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AN
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO THE
FEDERATED
MALAY STATES

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Illustrations in Colour by
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THE MALAY STATES INFORMATION AGENCY,
88, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

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1943

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NOTE.



PART I. AND PART III. of this book describe the Malay Peninsula from North to South, from Penang to Singapore. Anyone travelling in the opposite direction must begin at the end and read backwards, but the stream of winter travellers usually leaves America and Europe in autumn for Egypt, India, Ceylon, Japan and onwards, and a slight diversion, after Colombo, at Penang will save the uninteresting voyage through Malacca Strait, make a break in seafaring, offer land travel through a country now little known to the usual tourist, and bring the traveller out at Singapore into the main stream again.

Thanks are due to Mr. Kleingrothe, photographer, for permission to reproduce his photographs and to other, amateur as well as professional, photographers, who have contributed to the pictures of this edition.

C. W. H.

June, 1923.

IV. ↙

BIG GAME SHOOTING.

By THEODORE R. HUBBACK, author of "Elephant and Seladang Hunting in Malaya" (*Rowland Ward, Limited, London*).

There is a certain fascination about **Introduction.** the expression "Big Game Shooting" which appeals to most Britishers, and a country which provides such shooting will invariably be sought after by a certain section of the sport-loving community from our island home.

Malaya has been visited up to the present by very few sportsmen in search of Big Game, chiefly because very few people know anything about the country as a field for the Big Game hunter, and also because the many difficulties to be encountered have frequently proved on enquiry to appear so great that the would-be hunter-visitor has turned his attentions to some better known locality.

But the difficulty of obtaining a trophy generally enhances its value to the possessor, and those who are prepared to face a certain amount of hard work and inconvenience, and are well posted up with

the information that is necessary to enable them to organise a hunting trip, should be able to obtain trophies that will well repay them for the hard work, energy and time expended.

The sportsman who contemplates coming to Malaya to shoot big game will probably be already equipped with a battery, but perhaps a few hints on what class of rifle is suitable will not be out of place. It will be shewn later on in this article that most of the opportunities to shoot at Big Game that may occur in the dense jungle that one hunts in will be within a limit of twenty-five yards, very frequently much closer than that. It will be at once apparent that when facing dangerous game at such near quarters a powerful weapon is absolutely essential. Some years ago, before the advent of cordite rifles, the few local sportsmen when in pursuit of big game armed themselves with the heaviest rifles that they could obtain, ranging from four bores to twelve bores; the twelve borites, however, did not as a rule prove so successful as the devotees of the heavier guns. Shooting in dense forest, the discharge of an eight bore rifle burning 10 to 12 drams of black powder resulted in the gunner being enveloped in a thick smoke through which he could see nothing for several seconds, and the vicinity of which, if he was a wise man, he left as quickly as the thick undergrowth would allow him. Nowadays all this is changed, and to those who can afford to supply themselves with cordite

**Equipment,
Rifles, &c., &c.**

rifles the terrors of the black smoke of the eight bore are no more. A good battery for a shooting trip in the Federated Malay States would consist of two cordite rifles '450 or '500 bore, a 12-bore shot gun, or ball and shot gun. Rifle cartridges should be put up in hermetically sealed tins containing not more than ten cartridges in each case, and an exceptionally strong cartridge bag should be obtained with a very large flap to keep one's cartridges dry during the heaviest rains. Camp equipment may consist of a great deal or very little, according to the requirements and the purse of the hunter. It must, however, be remembered that the lighter the camp-outfit the better chance one has of getting about the country quickly, the less difficulty one will have in obtaining carriers, and the more likelihood one has of getting up to game. It is quite unnecessary to take tents. The Malays who would be with the party can in a very short time put up a most respectable shelter, made out of small jungle saplings and the leaves of one of the many ground palms that can be found in almost any part of the virgin forest ; so a very cumbersome and expensive item is dispensed with. The following light camp outfit would prove quite sufficient to provide the hunter with all the comfort that he would require. An American camp bed, camp chair, and camp table, an aluminium canteen such as is sold at any of the large London stores, a couple of waterproof sheets about seven feet square, two pillows, a muslin mosquito net, which should be specified as sandfly proof, a good rug, a

couple of small hurricane lamps, and the outfit would be complete. A good addition to the equipment would be a small camera which would be able to reproduce the pleasant spots that lie hidden far away in the depths of the Malayan forest, but only one of those specially built for the tropics should be taken. Most of the provisions required on a hunting trip for the white sportsman have to be taken with the expedition. The Malay carriers can generally find their own stores, which consist of little more than rice and dried fish.

Provisions should be put up in boxes about the size of whisky cases, but should not weigh more than 30 pounds apiece, for in the event of one having to transport these cases through the jungle with Malay coolies, 30 pounds a man will be found to be about their limit. There is, however, a better way of carrying one's goods through the jungle should a long journey be contemplated, and that is by making the Malays take with them the native carrying baskets which are known as *ambong* or *galas*. This basket is made of split rattan or bamboo, and is constructed so that it can be strapped on to the back of the cooly, and is also supported by a broad bark strap across the man's forehead. All sorts of stores can be placed in these baskets, from one's canteen to one's tinned fish or meat, and it would be found most convenient to the sportsman who intended going on a trip to see that his Malay carriers were provided with them before they set out on their journey. Such baskets are commonly used by Malays and can be found in almost every village.

Trackers and Carriers.

Before starting out on any expedition after big game the sportsman must arrange to take with him a good Malay hunter, who will be able to take him to the most likely places for the game, who must be a first class tracker, and must also have a very considerable local knowledge of the jungle. It must be borne in mind that all hunting in Malaya is done on foot. The game has to be followed up with the help of native trackers until it is found, and when the shot is taken the hunter is frequently within a dozen yards or so of his quarry, probably in dense jungle, and always unable to see his game quite distinctly.

To engage the services of a good Malay tracker is a most difficult business. The older generation of Malays is passing on, and the younger generation are not the men their fathers were where hunting and woodcraft are concerned. The only way to obtain the services of a good tracker is to enquire through the nearest official source if such a man is to be found in the district. If so, and he has a good reputation, engage him to go with you on your trip and make the best terms possible.

A first-class man will have to be paid between \$20 (£2 6s. 8d.) and \$30 (£3 10s. 0d.) a month. Carriers have also to be engaged, the number of which will depend on the amount of baggage, which again depends a great deal on the length of time that one intends to devote to hunting. Should the party be working from a river, where the bulk of one's

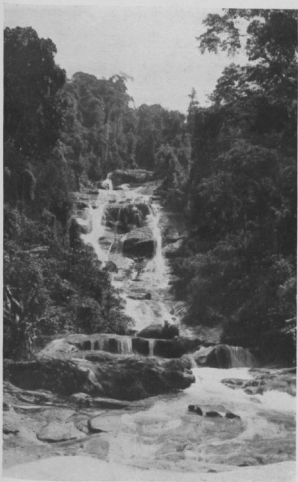


Photo by NAKAJIMA, HILL STREAM IN JUNGLE. - Facing Page 234.

goods would be transported by boat, extra carriers would be engaged at the villages where news was obtained that game was in the vicinity. Malays should be engaged as carriers on the best terms that can be arranged. During the last few years, wages have risen a great deal, and it is a little difficult to lay down any wages rate which would be applicable to the entire Federation. In many places a wage of 50 cents a day, with a food allowance—the food allowance should consist of rice and salt fish—would be ample; but it may be necessary in districts where large wages have been paid during the late golden age of the rubber industry to increase this rate to 60 cents a day, with a food allowance. This should be ample, although the writer is fully aware that many people have paid much more than this for casual Malay labour. It is not, however, necessary at the present time.

Some advances will have to be given to those Malays who elect to accompany the sportsman; the villager invariably wants to leave money with his relations before he starts on a journey—or says he does.

When working from a river the boatmen who are engaged for the rowing or poling of the boat are engaged under the same circumstances as the carriers, and will act as carriers when a trip is made inland in search of game. Under such conditions two men would probably be left in charge of the boat, or if the boat was left at the landing-place of a village one man would suffice, all the rest of the party would

take what was necessary for the "commissariat," and depart up-country or wherever news of game took one. If Malay coolies are treated like children, are not asked to do much work or carry more than 25 to 30 pounds a day, are allowed to amuse themselves as they think best when the day's work is over, even though their singing does set one's teeth on edge, the sportsman will find that he can manage fairly well with them, and that they will enter into the spirit of the expedition as far as their intelligence will allow them to do so; but if, on the other hand, they are treated at all harshly or even like what they really are, paid servants, they will spend most of their time sulking, and will not help towards the enjoyment of the trip.

The Game. Big game shooting in Malaya means the hunting of elephant, sěládang (the local type of *Bos Gaurus*), and rhinoceros.

On a shooting trip the game will have to be searched for and tracked until found. A lucky chance may give the hunter the opportunity of sitting up for a tiger, but such chance should in no way be counted on.

Elephant and sěládang, on the other hand, can be found with fair certainty in many places in the Federated Malay States, and although with the opening up of the country one has to go farther afield to reach the hunting districts, facilities for travel have so much improved since the advent of the automobile that one is able to reach a district in a day which a few years ago would have taken three or four to reach. There is

now little hunting to be obtained in Selangor or Negri Sembilan, the greater portion of these countries have been opened up with roads and railways, and it would not be worth the while of the visitor to try and obtain game in either of them. In Perak elephants are still to be found near the coast, and in Upper Perak sēlādang, rhinoceros and elephant can still be obtained, but the State where by far the best shooting is likely to be accomplished is the eastern State of Pahang. Very little of Pahang has been opened up, and there are many valleys which are sparsely populated, are well watered, and hold quantities of big game. The State of Pahang is watered mainly by the Pahang river, which is the name given to the river made by the junction of the Tembeling and Jelai rivers; there are numerous other smaller rivers which help to swell the broad flood of the Pahang, notably the Krau, the Semantan, the Triang, the Bera, the Jinka, the Jumpol, the Luit, and the Lepar. All these, which are navigable for small boats for some distances from the main river, lead one to good hunting grounds, and a trip of a couple of months spent in Pahang in search of big game would, with reasonable luck, result in success.

It must, however, be remembered that the hunting is difficult, that although there is plenty of game to be found it is not always easy for the visitor, who would presumably be ignorant of the language, to get the village Malays to work for him, and many disappointments must be expected before good trophies are obtained. The best rewards will come to those who

work the hardest and will put up with the many inconveniences that the jungle is bound to present to those unaccustomed to its vagaries; the trophies are there and although it may mean hunting for several weeks before an opportunity occurs, occur it will to those who keep in mind the fact that "it's dogged as does it."

The wild elephant, from its immense size and magnificent trophy, will be the prize which will probably appeal most to the hunter, although the *sěládang* presents more difficulties to bring successfully to bag; always excepting the hunter who is in search of special trophies, when he will most likely find it more difficult to obtain a really good specimen of an elephant in the Malay jungle than he will a *sěládang*.

When making inquiries about big game, reports will often be received from natives that elephants have been near the villages, and in many cases the news bearers will state there is a herd containing a big bull or a solitary bull that carries big tusks. In the majority of instances these reports are entirely incorrect, in all cases they are exaggerated, and in most events they are based on no personal knowledge of the case at all. No reliance can be placed on the news that one casually receives from the Malay villages, and the following notes may be of use to help the visitors to avoid many disappointments.

The writer's experience tends to prove to him that in only very exceptional cases do the old bulls come into the cultivated areas, and then only for a night, or

at the most two. They have to be searched for farther afield, near the hill clearings of the Sakai, or up the uninhabited rivers, or along old jungle tracks far from the abode of man. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but it is best to work on that basis when searching for the big bulls. Do not believe the reports of Malays regarding the size of elephants or the size of their tusks; they exist merely in the imagination of the villager's mind. He has in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred never seen the beast at all, let alone his tusks.

Where an elephant is reported to have done considerable damage to cultivated crops, and to be continually hanging about the vicinity, and provided the report has some spice of truth in it, the beast is probably a young tusker carrying small tusks, which will not exceed 30 pounds a pair in weight. More frequently, the damage done to standing crops is the work of a herd in which there may or may not be a small tusker; there is hardly ever a big one with these marauding herds.

A small herd is frequently reported as a solitary elephant, probably designated as a *gajah tengkis*, which generally is meant to convey that the beast has one small foot and will prove invulnerable if fired at. The simple villager, having seen the tracks of elephants and probably noticing different sized foot-prints, at once remembers the stories that he has heard of a terrible elephant with a small foot, and the yarn hatches at once. The only way to verify the conflicting statements that one continually hears from

Malays when searching for big game is to go oneself and spy out the land, or, if one has a reliable tracker, send him and await his report, being always prepared to find that the entire story is a fabrication. Work on the basis that the really big bulls must be searched for in the back country, that the medium-sized bulls are occasionally to be found near the villages, especially during the rice season when the crops are coming into bearing, that the herds seldom contain a bull worth shooting, that all native reports must be taken with a very large grain of salt and a large stock of patience, and the hunter will with a little luck come across something worth shooting.

A wild elephant is an easy beast to approach in the thick jungle of Malaya, provided one precaution is observed, and observed continually. Never get to windward of the beast that you are stalking and you can get as close to him as you like. This sounds very simple advice and possibly unnecessary advice, but it is much easier to write about than to carry out. Except in the very early morning, the wind in the jungle never remains in the same quarter for more than a few minutes at a time, and it is useless to take the position of the wind and then work one's stalk on the assumption that the wind is likely to remain where it was at the moment you ascertained its direction. The thick jungle, intermingled with patches of slightly clearer undergrowth, with an occasional open space where some giant of the forest has blown over or died from old age, produces during the slightest breeze a continual series of eddies which no amount of care can



Photo by T. R. HUBBACK (Copyright).

YOUNG BULL SELADANG (*BOS GAURUS HUBBACKI*) SHOT IN 1908 NEAR KUALA KRAU, PAHANG.

Facing Page 240.

altogether overcome. The writer has always made it his practice to ascertain the position of the wind, which may be taken to mean the ever-changing eddies, by striking matches every minute or so while approaching an elephant. After following up the fresh tracks of an elephant until the signs of fresh droppings indicate that the quarry is near at hand, it is as well to test the wind to put one on guard should the eddies be following the line of the elephant's foot-prints. No really systematic wind testing can take place until the exact whereabouts of the elephant has been found out by the sounds which he makes when feeding, when sleeping, or when just idling along doing nothing. In the former case one may frequently hear one's quarry as far away as a quarter of a mile, in the other cases one may get very close indeed without hearing him. A sleeping elephant, that is an elephant sleeping lying down—they frequently sleep in an upright position leaning against a tree—makes very little noise. He occasionally lifts his ear and lets it down again with a sound smack which can be heard quite a long way off; he also often rolls up his trunk and untolls it again, making a noise like air escaping through water, but this noise can only be heard at quite close quarters. When he is resting standing up he is very hard to locate, occasionally flapping his ears, and even then with such a very languid air that they hardly make any noise at all. If he is doing anything but feeding one requires a certain amount of luck to be able to ascertain his whereabouts before he gets one's wind.

A solitary elephant does not, in the Malay jungle, feed at regular hours so it is impossible to judge beforehand what one is likely to find him doing at any given time of the day; on a hot, dry day he will probably not be feeding during the middle of the day, but that is as far as one dare trust him.

Supposing that the conditions have been favourable, and that one's tracker has brought one up to within about a quarter of a mile of a good sized solitary elephant which is feeding, the crack of a branch will probably be heard and the hunter would immediately halt and listen for further indications of the author of the noise—monkeys make a great deal of noise in the jungle which is frequently mistaken for that made by an elephant by any but the most experienced trackers, but the noise made by an elephant is never mistaken for that made by monkeys. Another branch cracks and one's doubts dissolve, one's pulse quickens, and the critical time is drawing near for which one may have waited for weeks. Now test the wind and if it is blowing in the direction of the elephant make a wide detour to avoid him, continually testing the wind and tacking accordingly. Sometimes the eddies change so quickly that even with the greatest precautions the elephant will get one's wind and vanish, with or without noise, as his temperament may decide; but let us suppose that in this case all goes well, and presently with a steady wind blowing in our faces we see the great brown mass of what is evidently a big bull elephant. Even in the lightest jungle that this part of the world produces it will probably be necessary



Photo by F. W. MAGER.

WATER BUFFALOES, PAHANG.



Photo by F. W. MAGER.

A SALT LICK, PAHANG.

Facing Page 143.

to approach within twenty-five yards of one's quarry before there is the least likelihood of being able to see his tusks. We will again suppose that everything is favourable and at twenty yards distance the bull proves to be well worthy of the hunter and carries a good pair of sizeable tusks, which will look quite a golden yellow colour in the shade of the jungle. Possibly the approach has brought one up in a good position. He is standing broadside on and his ear can be distinctly made out. The actual earhole should be localised and a bullet placed very slightly in front of it. This should prove immediately fatal, the beast probably dropping so quickly that the gunner would be unable to see him fall. But it must not be supposed that the approach will often, if ever, be quite as simple as this, and a few notes as to what may happen, what has actually happened to the writer times without number, may be a help to those who follow. It might almost be taken as a golden rule never to attempt the frontal shot, the shot at the base of the trunk, in the dense jungle that elephants are nearly sure to be in when found. The writer in no way wishes to disagree with the many great authorities who have laid down that this shot is one of the most effective against the Asiatic elephant, but local conditions are such that what proves a valuable shot in other places proves on actual experience almost useless here. The spot to aim for to kill an Asiatic elephant by the frontal shot lies in the middle of the forehead at the base of the trunk which is well defined

by a large bump. This spot is about three inches above the eyes which more or less define its position. Now to localise this spot it will be readily understood that one has to know the position of the eyes as well as be able to see clearly the point one aims for in the centre of the bump, in other words one requires to see the whole of the bump as well as the eyes, which resolves itself into a very large portion of the head. It is almost impossible ever to get such a clear view of an elephant's head in the thickness of the jungle, with the result that, if taken, the frontal shot is guessed at, with what result I need scarcely state.

The shot *par excellence* is undoubtedly the ear shot, but here again a word of warning is necessary. Old elephants have very tattered ears which are so dilapidated that when they flap them forward they hang like a curtain with heavy tassels, and in very thick jungle one of these tatters may easily be taken for the ear-hole. If the brain is missed the elephant, having been fired at from the side, will probably be stunned and will fall over, but will recover himself much more quickly than one would suppose and will be up and away before it is even realised that he has got up. A bullet that misses the brain by being too far back is much more likely to stun the beast badly than one that has been placed too far forward, and if the elephant has fallen at the shot but shows convulsive movements of the legs or trunk it will only be a question of seconds before he is up and off. Fire immediately at him if there is the slightest doubt, but do not attempt to find the brain, fire into the body



Photo by T. R. HUMPHREY (Copyright).

Facing Page 244.

RHINOCEROS (SUMATRENSIS) SHOT IN 1914 AT 4,000 FEET ON MAIN RANGE ABOVE KUALA LUMPUR

between the forelegs or, if he is on his knees, directly behind the shoulder. The chances of rectifying the first mistake are infinitely greater by doing this than by again attempting to put a bullet in the extremely small area of the brain. Firing with a cordite rifle three or four shots can be made within ten seconds if the hunter is quick with his gun, and an initial failure may be turned into a success.

In the event of being unable to take the ear shot, owing to the denseness of the jungle or the position of the head, the shoulder shot should be tried, but should be taken from slightly behind the beast so that the bullet will rake forward into the heart or lungs. This shot will frequently result in a subsequent chase as it is most difficult to localise the position of the heart or lungs when so little of the beast that one is firing at can be seen; of course, a bullet placed in the heart will quickly prove fatal, and a bullet through the centre of the lungs equally so, but a bullet that merely reaches one lung, or which even passes through both lungs high up will require to be supplemented before the beast is brought to bag. In attempting the shoulder shot if it is possible to approach the beast from behind and get a view of the light patch of skin which shews up just behind the junction of the foreleg and the body—this patch can only be seen when his fore leg is stretched forward in the act of making a step—a bullet placed in this patch firing from a position slightly behind that which would be taken up for the ear shot would prove almost instantly fatal.

The following up of a wounded elephant in the Malayan jungle is a very tedious and at times a very trying affair.

An elephant wounded in the head and allowed to get away without any subsequent body shot will certainly not be seen again for two days, possibly not for a week, despite the fact that you are following him as hard as you can go. It is difficult to make one's Malay followers take in the situation. At first they believe that the wounded elephant, which they know actually fell over, is going to die of the wound, and they follow cheerfully enough expecting to come across his carcase every few yards; but when after tracking him for a day or so they find that his tracks, which at first were exceptionally short, have gradually lengthened out into a strong stride, that he seems to be gaining on those following him and getting farther and farther away, the Malays soon decide that it is foolishness to follow any more, and consequently sulk for the rest of the journey.

Perseverance will certainly bring the hunter up to the elephant again in the course of a few days, and if the beast is a big one and is finally bagged, the sportsman will probably in years to come look back on that period of fatigue and discomfort as some of the finest hunting he ever had in his life.

**The
sēlādang.**

Although the elephant has a much larger distribution than the sēlādang, the latter practically not being found



Photo by H. H. BANKS.

MALAY WITH TIGER.

Facing Page 246.

on the coast at all, any visitor coming to this country to shoot would probably make such inquiries as would enable him to go to a district where he would be able to get news of both elephant and sěládang.

The procedure would be much the same as with elephants, and most of the previous remarks concerning the hunting of the elephant would equally apply to sěládang. In isolated places, generally the clearings of Sakai, sěládang undoubtedly come down and feed off the standing crops; in fact, in some places the writer has seen the crops strongly fenced to keep out sěládang, generally with no success, and much rice and Indian corn have been trampled down. But as a rule the sěládang is an exceptionally shy animal, and where much disturbed is most difficult to get up to even with the greatest precautions. It is generally presumed that the best bulls are to be found by themselves, and the track of a solitary animal is always followed up in preference to those of a herd; but it is more than probable that old bulls which are generally the masters of some herd in the vicinity are more frequently to be found with the herd, and that the majority of solitary bulls that are found far away from the main body of sěládang are young bulls unable to hold their own against the heavier old bulls. Very old bulls may be entirely solitary, but they are, in the writer's opinion, few and far between.

The tracking of a sěládang is a much more careful affair than the tracking of an elephant, a sěládang

a young bull are not much corrugated at the base, are of a light yellow colour shading off to black at the tips, in fact very readily attract the eye, and have led to Malays continually saying that they have seen a sëládang so old that its horns (they generally add its head too) were quite white. A sëládang that is successfully stalked, that appears to have the top of its back flapping about as if it was loose, that does not appear to have much to look upon in the way of horns, is, in most cases, a prize worth getting; the very bulk of the beast seems to dwarf his height, and the oldest bulls in thick jungle do not make as good a show as their younger brethren.

Sëládang will generally be found resting during the middle of the day, and when tracking them between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. the hunter must be prepared to find them lying down in thick covert, when they are most difficult to see and have to be approached with the greatest caution. In the early morning sëládang in certain localities can sometimes be found in open clearings and good opportunities may present themselves, but they seldom remain in the open after 7 a.m., except on dull or wet mornings, when they occasionally stay out as late as 9 a.m. In the evening also they occasionally visit the clearings, but it is frequently dusk before they are seen. Sëládang often visit salt licks, the localities of which will be known to the Malay tracker. These licks are excellent places to go to to pick up tracks, those of any sëládang in the vicinity probably being found there. In localities where they have been much

disturbed, however, they fully realise the danger of the salt licks and travel long distances after their visits, the tracking of a beast from a salt lick often being a long affair; on the other hand, if a lick is visited which has been left unvisited by man for some months, it is quite possible that the beast may be found lying up close to the salt lick and every precaution should be taken in approaching the spot.

It must be borne in mind, however, that it is not a legitimate way to obtain game by waiting for it in a salt lick; in fact, under the present game laws it is considered a serious offence. In the past, it has been a common practice for Malays and Sakai to build *ntachans* in salt licks and wait for the game to come to them, instead of tracking it in the jungle. This habit is now punishable by a heavy fine.

Fresh tracks picked up in a salt lick may have been made by some beast now many miles away. It is, of course, an extremely interesting experience to find tracks in this way, and eventually to bag the same beast hours later after long and careful tracking. No sportsman worthy of the name would think of sitting up in a tree to shoot such a magnificent beast as a wild elephant, or a *sěládang*, or a rhinoceros.

The Rhinoceros. There are two species of rhinoceros to be found in the Malay Peninsula, the Javan rhinoceros (*rhinoceros son-daicus*) and the Sumatran rhinoceros (*rhinoceros sumatrensis*). The former is very rare, and, as far

as the writer knows, has never been recorded south of about 4 degrees north of the equator.

The Sumatran rhinoceros is still to be found in remote spots in the mountain range which forms the backbone of the Peninsula. Their hunting requires a very considerable amount of patience and a good deal of endurance. A rhinoceros is one of the most exasperating animals to hunt. It loves the hills and adores the mountains. Immediately on becoming aware that it is being followed, it will make for the steepest ground that it can find in the near vicinity, and its short sturdy legs soon make short work of any mountain side, however steep. A rhinoceros thinks nothing at all of going straight up a thousand feet or so for the pleasure of going straight down the other side. No zigzagging about for him, no hammering down a path in front of him in the way an elephant does in steep ground, just a sharp dig with his three toes, and probably a little gritting of his teeth, and up he goes until he reaches the top.

A rhinoceros, however, is a fool until he gets the hunter's scent; then he becomes one of the wisest animals in the jungle. In hunting rhinoceros, the chief thing to do is to try and locate him before he locates you. This is very difficult, because a rhino does not make much noise feeding, only occasionally breaking down saplings to feed on the leaves, and when he sleeps, which he does quite frequently, he makes no noise at all. He has, however, quite an extensive vocabulary of his own,

consisting of little squeaks and chuckles when he is feeding or wallowing, no doubt to show his contentment, and roars and grunts when alarmed, no doubt to try and pass on some of his own fear to the source of his alarm, and sometimes the hunter can locate him by the sounds he makes in this way.

Like all other branches of still hunting and hunting by tracking, luck enters into the thing a good deal; once on the red-hot tracks of a rhino, a little luck, and you will get a shot.

Perseverance also counts a great deal in hunting rhinoceros. It may seem absolutely impossible in dense jungle to hope for a further chance at a beast which has broken away perhaps half a dozen times during two days of most exhausting hunting, on each occasion the chance of getting a shot having seemed a certainty; but the opportunity will come, and the trophy, if the entire head is taken, is worth quite a lot of trouble to secure. In hunting rhinoceros in the mountains, the sportsman must be prepared to follow a rhino for a week or longer if he is determined to take home the much-coveted trophy.

In the State of Perak near the coast in the vicinity of the Dindings there were at one time large numbers of the Sumatran rhinoceros, and they can still be found there, but in most parts of the Malay Peninsula they are only to be found near the mountain ranges.

Malays often report the presence of a rhinoceros on the evidence of the tracks of a tapir, which they carelessly mistake for the tracks of a rhinoceros; the

track of the latter, which distinctly shows the broad blunt-ended centre toe-nail, should never be confounded with the track of a tapir, which is smaller, and which has four toes on the front foot—a rhinoceros has only three—the largest toe-nail on the fore foot being much more pointed than the centre toe-nail of a rhinoceros.

Tapir are fairly common over the centre Peninsula, but are not likely to be sought after by sportsmen. They carry no trophies, are extremely shy, and although interesting animals can scarcely be classed as "Big Game."

Game Wardens have now been appointed to each State, and full particulars will be supplied by them to any resident or visitor who wishes to hunt big game in the States of the Federation. Letters addressed to the Game Warden of the State at the State capital would reach their destination.

THE TIGER.

By

HOWARD HENRY BANKS.

The tiger is generally distributed throughout the Malay States, and the sight of his tracks is a common event to those whose business or pleasure take them into the jungle.

The animal himself, however, is most elusive, and to arrange a meeting is a matter of some difficulty. To locate a tiger in a certain area is frequently fairly easy, but to get a shot or even catch a glimpse of him is quite another matter.

The visitor to Malaya, in search of sport, whose time is limited, has very little chance of obtaining a tiger except by some lucky accident. If he is on a shooting trip, however, and has a month or two at his disposal, he may have an opportunity of sitting up over a kill, and the following notes are written in the hope that they may be of assistance to the sportsman who has at last received the welcome news of a kill and decides to try his fortune.

The forests of Malaya are too thick to allow of driving, except under special conditions and with very complete arrangements. Indeed, in most cases it would be impossible to find beaters, so as a rule it is a choice between a perch on a tree or a screened pit on the ground, the former being preferable as there is less risk of being winded by the tiger on his return. The latter alternative is not to be despised

and is not nearly so dangerous as it sounds. The country beloved by tiger is a stretch of *lalang* grass country, broken up with ravines and dotted with patches of secondary jungle and backed with forest-covered hills. Here the wild pig afford him a plentiful food supply, while his travels further afield bring him into contact with the cattle and goats of the villagers.

It is now that the sportsman begins to hear of him, and at this stage in the game happy is he who possesses a large reserve stock of patience, for frequently the news will arrive too late, the carcase having been either finished or the scene of the kill so disturbed by the curious, that the tiger has abandoned it; but sooner or later, provided the sportsman sticks to it, news of a fresh kill will be forthcoming. The sportsman should proceed to the place in person and see that arrangements are made to receive the tiger on his return. If this is impossible, a trustworthy man should be despatched to the spot at once, the sportsman following as soon as possible. The kill may have been dragged some distance, and search will have to be made for it probably in dense bush or thick grass. As a rule, there will be little difficulty in following the drag, but it greatly depends on the nature of the country how far the tiger takes his prey. If the neighbourhood is quiet, it is unlikely that he will go far with it; on the other hand, if he has made his kill near a road or a village or in the open, he may, and often does, drag it for some considerable distance, sometimes as much as a mile. The carcase having

been found, a suitable platform must be erected in a convenient tree. This should be done as silently as possible, as tigers sometimes lie up quite close to their kills. The height at which the platform should be placed is largely a question of individual taste. The higher it is, the less chance is there of being winded by the tiger on his return. On the other hand, a very high perch is harder to shoot from than one at a lesser elevation. Ten to twelve feet is sufficient. If possible, have the platform so constructed that it is possible to lie facing the kill, or at any rate to sit in a reasonably comfortable position. A Malay is able to sit cross-legged on a tiny platform of sticks in a position that would give a European cramp in a few minutes. Screen the platform with living branches, taking care to leave a clear view of the kill.

On no account leave the kill unfastened. Lash it securely to the trunk of a tree, or, failing that, a strong stake driven deeply into the ground. If this is not done, the tiger will probably drag the kill away before a shot can be fired, often before the sportsman realizes that the beast has arrived. A strong rope, or, better still, twisted wire should be used, a slip knot being made round the neck of the carcase which may be moved slightly to allow of a clear view being obtained, but care should be taken not to move it so far as will prevent the tiger seeing it at once on his return, as the absence of the carcase will, in the majority of cases, arouse his suspicions forthwith. The less

cutting done near the kill the better, and the sportsman should refrain from wandering round the vicinity of the carcase. The line the tiger has taken on departing should be noted, as in most cases he will return by the same route.

Everything being in readiness, the sportsman should repair to his perch about 4 p.m. In very out of the way places it is a good plan to take up position even earlier than this, as tigers have been known to return to their kills as early as 2 p.m.; frequently 5 o'clock is early enough. This the sportsman must decide for himself as occasion arises. Unless the sportsman has a trustworthy man who can be depended upon not to cough, shake the platform or snore at the critical moment, it is better to sit alone. A rug or cushion to sit on, together with some food and drink should not be forgotten, a cup of hot tea out of a thermos flask is very comforting at 2 a.m. A warm jacket or sweater should be taken aloft, as the early mornings are often chilly; a veil for the head is useful and will prevent the mosquito holding high carnival. For the same reason, the clothes worn should be capable of resisting their bites. As soon as evening begins to draw on the tiger may be expected, his movements being heralded by great outbursts of chattering from the monkeys and extraordinary interest on the part of the squirrels, who will frequently follow Stripes from tree to tree. Hints of this nature should not be ignored, and the sportsman will do well to listen intently for them and to be keenly on the alert for a shot.

Should the tiger appear before the sun has set, and just before sunset is a very favourite time, the watcher will have a large mark at close range, and provided he keeps cool and shoots straight should secure the coveted trophy; but, and there are as many buts in tiger shooting as in other forms of sport, the tiger may not be so obliging as to put in an appearance before darkness cloaks his doings, and the sportsman may wait many an hour, indeed many a night, before a slight rustle in the bush announces that the critical moment has at last arrived. If the tiger fails to appear early in the evening, the watcher need not give way to despair, as very often the beast will return in the small hours—2 a.m. being a very favourite time. Should the moon be up and the tiger clearly visible, no time should be lost in taking the shot, as at any moment the animal may detect the watcher and make off. Should the night be dark or the moon obscured by clouds, the sportsman's position will be about as exasperating as can well be imagined. As the tiger crunches and tears at the kill, the desire to try a shot into the darkness is well-nigh overwhelming, and generally anyone who has sat up several times without success has tried it and got nothing. It is far better to wait and try the following night. On dark nights, an electric light suspended over the kill will be found useful, the switch being in the tree with the sportsman. A tiger will often stand long enough for a steady shot to be taken when the light is turned on, and



Photo by A. F. WORTHINGTON, M.C.S.
A HALTING BUNGALOW



Photo by T. KITCHING.

COCONUT PALMS.

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sometimes will take no notice of it whatever. An electric torch fastened to the rifle in such a manner that the backsight is illuminated as well as the foresight is better than nothing, and at a pinch an ordinary hurricane lamp may be hung over the kill as cases have occurred when tigers have come right under it.

As to weapons, a ball and shot gun is as useful as any or an ordinary 12-bore shot gun may be used, loaded with lethal or other suitable bullets. Many a tiger has been killed with buck shot fired from a 12-bore, but many more have been wounded and lost. If the sportsman decides to try it, however, the largest size obtainable, six to the charge, should be used, the head shot being recommended. A white card with a V cut in it makes an excellent night sight, being secured to the barrel just behind the bead with a rubber band, aim being taken between the V. Luminous paint or white enamel night sights are also useful, the latter showing up well when an electric torch is used. If a shot is obtained, the sportsman should make every effort to prevent the wounded beast getting away. A little more shooting at once may make all the difference of bagging or losing. This is sometimes forgotten in the excitement of the moment, but the next day after following the wounded beast for many hours and finally having to abandon it, it will come home with full force. It must be remembered that a wounded tiger has plenty of time to make himself scarce, the effect

of his wound may wear off and by the time there is sufficient light to take up the tracks the beast may be miles away.

It is often a good plan to lash the kill and leave it the first night, as should the animal return and be suspicious he may spend some time prowling round at a respectful distance before coming in to feed. His fears being set at rest, he will most probably return quite boldly the following night, and pay the penalty. Should the tiger not return the first night, the same procedure may with advantage be followed, the kill being visited the next morning on the chance of the tiger having returned to it. If he has, there is every hope of a shot on the third night.






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YOUNG BULL SELADANG (*BOS GAURUS HUBBACKI*) SHOT IN 1908 NEAR KUALA KRAU, PAHANG.

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Photo by T. R. HUMPHREY (Copyright).

Facing Page 244.

RHINOCEROS (SUMATRENSIS) SHOT IN 1914 AT 4,000 FEET ON MAIN RANGE ABOVE KUALA LUMPUR



Photo by T. KITCHING.

RICE FIELDS IRRIGATION

Facing Page 37.





Photo by FAY-COOPER COLE.

UBUDIAH MOSQUE, KUALA KANGSAR.



Photo by T. KITCHING.

MALAY HOUSE

Facing Page 61.



Photo by CAPT. H. BERKELEY, I.S.O., M.C.S.
FORD ON RIVER RUI.



Photo by CAPT. H. BERKELEY, I.S.O., M.C.S. *Facing Page* 70.
ELEPHANTS IN THE RIVER RUI.



Photo by I. H. N. EVANS.
NEGritos AT HOME



Photo by I. H. N. EVANS. *Facing Page 80.*
NEGritos OF LENGGONG, UPPER PERAK



Photo by NAKAJIMA

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, KUALA LUMPUR.

Facing Page 93.



Photo by NAKAJIMA.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S HOUSE, KUALA LUMPUR

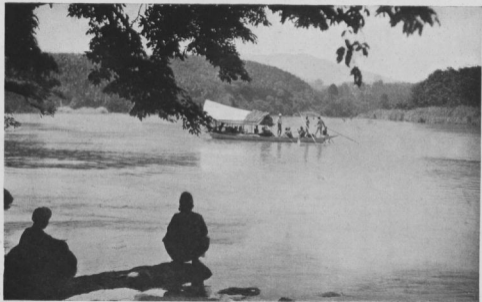
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THE LAKE AND GARDENS, KUALA LUMPUR.

Facing Page 106



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ON THE RIVER PERAK

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