.	J. Daendels & Co. ...	3, Robinson Quay... ...	J.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France	A. de Bure	d'Almeida Street	K.
"Nam" Line	Kim Ching & Co. ...	28, Boat Quay	L.
Navigazione Generale Italiana ...	Behn, Meyer & Co. ...	De Souza Street and Collyer Quay	M.
Norddeutscher-Lloyd, Bremen ..	Behn, Meyer & Co. ...	De Souza Street and Collyer Quay	N.
Ocean S. S. Co.	W. Mansfield & Co. ...	Prince Street	O.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Gilfillan, Wood & Co. ...	15, Collyer Quay	P.
Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.	Geo. King	5, d'Almeida Street ..	Q.
Queensland Royal Mail Line	Boustead & Co.	Collyer Quay	R.
Scottish Oriental S. S. Co. ...	Behn, Meyer & Co. .	De Souza Street, and Collyer Quay	S.
Shire Line	Boustead & Co.	Collyer Quay	T.
Straits Steam Ship Co.... ...	W. Mansfield & Co. ...	Prince Street	U.
Sunda Line	Rantenberg, Schmidt & Co.	4, Cecil Street	G.
Transatlantic Co. ..	E. & H. Hinnekindt ...	1, Boat Quay and 2, Flint Street	V.
Union Line	Paterson, Simons & Co. ...	Collyer Quay and Prince Street	W.
West Australian S. N. Co. ...	Boustead & Co.	Collyer Quay	X.

Table II.

Owners or Agents for various Local Steamers.

Owners or Agents.	Name of Steamer.	Office.	Letter.
Alsagoff & Co.	S. S. "Glanggi"	5, Battery Road	a.
Ban Seng & Co.	S. S. "Ban Seng Guan" ...	Boat Quay	b.
Behn, Meyer and Co. ...	S. S. "Sumatra"	De Souza Street and Collyer Quay	c.
Bun Hin & Co.	Nine steamers	7 & 8, Malacca Street ...	d.
Goh Siew Swee ...	Small steamers	Teluk Ayer Street... ...	e.
Knight & Co.	S. S. "Perse"	4, Battery Road	f.
Lim Lan & Co.	S. S. "Rajah Brooke" and other steamers.	65, Boat Quay	g.
Liong Hong	S. S. "Carolina"		h.
Low Sum & Co.	S. S. "Borneo"	Boat Quay	j.
Paterson, Simons & Co. ...	S. S. "Sandakan"	Prince Street ...	k.
Poh Guat & Co.	S. S. "Sri Tringganu" ...		l.
Soon Bee & Co.	S. S. "Sri Pagattan"		m.
Tan Kim Tian and Sons ...	SS. "Penang," "Celestial" and "Giang Ann."	1, Prince Street	n.
Tay Geok Teat & Co. ...	Small steamers	8, Battery Road ...	o.
Wee Bin & Co.	Fifteen steamers	106, Market Street ...	p.

Table III.

List of Ports, with References to Steamship Lines and Agents.

The capital letters following the names of ports refer to Table I. the small letters to Table II.

1. Australia—(*via Colombo*)—Q.
   Other routes—C. F. R. X. Y.
2. China—*Hongkong*—A. B. H. I. K. M. N. O. Q. T. Z.
   Shanghai—H. K. N. Q. Z.
   *Amoy**—L. O.
3. Japan—G. K. Q. T. Z.
4. India—*Calcutta*—A. C. F. K. Q.
   Bombay—B. M. Q.
   Madras—C. K. Q.
5. Burmah—*Rangoon* and *Moulmein*—C.
6. Ceylon—*Colombo*—B. H. K. N. O. Q.
7. Aden—K. N. Q.
8. Netherlands India—
   Java—Batavia—G. J. K. n.
   Sourabaya—G. p.
   Samarang—G. J. p.
   Cheribon—J. n.
   Sumatra—Acheen—J.
   Deli—J. O. c.
   Bencoolen—J.
   Palembang—J. g. h.
   Padang—J.
   Dutch Borneo—Bandjermassin—J. m. p.
   Pontianak—U. b.
   Celebes—Macassar—J. O. p.
   Moluccas—J. O. p.
   Smaller islands and ports:—Billiton—U. b.
   Bawean—J. m. p.
   Rhio—J.†

* The usual route to Amoy and Swatow is first Hongkong, and thence by local steamers.

† Daily service of small Chinese steamers.

TABLE III.—LIST OF PORTS, &c.—*continued.*

9. PHILIPPINES—*Manila*—O. V.
   Ilo Ilo—O.
10. MALAY PENINSULA (WEST COAST)—
   Malacca ...
   Sungei Ujong (Port Dickson)
   Selangor (Klang)... ...
   Lower Perak (Teluk Anson)
   } C. U.
   *Perak** (Port Weld)—C.
   Penang—A. B. C. I. M. O. Q.
   Minor Ports—*Linggi*—U. o.
   Muar—p.
11. MALAY PENINSULA (EAST COAST)—
   Pahang—a. f. p.
   Kuala Pahang
   Kuantan ...
   } f.
   Pekan—a.
   Tringganu—l.
12. SIAM—*Bangkok*—O. c. j
13. FRENCH COCHIN CHINA—*Saigon*—K. O.
14. NORTH BORNEO
   Sandakan—O. p.
   Sarawak (Kuching)—g.
   Kudat
   Brunei
   Labuan
   } O.
15. NORTH AMERICA—
   Vancouver (*British Columbia*)—D.
   San Francisco—P.
   New York—W.
16. SUEZ CANAL—
   Suez—K. Q.
   Ismailia—Q.
   Port Said—H. K. Q. T.

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* *Usual route via* Penang.

17. EUROPEAN PORTS—
Barcelona—V.
Brindisi—Q.
Genoa—M.
Gibraltar—Q.
Hamburg—G. N.
Havre—G.
London—H. O. Q. T. Z.
Malta—Q.
Marseilles—K. Q.
Naples—K. M. Q.
Trieste—B.

CHAPTER XI.

Currency, Weights, Measures, Time, &c.

Currency.

AN Order by the Queen in Council, dated 21st October, 1890, made the silver Mexican dollar of the standard weight and millesimal fineness the standard coin of the Straits Settlements. The millesimal fineness of the Mexican dollar is 902·7; its standard weight 417·74 grains (or 27·070 grammes); and its minimum weight 413·563 grains (or 26·799 grammes).*

The coinage of the Colony consists of four silver and three copper pieces; the silver coins being—the half-dollar (50 cents), and pieces of 20, 10, and 5 cents respectively in value. The three copper coins are one-cent, half-cent, and quarter-cent pieces.

The Straits silver coinage is legal tender up to $2; the copper coinage up to $1. Until recently there was in the Colony a large quantity of copper coin in circulation imported from neighbouring States—*e.g.*, from Sarawak, British North Borneo, &c, but by an Ordinance of the Legislative Council the importation, possession, and circulation of these coins were prohibited.

The Banks issue a paper currency of 5-, 10-, 20-, 25-, 50- and 100-dollar notes.

* The dollars circulating in the Straits consist chiefly of the Mexicans (of 417·5 grains, roughly) and the Japanese Yen (of 416 grains); though quite recently the latter has become somewhat scarce here, owing to an increased absorption of the coin by Japan. The American trade dollar, the Hongkong dollar, and the old Carolus or Pillar dollar, are also occasionally met with. The first of these *usually commands a slight* premium.

Weights and Measures.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Tahil	...	=	...	1 Kati (1 lb. 4 oz.)
100 Kati	...	=	...	1 Pikul
3 Pikul	...	=	...	1 Bhara
40 Pikul	...	=	...	1 Koyan

Opium is weight by fractions of the Tahil; thus:—

10 Hoon	...	=	...	1 Chee
10 Chee	...	=	...	1 Tahil

Goldsmith's Weight.

12 Saga	...	=	...	1 Maiam
16 Maiam	...	=	...	1 Bungkal (832 grs. Troy)
12 Bungkal	...	=	...	1 Kati.

"Eight maiam are equal to the weight of one Mexican dollar. Gold dust is sold by the bungkal; gold thread by the kati."—*Swettenham.*

Measure of Capacity.

4 Pau	...	=	...	1 Chupak (1 quart)
4 Chupak	...	=	...	1 Gantang
10 Gantang	...	=	...	1 Para
2 Para...	...	=	...	1 Pikul
40 Pikul	...	=	...	1 Koyan

Dry Measure.

4 Chupak	...	=	...	1 Gantang (160 oz. or
10 Gantang	...	=	...	1 Naleh 1 gallon)
10 Naleh	...	=	...	1 Kuncha
5 Kuncha	...	=	...	1 Koyan

MEASURES—*continued.*

Long Measure.

12 Inchi (inches)	...	=	...	1 Kaki (foot)
6 Kaki	...	=	...	1 Depa (fathom)

The English *mile* is called by the Malays *Batu* (*i.e.*, Stone.)

Square Measure.

4 (Square) Depa	...	=	...	1 Jemba (144 sq. ft)
100 Jemba	...	=	...	1 Penjuru
4 Penjuru	...	=	...	1 Relong (about 1½ acre)

Cloth Measure.

2 Jengkal	...	=	...	1 Hasta
2 Hasta	...	=	...	1 Ela (1 yard)
2 Ela	...	=	...	1 Depa

20 Kayu (*i.e.*, 20 pieces) are called 1 Kodi.

TIME.

The English method of computing time is adopted in Singapore, though the Mahommedans reckon the day of 24 hours from sunset to sunset, and keep to their system of lunar months.

The days of the week are as follows :—

English.	*Colloquial Malay.**	*Malay.†*
Sunday ...	Hari Minggo‡ ...	Hari Ahad
Monday ...	Hari Satu ...	Hari Ithnain
Tuesday ...	Hari Dua ...	Hari Thalatha
Wednesday ...	Hari Tiga ...	Hari Rabu
Thursday ...	Hari Ampat ...	Hari Khamis
Friday ...	Hari Lima ...	Hari Jemaat§
Saturday ...	Hari Anam ...	Hari Sabtu

* Used in Singapore commonly.

† The Malays have borrowed the Arabic names for the days of the week—*Yaum-ul-ahad, Yaum-ul-ithnain*, &c.

‡ *Minggo* is a corruption of the Portuguese word *Domingo.*

§ The Mahommedan Sabbath—from 6 p.m. on Thursday to 6 p.m. *on* Friday.

The difference in mean time between Singapore and Greenwich is 6 hours 55 minutes, between Singapore and New York, 11 hours 51 minutes. Therefore, at noon in Singapore, it is 5·5 a.m. at Greenwich and 12·9 a.m. in New York. Two time balls are in course of erection—the one on Fort Canning and the other on Pulau Brani, facing Tanjong Pagar Wharf. The observatory is behind the Drill Hall.

CHAPTER XII.

Imports, Exports, Shipping, &c., Singapore.

SINGAPORE being not a terminus, but an *entrepôt* of trade, it is to be expected that the imports will exceed the exports to a considerable extent. In former years the receiving of cargo for re-shipment to other ports was one of the chief parts of local commerce; but, though the business done in this time is still very large, it is slowly but surely contracting, owing to the rapid multiplication of through-steamers, which touch, but do not break bulk at the port. This fact leads some to believe that the town has seen its best days; but others, looking further ahead, see, in the mineral and other resources of the Malay Peninsula, reason to believe in a great future for the capital of the Straits Settlements. As a coaling station, Singapore must always hold a position of the first importance in the Far East, and the rapid increase of steamships on the Eastern seas will enhance its importance.

The imports for the year 1890, were valued at $112,633,960, or nearly seventeen and a half millions sterling; and the exports at $94,131,804, or nearly fourteen and a half millions sterling.

The Appendix to the Straits Settlements Blue Book for 1890, gives the following particulars of Imports and Exports:—

Imports.

From the United Kingdom	...	$ 18,676,506
„ the British Colonies	...	24,484,083
„ Foreign Countries...	...	61,860,800
„ Penang and Malacca	...	7,604,571
Total	...	$ 112,633,960

Exports.

To the United Kingdom	...	$ 18,271,876
„ the British Colonies...	...	15,444,702
„ Foreign Countries ...	...	57,934,596
„ Penang and Malacca	...	2,480,630
Total	...	$ 94,131,104

The largest imports come from the Dutch Indies, Siam (and its dependencies), Japan and China; the largest exports go to the United Kingdon, Siam (and its dependencies), America, Hongkong, France and India. The chief exports from Singapore of late years have been gambier, tin, sago, pepper, gutta, rattans, tapioca and copra.

From the Appendix to the Blue Book for 1890, are also taken the following particulars as to Shipping at the port of Singapore during that year.

Entrances.

British Ships	2,330	with a gross tonnage of	1,955,583	tons.
Foreign Ships	1,316	„ „	1,033,476	„
Native Craft	5,546	„ „	208,689	„
Total Vessels	9,192	„ „	3,197,784	„

Clearances.

British Ships	2,231	with a gross tonnage of	1,994,635	tons.
Foreign Ships	1,390	„ „	961,340	„
Native Craft	5,515	„ „	212,636	„
Total Vessels	9,136		3,168,611	

Exclusive of Native Craft, the figures are—

	No. of Vessels.		Gross Tonnage.
Entrances ...	3,646	...	2,989,059
Clearances ...	3,621	...	2,955,975

CHAPTER XIII.

The Fauna, Flora, and Geology of Singapore.

I.—The Fauna of Singapore Island.

(Abridged from notes kindly supplied by William Davison, Esq., *Curator of the Raffles Library and Museum, Singapore.)*

MAMMALIA.—Singapore Island is not rich in genera, species, or individuals of Mammalia. The ruminants have been almost exterminated within the last few years; and it may be safely asserted that some species of the smaller Carnivora, noted as occurring by Dr. Cantor, are not now found wild on the island. There are now in Singapore 23 genera of mammals, comprising 40 species :—

Quadrumana (monkeys) 2 genera, 3 species, 1.—*Semnopithecus obscurus*,* found in the jungle, but rare; 2.—*Macacus cynomolgus* (*M. carbonarius*), the fishing monkey, common on wooded banks of streams and in mangrove swamps; 3.—*Macacus aureas*, the rusty macaque, in the jungle and plantations.†

The *Bats* have not yet been sufficiently worked out; two fruit-eating, and about 15 insectivorous species are recorded. The best known of the former is the so-called "Flying Fox" (*Pteropus edulis*); the average adult size being 12 inches long,

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* The *Lotong* of the Malays.

† The Pig-tailed monkey (*Macacus nemestrinus*—the *Bruk* of the Malays) is often imported by the natives, and trained to climb *cocoa-nut palms* to gather the nuts. It is common in the Peninsula.

and 4 or 5 feet in expanse.* The other is much smaller (*Cynopterus marginatus*). The Colugo or Flying Lemur (*Galeopithecus volans*) occurs, but rarely, in the jungle.

Two species of tree-shrews are found—*Tupia ferruginea* and *T. javanica*; and one musk-shrew—*Sorex (Crocidura) murina*, which is distributed over the whole oriental region.

Carnivora.—The largest on the island is the tiger (*Felis tigris*); the tigers, much less common than formerly,† are immigrants from the mainland, swimming over the Johor Strait to the island. The dislike of leopards to water accounts for these animals, common on the mainland, not being found in Singapore.

Two otters‡ occur—*Lutra barang* and *Aonyx leptonyx*—and one civet (*Viverricula malaccensis*).§

Of squirrels there are two species, and possibly a third.‖ There are *Sciurus notatus* and *S. griseimanus*. A flying squirrel, *Sciuropterus*, is not uncommon in the jungle.

The rats and mice of the island are not yet systematically worked out. The following are known to occur:—*Mus bandicoota*, the giant-rat or bandicoot (rare), *M. decumanus*, the brown rat, *M. musculus*, the common mouse—all probably introduced species.

The wild-pig (*Sus indicus*) was once very plentiful, and is still common in the jungle and plantations.

Ruminantia.—Two species survive—*Rusa equinus*, which has almost disappeared, and *Tragulus Kanchil*, the lesser moose-deer, also rare.

Aquatic Mammalia.—The dugong or sea-cow (*Halicore dugong*) and a dolphin (probably *Delphinus plumbeus*) are found in the neighbouring waters; the latter ascends the larger streams for a considerable distance.

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* This bat is often to be seen in the early morning in the suburbs.

† It is said that between 1860 and 1870, more than 50 persons were killed by tigers.

‡ Called by the Malays *Anjing ayer*—*i.e.*, water dogs.

§ The *Musang* of the Malays: it haunts the roofs and floors of the houses.

‖ Perhaps *Sciurus tenuis*.

AVES.—The systematic working out of the birds of Singapore will, doubtless, add considerably to the number of species known to occur. At present 219 species are recorded—permanent residents, regular migrants, or mere stragglers.

Raptores.—Neither diurnal nor nocturnal birds of prey are extensively represented in the island. The commonest are the white-bellied sea-eagle* (*Haliœtus leucogaster*) and the maroon-kite (*Haliastur indus*). Less common is the black-legged falconet (*Microhierax fringillarius*). Inhabiting the woods, the Besra sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter virgatus*), the changeable hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus limnaetus*), the serpent-eagle (*Spilornis Rutherfordi*), the Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). Hume's honey-buzzard (*Pernis tweeddalii*) has so far been found in Singapore only. Two specimens have been captured, one of which is now in the British Museum. Of the owls the commonest are *Scops lempigi*, *S. malayanus*, *S. rufescens*, and *Ninox scutata*, the Raffles hawk-owl.

Swallows, swifts and swiftlets (*Collocalia*†) are common on the island: the crested tree-swift (*Macropteryx longipennis*) has been known to occur.

The Malay night-jar (*Caprimulgus macrurus*) is very common, and its monotonous cry may be heard from dusk to dawn, especially on moon-light nights. Other night-jars occur, but rarely. There are 5 species of bee-eaters, the commonest being *Merops sumatranus*, *M. philippinus* and *M. swinhoei*. King-fishers abound in all parts of the island; 12 species are recorded—4 of stork-billed king-fishers (*Pelargopsis*), 4 of the family *Halcyon*, 2 of the three-toed king-fishers (*Ceyx*) and 2 small blue ones (*Alcedo*). Four varieties of broad-bill have been collected on the island, but they seem to have disappeared altogether in recent times.‡

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* See p. 26.

† These are the birds that build edible nests. The nest of one species, *C. linchi*, is not sufficiently pure to be of any economic value.

‡ Two species of hornbills (*Buceros rhinoceroides* and *Hydrocissa convexa*) are noted as occurring in the island, the former by Diard, the latter by Wallace. I have not met with them.—*W. D.*

The long tailed parroquet (*Palœornis longicauda*) occurs occasionally in small flocks, probably as partial migrants from the mainland. The Malayan parrot (*Psittacus incertus*) is occasionally seen, most probably a migrant. The Malayan loriquet (*Loriculus galgulus*) is not uncommon about plantations and other suitable localities.* 14 species of woodpeckers are recorded, 6 species of barbets, and 6 species of true cuckoos. To these must be added a few aberrant members of the *Cuculidæ*, not parasitical, but building their own nests and rearing their own young. This family includes the so-called crow-pheasants or coucols, of which four species are known to occur in the island. The sun birds are very numerous, both in species and individuals. Some of them rival in the brilliancy of their plumage the humming-birds of the New World. The flower-peckers are a group of small birds, many of them brilliantly coloured, the plumage having generally a metallic gloss; two species are found in Singapore. Four true shrikes occur; they are all migratory† the most common being the brown shrike (*Lanius cristatus*)‡ and the thick billed-shrikes (*L. magnirostris*). Two species of cuckoo-shrikes are recorded; and four species of minivets, which though common on the Peninsula, are rare on the island.

The crow-billed drongo (*Dicrurus annectans*) occurs, and also the beautiful racket-tailed drongo (*Dissemururus paradiseus*) is still not uncommon in the better wooded portions of the island. It has a wonderful variety of notes, and has the power of imitating the notes of other birds and animals. The bronzed drongo (*Chaptia ænea*) is not numerous, but a few occur in the jungle. The allied paradise flycatcher (*Terpsiphone affinis*) is found on the island, but rarely.

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* A favourite cage bird with the Malays.

† The Eastern shrikes do not, like the European varieties, store their prey by impaling it on thorns This may be due to the plentiful supply of food.

‡ *L. Supercilliosus* is the adult of *L. Cristatus*.

The above notes on the birds are necessarily very brief and incomplete, a mere catalogue of the names of the great variety of Singapore birds would occupy more space than is here available.

REPTILIA.—*Snakes.*—The following is a table of the Snakes of Singapore.* The non-venomous snakes include all the burrowing, fresh-water, and many of the ground and tree snakes. Though a large number of venomous snakes occur in the island there is no authentic record of any one having been bitten with fatal results.

Non-Venomous Snakes.

Name.	Average Length.	
The Python (*Python reticulatus*)†	12 to 14 feet.	Not common.
Curtus' Python (*Python curtus*)	6 „	Rare.
Swamp Snake (*Dipsas dendrophila*)	6 „	Common.
Rat Snake (*Ptyas korros*)	7 „	Not common.
Green Grass Snake (*Tragops prasinus*) ...	7 to 9 „	Common.
Painted Tree Snake (*Dendrophis picta*) ...	3 „	Not uncommon.
Bronzed Tree Snake (*D. caudolineata*)	4 to 5 „	Rare.
Spotted Tree Snake (*Chrysoplœa ornata*)	3 „	Not uncommon.
Variable Ground Snake (*Lycodon aulicus*)‡ ...	3 to 4 „	Very rare.
Pond Snake (*Tropidonotus quincunciatus*)§	3 „	Not common.

* A full and detailed account of these is to be found in the *Singapore and Straits Directory*, also from the pen of Mr. Davison.

† Often, but erroneously, called the Boa-constrictor. The Malay name is *Ular Sawah*. A specimen 22 feet long is in the Museum.

‡ This snake and the preceding are very variable species; 6 well-defined varieties of the former and 7 of the latter are known.

§ To this list should be added the *Simotes octolineatus*, a specimen of which the writer killed near the Gardens.

Venomous Snakes.

The Black Cobra (*Naja sputatrix*)*	4 to 5 feet.	Common.
The Hamadryad (*Ophiophagus elaps*)†	9 to 10 ,,	Rare.
Banded Bungarus (*B. fasciatus*)	3 to 4 ,,	Rare.
Red-headed Callophis (*C. bivirgatus*)...	3 ,,	Not uncommon.
Brown-headed Callophis (*C. intestinalis*)	2 ,,	Rare.
Slender Callophis (*C. gracilis*)	2½ ,,	Very rare.
Banded Pit Viper (*Trimeresurus wagleri*) ...	3 ,,	Fairly common.
Green Pit Viper (*T. Gramineus*)	2½ ,,	Rather rare.
Purple Pit Viper (*T. Purpureus*)	2½ ,,	Rare.

Hydrophidæ (Sea Snakes).

Banded Sea Snake (*Hydrophis stokesii*)	5 feet.	Very common.

Many other snakes occur in the seas round Singapore, but they are less common than *Stokesii*. They are all venomous.

The common Indian Toad (*Bufo melanostictus*) is abundant. Of Frogs, a considerable number both of terrestrial and arboreal species occur; but the only ones calling for special attention are *Rana pulchra*‡ (a species said to have been introduced from Malacca, and which has multiplied to such an extent as to become a plague) and *R. laticeps* a very large species, measuring, in length of body over 6 in. and across the head nearly 4 in. The hind legs are 9 in. long.

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* Malay name *Ular sendok*—*i.e.*, spoon snake.

† The most deadly of the Singapore snakes. It is very fierce and aggressive. Specimens over 14 feet in length have been obtained.

‡ Popularly called the bull-frog in Singapore. Its booming is heard all over the island after rain.

The Crocodile* (*Crocodilus porosus*) is common in the creeks and mangrove swamps. Many other lizards occur, among which may be noted the large water-lizard† (*Hydrosaurus salvator*) attaining a length of 6 or 7 feet, the green lizard (*Bronchocela cristatella*), the two flying lizards, *Draco volans* and *D. blanfordi*. Skinks (*Scincidæ*) are very numerous. Geckos are also numerous, and several species occur ; those inhabiting buildings are of small size, but some found in the forest (as *G. stentor* and *G. guttatus*) attain a considerable size. The edible turtle (*Chelonia virgata*) is abundant ; the great leathery turtle (*Dermatochelys coriacea*) has been obtained : the hawk's-bill turtle (*Caretta squamata*), which yields the best tortoise-shell, is also found. River turtle and land tortoises occur, but do not appear to be numerous.

Insects.—Insects of all kinds abound in Singapore. About 200 species of Butterflies occur, the most conspicuous being the Ornithopteras. The Moths are more numerous still.

Four species of true silk worm moths occur ; the most common is the large *Attacus atlas*, the expanse of the wing in the female being 9½ inches or more. Wasps and hornets are very numerous ; one of the most common and conspicuous being *Vespa cincta*, which builds a huge nest of mud, the walls being very thin, but bearing without injury the violence of tropical showers. Flies are abundant, and some, like *Stilbum splendidum*, very beautiful. Beetles are numerous, and some species, like *Rhyncophorus* and *Xylotrupes*, do great damage by attacking the cocoa-nut palms. There are three species of honey-bees, and four of carpenter-bees‡ (*Xylocarpa*). Ants are numerous in

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* Commonly, but erroneously, called the Alligator.

† Usually called the Iguana or, more properly, the Monitor. Its flesh is tender and delicate, and much prized by the Malays.

‡ These do considerable damage by boring into the woodwork of houses.

varieties and individuals. The caringa or red ant gives a painful sting when touched. Termites* (so called white ants) abound everywhere, and do a great deal of damage to property.

Spiders abound everywhere in Singapore, the most conspicuous being the large garden spiders. A huge black nocturnal spider also occurs. Centipedes are not uncommon, though they seldom invade dwellings; the large black and red *Scolopendræ* sometimes attain 9 in. in length. The large black scorpion is fairly common, and several smaller species occur, one of which, a small pale green one, is not unfrequently found in houses, in damp places, such as bath-rooms, &c.

FISH.—The seas around Singapore contain a great variety of fish of many wonderful forms and colours. Large quantities are daily brought into the markets.

Several species of sharks occur; the spotted shark (*Stegostoma tigrina*) and two others, *Carcharias acutidens* and *C. macloti*, are perhaps the most common. The hammer-headed shark (*Zygæna malleus*) is also found. Two, and probably three, species of sword-fish occur—*Histiophorus gladius*† and *H. immaculatus*. Two species of saw-fish‡ are found, *Pristis perotteti* and *P. zysron*. The garfish§ found in these waters are of two forms—*Belone* (5 species at least) and *Hemiramphus* (8 species). In the skates there is a great diversity of form and size. Some of the species, from the spines with which the tail is armed, are able to inflict painful and serious wounds. The ox-skate or sea devil (*Dicerobatis*

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* It is hardly necessary to mention that the Termites are not ants proper; they belong to the order Neuroptera while the ants belonging to the order Hymenoptera.

† The *Ikan todak* of Malay legend.

‡ The saws of these fish are usually brought for sale by natives to the steamers in port.

§ See p. 25. The force with which the garfish propel themselves out of the water is very great. It is said that men have been killed in open boats by a blow from garfish skipping over the sea.

eregoodoo) is 20 feet in expanse. The commonest of the skates in the Singapore seas are *Rhynocobatus anchylostomus* and *Rhinobatus thounii*. The Baracoota (*Sphyræna commersoni*) deserves special mention here. The jaws of this fish are armed with a double row of teeth with sharp cutting edges. The natives greatly dread it, as it attacks people without hesitation, inflicting serious wounds. Its length is about 4 feet. Of prawns and crayfish several species occur; the crayfish growing to a vary large size (often to more than a foot in length). Both shore and sea crabs are abundant in numbers and in varieties.

II.—The Flora of Singapore Island.

(*By* H. N. Ridley, Esq., F.L.S., *Director of Forests and Gardens.*)

One of the first things that strikes a visitor is the richness and variety of the tints of the foliage. Each tree seems to be different from the one next to it; and, indeed, the number of different kinds is very large in comparison with that of a more temperate region.

As there are no seasons here, the heat and dampness of the climate causes continual growth, so that the greater part of the flora consists of evergreen trees and shrubs. Some few trees sheds all their leaves at one time, and after remaining leafless for one or two days, are speedily clothed again with young leaves—often of brilliant red or pink tints—which very soon assume their green colour. The larger number of trees, however, shed and renew their leaves continuously throughout the year, and are therefore evergreens.

The apparent scantiness of flowers here has often been noticed. This is due to several causes—one of which is that the greater proportion of the flowers are small, and concealed in the wealth of foliage; and even when they are

large and abundant they are often placed so high upon the trees that they are invisible from below. Many plants, again, though producing during the year large quantities of blossoms, bear so few at a time that they are never conspicuous. Lastly, owing to heat and moisture the flowers are very short lived—many lasting only for a few hours in the early morning.

At one time the whole island of Singapore was densely wooded, but, through cultivation, much of the primæval jungle has been destroyed. The best accesible example of primitive forest is to be found on the hill, Bukit Timah, seven miles from town:

Here may be seen many lofty trees of the order *Dipterocarpeæ*, with straight smooth stems rising unbranched for ninety feet or more. They supply the valuable timbers known as Serayah and Meranti, and also exude a resin known as Dammar which is exported from Singapore for making varnish. Most kinds flower once in five or six years, the flowers are often large and sweet-scented, and are followed by the curious red two-winged fruit, from which the order takes its name. Another remarkable tree of the same shape is the Cumpas (*Cumpassia malaccensis*), the wood of which is too hard to cut, so that it may often be seen standing alone in cultivated land having escaped through its hardness the axe of the planter. Sometimes one may pick up in the woods the large fruit of the Woody Durian-tree (*Neesia*), a bluish grey, smooth or warty pod, which splits half way down into four or five lobes, disclosing a number of small red seeds surrounded by irritating yellow hairs. Oaks, chestnuts, figs, tree-myrtles (*Eugenia*), ebonies, and innumerable other trees go to make up the tree-flora of these jungles. Of the smaller shrubs, very showy are the orange flowered *Ixoras; Randia macrophylla*, with great white trumpets spotted inside with black; *Ardisias*, with pink flowers and scarlet berries (callad by the natives "Mouse-deer's eyes"); *Wormia*, a big shrub with large yellow flowers, and very many less conspicuous plants.

Innumerable climbing plants ascend to the top of the trees, and most important among them are the climbing palms known as rattans (*Calamus*). The biggest is *Plectocomia*, with a strong stem about four inches in diameter, covered with sharp spines. It may be seen towering far above the forest. The flowers are arranged in long brown hanging tails about 10 feet in length, and when the fruit is ripe the whole plant dies. Other climbers are the strychnine plant (*Strychnos Tieute*), with deep green leaves, and curious round ball-like fruit of a greyish green colour. *Gambirs*, *Bauhinias*, Menispermacious plants, one of which, *Fibraurea*, produces from its stem a good yellow dye, a *Stephanotis*, many climbing apocynaceous plants, with white or rosy flowers, often scented, among which are the *Willughbeias*, from which is obtained the gutta-grip, a valuable kind of India-rubber, jasmines, wax plants (*Hoya*) and many others. The pitcher plants (*Nepenthes*) of which there are five kinds in Singapore are also climbers. All are common and generally to be found in damp open places. It may be as well to remind visitors that the cups are portions of the leaves modified beautifully as insect traps, and are not the flowers, which are small purple or green blooms arranged in thick spikes.

In damp and rocky spots a great many curious and beautiful herbaceous plants can be found—gingers (*Amomum*), with tall leafy stems and tufts of scarlet, pink or white flowers almost hidden in the ground; *Globbas*, with nodding spikes of white or orange flowers in shape like some strange insect; *Aroids*, with heart-shaped, or arrow-shaped leaves, small ground-orchids, of which the *Anœctochili*, with their ovate, deep purple leaves, veined with gold; and *Plocoglottis*, with large lanceolate leaves looking when seen against the sunlight like patches of purple stained-glass, are the most attractive.

Ferns are very plentiful in Singapore and range from tall tree ferns (*Alsophila*), *Angiopteris*, the Elephant

fern, with its short round stem and huge twelve foot-fronds, and the great birds' nest fern (*Thamnopteris nidus-avis)* to tiny polypodies and filmy ferns:

Well worthy of notice, are the elks' horns (*Platycerium*), the water fern (*Ceratopteris*) growing in the ditches, the climbing *Lygodiums*, *Dipteris Horsfieldii* growing in masses on rocky banks near the sea; the bracken-like *Gleichenias* and the elegant *Davallias*. Selaginellas too are very abundant and varied; and there are several kinds of Club-moss (*Lycopodium*), some of which hang from the trees; but the commonest is *L. cernuum*, growing abundantly in the open grassy spots, and often collected for house decoration.

Orchids are abundant in Singapore, but chiefly grow in the mangrove swamps. Many have inconspicuous flowers, but there are some of the orchid lovers' greatest favourites:

The commonest is the well-known Pigeon orchid (*Dendrobum crumenatum*), clothing the trees even in the town of Singapore. *D. Dalhousieanum*, with its great cream and maroon flowers, finest of all Dendrobes, has been met with in the jungles, but is very rare. Erias with spikes of small white flowers; the Leopard orchid, *Grammatophyllum*, biggest of all orchids, with its great racemes, eight feet high, of yellow and brown flowers; *Saccolabium giganteum*, with thick spikes of pink-spotted white blossoms; curious *Cirrhopetala*, with strangely moving lips; *Cymbidium aloifolium*, with long narrow leaves and pendulous racemes of brown and purple flowers, are among the finest of the tree orchids. Of ground-orchids, none are more likely to attract attention than the beautiful pink *Spathoglottis plicata* and *Bromheadia palustris*, with large white yellow and violet flowers, both of which grow in grassy open places, and are constantly in flower, while the lovely apricot-coloured *Calanthe curculigoides* may reward the orchid hunter who dives into the dense wet thickets in November.

Besides orchids many other plants grow upon the trees, being epiphytic:

Very rare is the splendid crimson *Rhododendron*, high up out of reach on the highest trees. The ants' nest plant, *Hydnophytum*, is a curious epiphyte, the base of the stem is swollen into a fleshy mass often as big as a man's head, which when cut open is seen to be a real vegetable ant's nest swarming with minute, but ferocious ants. *Dischidia Rafflesiana*, the bladder plant, is remarkable for its leaves modified into strange yellow conical bladders.

There are many kinds of Palms, of which may be specially mentioned the sealing-wax palm *(Cyrtostachys)* with its bright red stems; the Corintin *(Drymophlœus Singaporianus)*, with feathery leaves and slender black stems from which elegant walking sticks can be made; the thorny-stemmed Nibong *(Oncosperma tigillaria)*, much used for house building, and the Penang Lawyers *(Licuala)*. Another useful group of plants is that of the Screw pines or Pandans, of which four or five kinds inhabit damp spots, the biggest is the Mengkuang *(Pandanus furcatus)*, the long narrow leaves of which are much used for making *Kajangs*,* baskets, hats and innumerable other things.

The number of grasses and sedges is rather small, as these are not plentiful in jungle-country, but one kind is too conspicuous by its presence. The Lalang grass *(Imperata cylindrica)* covers great tracts of country, rapidly springing up wherever the forest has been cleared. It is almost useless for any purpose and, when it has taken hold of the ground, is with difficulty eradicated.

A large portion of the shores of the island are covered with Mangrove swamps; and the peculiarities of this class

* The *Kajang* is "a most useful contrivance.....used for boat or cart coverings. It folds up, and in the jungle answers the purpose of a tent."—*Swettenham.*

of vegetation can well be studied here. The trees which compose it though having at first sight a great similarity belong to several different groups. The true Mangrove trees, *Rhizophora* and *Bruguiera*, are remarkable for the seed germinating while still on the tree, and sending down a long green cigar-shaped root. Mangrove-wood is much used for firewood, and the bark supplies tanning material. In these swamps grow, also, the Nireh-tree (*Carapa*), conspicuous from its large brown cannon-ball like fruits. The bark of this tree is a valuable medicine for dysentery.

Many and varied are the cultivated plants to be seen in the gardens in Singapore, and among the most striking are the scarlet-flowered Flame of the Forest (*Poinciana*), the Allamandas from Brazil with their large yellow blossoms, and the quaint Ravenala from Madagascar, the Traveller's-tree, often erroneously taken for a palm. It is really an ally of the Banana, as the shape and texture of its leaves show at once; it has the appearance of a gigantic fan, and derives its English name, from the fact that by piercing the base of the leaf-stalk a supply of water can be often obtained. The beverage, however, is hardly to be recommended.

Of the numerous fruits of this region, two especially are famous, the Durian and the Mangosteen. It is worth a voyage to the East, says Wallace, to eat the Durian, and it is certain that it is not worth eating anywhere else. In appearance it suggests a large oval light brown horse chestnut. The tough rind covered with thorns, splits into several lobes, when ripe, and discloses a variable number of large oblong seeds enclosed in a creamy pulp, which is the eatable portion. Many persons are deterred from trying the flavour on account of the disagreeable odour of the rind, but no sooner is the mouth filled with

the deliciously flavoured pulp than all sense of the smell disappears. Wallace, in his well-known work on the Malay Archipelago, has endeavoured to describe the flavour of this fruit, but indeed it cannot be described, it must be tasted to be appreciated. By a judge of fruit the Durian will be allowed to take a position in the front rank as one of the first-class fruits of the world.

The Mangosteen is, however, more generally popular with Europeans, and is certainly a most beautiful and refreshing fruit. It is about the size of a moderate-sized apple, round, with a flat top on which is the star-shaped stigma. In colour it is of a deep maroon or black crimson, and when broken across is seen to consist of a variable number of pulpy white pips, each enclosing a seed, arranged in a circle and enveloped in the thick pink rind. The pulp is very sweet and delicately flavoured, the flavour being much improved by putting the fruit in ice for a few hours before eating.

Both the Durian and Mangosteen have distinct though somewhat irregular fruiting periods and as their seasons differ in different parts of the Peninsula, it happens often that the fruits can be obtained almost all through the year.

These notes on the flora serve but to give an indication of the wealth and variety of the vegetation. Few regions contain so large a proportion of interesting plants as that of the Malayan Peninsula; and the study of botany here will well repay its votary.

III.—Geological Features.

The Geology of Singapore is very disappointing to the student. The island consists of a core of grey granite cropping out in the bigger hills, as at Bukit Timah, but the greater portion is covered with stiff yellow and red

clays, sands, gravels, and iron stone commonly, but erroneously, called laterite. This formation is evidently derived from destruction of loftier granitic hills, and extends, also, over a large portion of the Peninsula. It is almost entirely destitute of fossils (a few plant remains alone having been met with), and it is impossible at present to conjecture its age.

CHAPTER XIV.

Climate, Monsoons, &c.

SINGAPORE is unusually favoured in the matter of climate. Situated close to the Equator, it nevertheless enjoys climatic advantages not shared by other places in the same latitude. The abundant rainfall (the average is over 90 inches annually) tempers the fierce heat of the Tropics; and violent storms are unknown. There is no change of seasons; the island boasts an eternal summer, and is clothed with a perennial green. The thermometer (in the shade) ranges between 80° and 90° (Fahr.) during the day, and between 70° and 80° at night: it has never been known to rise above 94° or to fall below 63°. The mornings are generally fresh and cool; and after sunset light breezes come from the sea to cool the air. The sheltered position of Singapore secures for it these advantages, and others alluded to in Chapter I. (See p. 1.)

Though there is no marked change of seasons, yet the influence of the monsoons, or trade winds, is felt in Singapore. The change of the monsoon is accompanied by heavy and prolonged rains; but since rain falls all the year round, a slight increase in the fall at particular periods is hardly noticeable. The North-east Monsoon blows from November to April, during which time the Singapore winds usually sit in that quarter; but by no means invariably. The South-west Monsoon blows from May to October, and with it come the winds known locally as Sumatras and Java winds. The Sumatra is a rapid squall from the south or south-west, accompanied by heavy rain

and generally thunder. It sweeps swiftly across the Strait and the island, and rarely lasts more than an hour or two. On reaching the land, it hardly lasts so long. The Sumatras spring up towards evening, or during the night; they are the most violent winds that visit Singapore; but they are mild compared with the gales that periodically sweep over the British Isles from the Atlantic. Occasionally very heavy rain-storms visit Singapore. On the 29th of May, 1892, in the short space of six hours, the rain-gauges registered a fall of nearly nine inches. A great part of the town and island was flooded; in some of the public thoroughfares the depth of water for some hours ranged from 18 inches to 4 feet.

The Java winds blow from the south or south-east from May to September. They are generally supposed to be unhealthy; but though fever is commoner from May to September than during the rest of the year, it is not certain that this is due to the prevalence of these winds. The effect of the Java wind is first a pleasant sensation of coolness, and then a hot, disagreeable feeling of "stickiness" all over the body. Passing from a shady place to the open, where the Java wind blows, people feel sometimes as if they were approaching the blast of a furnace; the air is stifling. It may be doubted whether the ill-effects of these winds go further than the unpleasant sensation above described.

The day is practically of uniform length throughout the year—twelve hours of day-light. The sun rises about 6 a.m., and sets about 6 p.m.; with a few minutes' variation during the year as it passes from the tropic of Cancer to the tropic of Capricorn and back. Darkness falls rapidly after the sun disappears below the horizon, with almost no intermediate twilight. The heat is greatest during the early afternoon; but by 4.30 p.m., the sun is far down and

the air cool enough to admit of out-door recreation. The early morning, until an hour after sun rise (*i.e.* till 7 a.m.) is fresh and cool, and is the best time of day for walking, riding or shooting. The heavy dew that falls during the night, however, prevents out-door sports such as tennis or cricket in the morning.

All things considered, Singapore is one of the healthiest places in tropical latitudes. Cholera, the scourge of the East, is almost unknown, owing to the abundant rainfall; and dysentery is rare. The annual death rate is estimated at 47·1 per thousand. The chief disadvantage of the climate to Europeans and others accustomed to change of seasons is the absence of any such change in Singapore; the effect of the eternal summer is somewhat relaxing and enervating to those who have come from temperate regions.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT of RAINFALL, Singapore, for the year 1890.

Months.	P. & O. Co.'s Depôt, New Harbour.	General Hospital, Sepoy Lines.	Kandang Kerbau Hospital Observatory.	Pauper Hospital, Serangoon Road.	Waterworks Reservoir, Thompson Road.	Killenny Estate, Tanglin.	Quarantine Station, St. John's Island.	Botanic Gardens.	Holme Chase.	Lady Hill.	50-1, Grange Road.	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	7·01	12·57	8.77	10·67	10·18	9·33	5·07	9·43	19·33	9·73		2·76
February ...	9·91	9·05	12·47	12·66	14·03	13·70	6·47	10·64	8·49	10·84		2·83
March ...	8·69	6·82	9·91	8·08	10·90	6·99	4·11	6·81	7·58	7·66		3·95
April ...	8·85	4·26	7·97	12·32	11·38	6·98	6·46	10·11	8·71	7·99		2·87
May ...	6·37	4·87	3·37	3·73	6·80	4·91	5·60	4·72	2·94	6·58		2·09
June ...		5·13	6·61	5·93	6·40	6·02	4·81	6·88	7·42	7 21		2·02
July ...		17·68	20·76	18·52	17·70	21·14	14·84	21·84	21·88	22·38		6·85
August ...		8·05	8·09	7.85	7·99	9·35	13·63	11·65	10·62	9·74		2·97
September ...		7·02	8·29	7·36	8·22	8·62	7·95	8·75	7·49	8·21		3·00
October ...		8·46	9·07	12·46	10·50	8·79	10·00	7·34	9·14	6·29		3·16
November ...		7·35	13·43	18·63	15·85	11·03	10·71	12·88	...	14·12	11·09	4·70
December ...		6·28	11·67	14·32	12·12	10·33	5·38	10·57	...	9·82	10·66	5·06
Total ...	40·83	97·54	120·11	132·53	132·07	117·19	95·03	128·62	103·60	100·57	21·75	...
Mean ...					117·78							

Not registered.

Not Registered.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, taken at the Kandang Kerbau Hospital Observatory, Singapore, in Lat. 1° 17′ N., Long. 103° 51′ E., for the year 1890.*
Height of Bar. Cistern, 10 feet above Sea Level.

Months.	Barometrical Readings corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.				Temperature of Air.							Temperature of Radiation		Wind.		Rainfall during the Month.	Proportion of Clouds 0 to 10.		
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	†Mean	Max.	Min.	Range	In the Sun.	On Grass.	Prevailing Direction.	Mean Velocity.		9 H	15 H	21 H
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.		Miles.	Ins.			
Jan.	29·913	29·812	29·888	29·871	79·9	83·3	75·9	77·9	84·6	72·5	12·1	138·9	70·0	N E	136	8·77	6	7	6
Feb.	·949	·833	·918	·900	81·8	82·4	76·5	78·2	86·2	72·3	13·9	152·5	69·5	N E	139	12·47	4	6	6
Mar.	·912	·791	·885	·863	82·9	84·2	77·8	79·6	87·5	73·0	14·5	151·4	69·6	N W & N E	136	9·91	4	5	4
April	·917	·808	·883	·869	83·8	84·1	77·8	79·9	87·8	73·9	13·9	150·4	70·9	N W	135	7·97	4	5	3
May	·896	·797	·869	·854	84·9	85·1	78·6	80·7	88·1	74·3	13·8	148·9	71·3	N W	135	3·37	5	5	2
June	·898	·814	·874	·862	83·5	85·8	79·7	80·8	87·2	74·3	12·9	144·1	71·6	S W	136	6·31	5	6	5
July	·920	·850	·911	·894	81·6	83·1	78·2	78·9	85·4	72·6	12·8	140·8	69·8	S W	137	20·76	7	8	7
Aug.	·938	·848	·903	·896	81·9	82·4	77·6	78·7	84·2	72·9	11·3	139·6	70·5	S W	136	8·09	6	7	6
Sept.	·932	·817	·896	·882	80·5	84·0	77·7	78·8	85·2	73·1	12·1	143·7	71·1	W & W S W	133	8·29	7	7	7
Oct.	·949	·829	·908	·895	81·1	83·5	77·1	78·6	85·8	72·8	13·0	143·2	70·7	W & N W	133	9·07	6	7	6
Nov.	·963	·857	·939	·919	81·2	81·8	76·3	77·9	85·6	72·4	13·2	144·5	70·2	N W & N E	132	13·43	6	7	7
Dec.	·959	·859	·929	·916	80·2	82·2	75·9	77·4	85·6	71·2	14·4	147·1	68·8	N E & N W	134	11·67	5	7	5
Mean	29·929	29·826	29·907	29·887	81·9	83·5	77·4	78·9	86·1	72·9	13·2	145·5	70·3	...	135	Total 120·11	6	6	5

*The Kandang Kerbau Hospital is usually called the Lock Hospital. See p. 69.
†The mean Temperature is computed from results of Observations at the 9 H. 15 H. 21 H. and Minimum Temperature.

CHAPTER XV.

The Malay Language and Literature.

THE Malay Language, often called the Italian of the East, on account of its broad vowels and soft consonants, is, in its many dialects, one of the most widely spoken Asiatic tongues. Throughout the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, in parts of Siam, and even in such remote places as Formosa, Madagascar and Cape Colony, varieties of the language are to be found. Its origin is obscure, and will probably remain so, until the origin of the Malay people is discovered. The Malays themselves consider Sumatra as the cradle of their race; but this means no more than that they found themselves in Sumatra when the self-consciousness of the race emerged from the infancy of barbarism. Philologists have difficulty in classifying the language. Attempts have been made to affiliate it to the monosyllabic languages of China, Annam, and Siam; and no doubt there is a considerable Mongolian element in Malay, though there is a large admixture of other elements. The use of numeral co-efficients to express the plural is unquestionably Mongolian in origin. For example, the Malays say—*Perampuan tiga orang* (woman three person) for three women; *kuda lima ekor* (horse five tail) for five horses; *Telor sa' puloh biji* (egg ten fruit) for ten eggs; *cf.*, the concession to Chinese idiom in Pidgin English "Three piecee man" for three men. The question whether all languages were not originally monosyllabic is one that divides philologists, but at any rate Malay, notwithstanding the Mongolian

element, is now dissyllabic; and in regard to accent, trochaic. This, in connection with its broad vowels and soft consonants, is the secret of its musical sound.

Not only is the ear charmed by the music and rhythm of the spoken tongue, but the mind is also delighted by the simple and graceful forms of speech, expressing highly poetical ideas, which are often on the lips of a people not conspicuously romantic or imaginative. Many of the common words and phrases of ordinary life are, from a western point of view, highly poetical, owing to the child-like, but artistic combination of ideas that are not naturally connected. The Malay, for example, calls the sun *Mata-hari*, "the eye of day:" he speaks of a brook as *anak sungei*, "the son of a river;" when he is sorrowful or angry he says he is *sakit hati*, "sick at heart." An eclipse of the sun or moon he regards as a temporary illness of these bodies—*sakit mata-hari, sakit bulan*. Such idiomatic and poetical expressions form one of the chief characteristics of the language.

Malay, as spoken in the Straits Settlements, in the Peninsula, and in many of the islands in the Archipelago, has been greatly modified, and its vocabulary has been largely enriched by the influence of foreign languages. The Hindu conquest of Malaya, many centuries ago, imported Sanskrit words and ideas into the language. (The introduction to W. E. Maxwell's "Manual of the Malay Language" gives a careful and scholarly account of the nature and extent of Sanscrit influence.) In the thirteenth century came the Mahommedan supremacy, during which the most of the Malays embraced Islam; and consequently borrowed largely from the Arabic language to supply deficiencies in their own. Later still, European influence made itself apparent,—Portuguese, Dutch and English words being freely adopted to express

ideas introduced by the foreigners. In Singapore the Malay colloquial is a hybrid language: few of the great languages of the world are unrepresented in its vocabulary. The purest Malay is spoken in Perak, the most northern of the Native States under British Protection.

Malay is free from inflections, and, like most primitive languages, poor in connectives. The juxtaposition of two words is generally enough to imply their connection. The verb is simple compared with the elaborate conjugations of the perfect classical languages of the East and West, Arabic and Greek; it is not declined at all; its tenses are expressed by means of auxiliaries, and its modes by prefixes. Number is indicated by numerals, with or without numeral co-efficients; sometimes (indefinitely) by re-duplication: gender, by the addition of the word "male" or "female," and that only when distinction of sex is required by the context; and case is not indicated at all, except, perhaps, by the position of the word in the sentence.* The best Malay Grammar and Dictionary (by the late Dr. Marsden†) are now out of print. Copies may be bought occasionally, but at a prohibitive price. Messrs. W. E. Maxwell, the present Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, and F. A. Swettenham, British Resident of Perak, have both published works which give a fair introduction to the spoken language;

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* Malay has been called "a most ungrammatical but most idiomatic language." This is true if inflections only constitute grammar. An ungrammatical language is one without laws either of syntax or of idiom; and that Malay certainly is not.

† Dr. Marsden was a contemporary of Sir Stamford Raffles; his Grammar and Dictionary were published in 1812, and deal with the language as he knew it in Sumatra. The Peninsular Malay differs considerably from the Sumatran; but Marsden's works might be re-printed with such additions as are necessary for students of the language as it is now spoken and written in Malaya.

but there is still room for a historical and scientific grammar, and for a larger dictionary. Visitors to the Straits Settlements will find the small hand-book published by Messrs. Fraser and Neave, Singapore, a useful guide to the colloquial.

The literature of the Malays is extensive and copious, but not rich. It consists of heroic tales and legends, works on ethics and laws, and a large number of proverbs and poems. Of the literature as a whole it may be said that it is imitative rather than original; and this may be accounted for by the fact that the Malays have not for many centuries enjoyed an independent national existence; and, also perhaps, by the fact that the art of writing was unknown to them till they came into contact with nations more powerful and more civilised than themselves; and contact of that kind means conquest. It is probable that the acquisition of the art of writing dates from the Mahommedan invasion in the thirteenth century.* Malay is written in the Arabic character, with a few modifications of some letters to represent sounds not found in the latter tongue. The vowel points are not in general use; consequently there is considerable uncertainty as to the correct orthography.

The chronicles and legends are said to be painfully genealogical and as tedious and uninteresting to the Western reader as a Chinese drama to a European spectator. They have, however, an interest of their own, and are not without literary grace. The best known to Europeans is the *Hikayat*† of Abdullah bin Abdul Kader,

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* This is disputed by some who claim to have found traces of an earlier Malay writing.

† The word *Hikayat*, used by the Malays, is the Arabic word for story. A translation of the greater part of Abdullah's *Hikayat*, by J. T. Thomson, F.R.G.S., is published by Henry S. King & Co.

written in the year 1840. The author was the *Munshi* who taught Malay to the earliest British settlers in Singapore. This is not his only work, but, owing to its being used as a reading-book in the Colony, it is better known than the others. Another chronicle worthy of mention is the *Sejarat Malayu* (Malay Annals), a mixture of history and legend.*

Besides the chronicles, legends, and other prose writings, there is a large number of proverbs, poems (*shäer*)† and *pantuns*. The last-named, the *pantuns*, consist of a verse, or verses, of four lines each, rhyming alternately, and couched in highly metaphorical language, to discover the meaning of which often baffles the Western reader. Three specimens follow‡ :—

The heron flies into the air,
  And dashes down the fish it had caught.
Forbear to grasp burning embers,
  Or, feeling the heat, you will quickly let them go.

A maiden draws water from the well;
  The bucket falls off, leaving only the cord.
Consent, my life, to the departure of your friend,
  And do not grieve at the separation.

A white horse whose hoofs are black
  Is a horse for the Sultan Iskander.
My love is dark; various are her blandishments;
  But she is incapable of speaking the truth.

A valuable collection of Malay manuscripts, made by Sir Stamford Raffles, was lost to the world by a most regrettable accident. The East Indiaman on which Raffles

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* See note on p. 6 and p. 60.
† *Shäer* is also from the Arabic.
‡ Taken from the Appendix to Marsden's Malay Grammar.

had embarked for England with his collection, took fire at sea; and though he escaped with the rest of the passengers and the crew, the manuscripts were destroyed.

The Malays may often be heard reading far into the night. One man reads aloud to a company of listeners; and the method of reading is a kind of chanting or intoning.

SINGAPORE TRAMWAYS.

New Harbour and Johnston's Pier Section.

TIME TABLE.

Leaves New Harbour—9 a.m.; 10.20 a.m.; 11.40 a.m.; 1 p.m.; 2.20 p.m.; 3.40 p.m.; 5 p.m.

Leaves New Harbour for Tanjong Pagar only, 6.20 p.m.

Leaves Johnston's Pier—9.40 a.m.; 11 a.m.; 12.20 p.m.; 1.40 p.m.; 3 p.m.; 4.20 p.m.; 5.40 p.m.

On Saturdays, after 3 p.m., the Car runs between New Harbour and Tanjong Pagar only, as under.

Leaves New Harbour ... 3.40 p.m.; 5 p.m.; 6.20 p.m.

Leaves Tanjong Pagar ... ... 4.20 p.m.; 5.40 p.m.

(*No Car on Sundays.*)

Rochore Section.

On week days Cars run about every 7 minutes, between the hours of 6.30 a.m. and 11.30 p.m.; on Sundays, from 12.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.