

## APPENDIX A. STATISTICS

Table 1

Sources of Revenue of the Federated Malay States 1889-1900.<sup>a</sup>

Year	Total Revenue in (\$)	Export Duty on Tin		Railway Receipts		Other Sources	
		\$	% of Total	\$	% of Total	\$	% of Total
1889	5,013,000	1,750,000	35	359,000	7	2,904,000	58
1890	4,840,000	1,609,000	33	406,000	8	2,825,000	59
1891	4,572,000	1,573,000	3	415,000	9	2,584,000	57
1892	5,347,000	2,097,000	39	537,000	10	2,713,000	51
1893	6,413,000	2,602,000	41	724,000	11	3,087,000	48
1894	7,512,000	3,238,000	43	987,000	13	3,287,000	44
1895	8,481,000	3,380,000	40	1,294,000	15	3,807,000	45
1896	8,434,000	3,127,000	37	1,345,000	16	3,962,000	47
1897	8,297,000	2,716,000	33	1,294,000	16	4,287,000	51
1898	9,364,000	3,211,000	34	1,395,000	15	4,758,000	51
1899	13,486,000	6,182,000	46	1,722,000	13	5,582,000	41
1900	15,610,000	7,050,000	45	2,255,000	15	6,305,000	40

Source: *Annual Reports, Federated Malay States*, in Yip, *The Development of the Tin Mining Industry*, Table I-II, p.114.

Note: <sup>a</sup> Figures of revenue are given in the nearest thousand dollars.

Table 2

Tin Production of the World, 1874-1914. (Figures are given in tons)

Year	Malaya	Dutch East Indies	Britain	Australia	Bolivia	Nigeria	Siam	Others	Total
1874	4,200	8,473	9,942	9,846	300		2,500	1,139	36,400
1875	8,566	7,791	9,614	11,089	300		2,500	1,750	41,610
1876	9,520	7,443	8,500	9,057	310		3,000	2,386	40,216
1877	3,004	6,486	9,500	11,028	310		3,000	2,691	36,019
1878	7,900	10,092	10,106	11,132	320		3,000	3,349	45,899
1889	10,985	9,864	9,532	10,479	330		3,000	3,627	47,817
1880	11,735	9,216	8,918	10,365	360		3,500	3,632	47,726
1881	11,399	7,934	8,600	12,817	300		3,500	4,162	48,712
1882	11,704	8,758	8,615	12,214	350		3,500	4,693	49,834
1883	16,957	8,266	9,158	11,503	400		3,500	5,302	54,086
1884	17,548	8,259	9,307	9,735	204		3,500	4,420	52,973
1885	17,319	9,580	9,574	10,287	224		3,500	3,938	54,422
1886	19,673	10,108	9,331	8,901	354		4,400	5,163	57,930
1887	23,976	9,862	9,312	8,759	982		4,714	5,165	62,770
1888	23,854	8,824	9,282	8,790	1,363		4,215	5,240	61,568
1899	26,500	11,304	9,241	8,147	1,389		5,142	3,887	65,610
1890	27,200	12,408	8,912	7,378	1,664		4,424	3,919	65,905
1891	32,400	12,234	9,602	6,683	1,559		3,924	2,098	68,500
1892	34,300	12,594	9,353	6,755	2,819		4,000	2,384	72,205
1893	39,912	12,305	9,270	6,644	2,909		4,000	1,793	76,833
1894	47,676	13,690	8,837	6,655	3,482	143	4,000	2,233	86,717
1895	49,592	17,017	8,327	5,897	4,100	250	4,000	1,024	90,207
1896	48,451	15,360	6,648	5,125	4,039	240	3,900	524	84,378
1897	44,095	15,966	4,837	4,162	5,506	118	3,900	2,373	80,957
1898	41,167	17,993	4,453	3,455	4,464	70	3,900	3,086	78,588
1899	38,960	16,793	4,648	4,158	4,753		3,900	2,132	75,344
1900	43,111	17,619	3,920	4,287	9,053		3,900	3,013	84,993
1901	47,475	15,777	4,210	5,002	12,917		3,900	3,249	92,530
1902	47,258	15,458	4,391	9,199	10,437		3,900	4,045	88,688
1903	50,842	15,444	4,282	4,934	12,335	5	3,199	2,812	93,854
1904	51,733	13,742	4,132	4,845	12,698	4	5,118	3,283	95,556
1905	50,991	12,146	4,468	5,028	16,320	1	5,200	4,769	98,923
1906	48,672	15,860	4,552	6,482	17,346	11	5,225	4,429	102,577
1907	48,474	15,965	4,700	6,612	16,345	143	4,147	5,323	101,709
1908	50,868	16,952	4,650	6,700	17,413	378	4,940	6,566	108,467
1909	50,754	20,309	5,180	6,450	21,003	216	4,259	6,786	114,957
1910	45,918	21,404	4,797	6,814	22,764	573	4,184	9,260	115,714
1911	47,498	19,936	4,872	7,014	22,080	1,030	4,900	8,963	116,293
1912	50,003	19,731	5,254	7,204	22,663	2,020	5,900	11,940	124,715
1913	51,377	20,921	5,288	7,780	25,939	3,734	6,747	12,013	133,799
1914	50,643	19,476	5,056	5,401	22,002	4,300	6,591	10,588	124,057

Source: Wong, *The Malayan Tin Industry to 1914*, Table (c) Appendix A. Statistics, pp.246-47.

Table 3

Tin Production of the Federated Malay States, 1874-1914. (Figures are given in tons)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Perak</u>	<u>Selangor</u>	<u>Negri Sembilan</u>	<u>Pahang</u>	<u>Total</u>
1874	657				
1874	1,762				
1876	2,257				
1877	2,893				
1878	3,452	2,517			
1879	4,101	2537			
1880	5,247	3,007			
1881	6,018	3,008			
1882	7,227	3,391			
1883	9,488	4,275			
1884	10,190	4,561			
1885	9,680	4,935	1264		
1886	10,991	5,897	882		
1887	12,895	7,821	1,151		
1888	13,026	3,079	1,050		
1889	13,467	10,952	1,312	298	26,029
1890	14,117	10,389	2,142	327	26,975
1891	14,406	14,904	2,447	357	32,114
1892	16,538	12,390	4,185	388	33,501
1893	18,870	15,033	3,440	418	37,761
1894	22,953	22,341	2,586	477	48,357
1895	23,960	21,515	2,332	403	48,210
1896	22,811	20,098	2,967	634	46,510
1897	20,949	17,980	2,916	548	42,393
1898	19,703	15,490	2,746	631	39,570
1899	18,959	15,180	3,410	805	38,354
1900	21,166	15,041	4,301	936	42,444
1901	22,921	13,012	4,478	1,329	46,740
1902	24,159	15,569	4,376	1,376	46,480
1903	25,967	17,420	5,087	1,492	50,966
1904	26,399	17,882	5,051	647	49,797
1905	26,594	17,254	5,067	2,077	50,992
1906	25,949	15,959	4,628	2,054	48,620
1907	25,678	15,304	4,473	1,975	48,430
1908	27,844	15,818	3,823	2,379	50,864
1909	27,480	15,834	2,861	2,568	48,743
1910	25,080	14,297	2,065	2,421	43,863
1911	26,032	13,760	1,740	2,617	44,149
1912	28,407	15,201	1,730	3,183	48,412
1913	29,403	15,406	1,884	3,434	50,127
1914	28,557	15,103	1,697	3,685	49,042

Source: Wong, *The Malayan Tin Industry to 1914*, Table (d) Appendix A. Statistics, p.249.



Table 4 cont....

1834	76	0	0	na	1375	90	2	0	84	13	0			
					1376	79	10	2	74	9	0			
1835	86	0	0	na	1377	73	3	6	68	17	11			
1836	112	0	0	na	1378	65	12	3	61	6	4			
1837	90	0	0	na	1379	72	6	0	72	2	4			
1838	87	0	0	na										
1839	83	0	0	na	1380	91	5	0	86	15	2			
					1381	97	9	3	92	12	5			
1840	81	0	0	na	1382	106	14	0	106	15	9			
1841	87	0	0	na	1383	97	1	6	93	0	5			
1842	69	0	0	na	1384	84	11	7	80	19	10			
1844	72	0	0	na	1385	89	7	2	86	13	10			
					1386	101	8	6	97	7	6			
1845	86	0	0	na	1387	11	19	6	111	11	0			
1846	96	0	0	na	1388	117	5	5	117	6	6			
1847	91	0	0	na	1389	96	10	9	93	0	11			
1848	78	0	0	na										
1849	79	0	0	77	8	4	1390	97	13	3	94	4	0	
								1391	94	4	1	91	4	0
1850	80	0	0	81	15	0	1393	88	18	2	84	18	8	
1852	125	0	0	84	6	8	1394	72	11	10	68	17	8	
1853	n.a.			111	11	8								
1854	124	0	0	116	0	0	1395	67	4	1	63	12	0	
							1396	63	12	0	59	17	9	
							1397	65	8	7	61	14	4	
1855	n.a.			114	6	8	1398	74	8	1	71	7	0	
1856	136	0	0	132	5	0	1399	126	12	1	123	6	6	
1857	127	0	0	137	1	8	1900	137	14	7	133	16	6	
1858	119	2	2	116	0	0	1901	121	0	1	118	9	8	
							1902	121	4	1	120	15	4	
1860	136	3	1	131	5	0	1903	129	8	1	127	6	5	
1861	122	5	0	119	5	0	1904	128	8	1	126	19	9	
1862	116	0	0	116	0	0								
1863	117	0	0	120	0	0	1905	143	12	3	142	19	5	
1864	107	1	0	106	1	8	1906	181	4	0	180	16	6	
							1907	174	12	2	172	11	6	
1865	96	5	0	92	5	0	1908	133	17	1	133	11	1	
1866	88	12	6	81	0	0	1909	133	15	8	134	19	1	
1867	91	17	3	87	11	5								
1868	98	0	0	94	12	9	1910	153	16	10	155	8	11	
1869	123	2	0	125	2	0	1911	191	5	3	191	11	8	
							1912	212	11	0	200	0	6	
1870	127	8	6	125	4	6	1913	£201 14s per ton of Standard Tin						
1871	137	10	0	133	10	1	1914	£151 2s per ton of Standard Tin						

Source: Wong, *The Malayan Tin Industry to 1914*, Table (a) Appendix A. Statistics, pp.242-43.

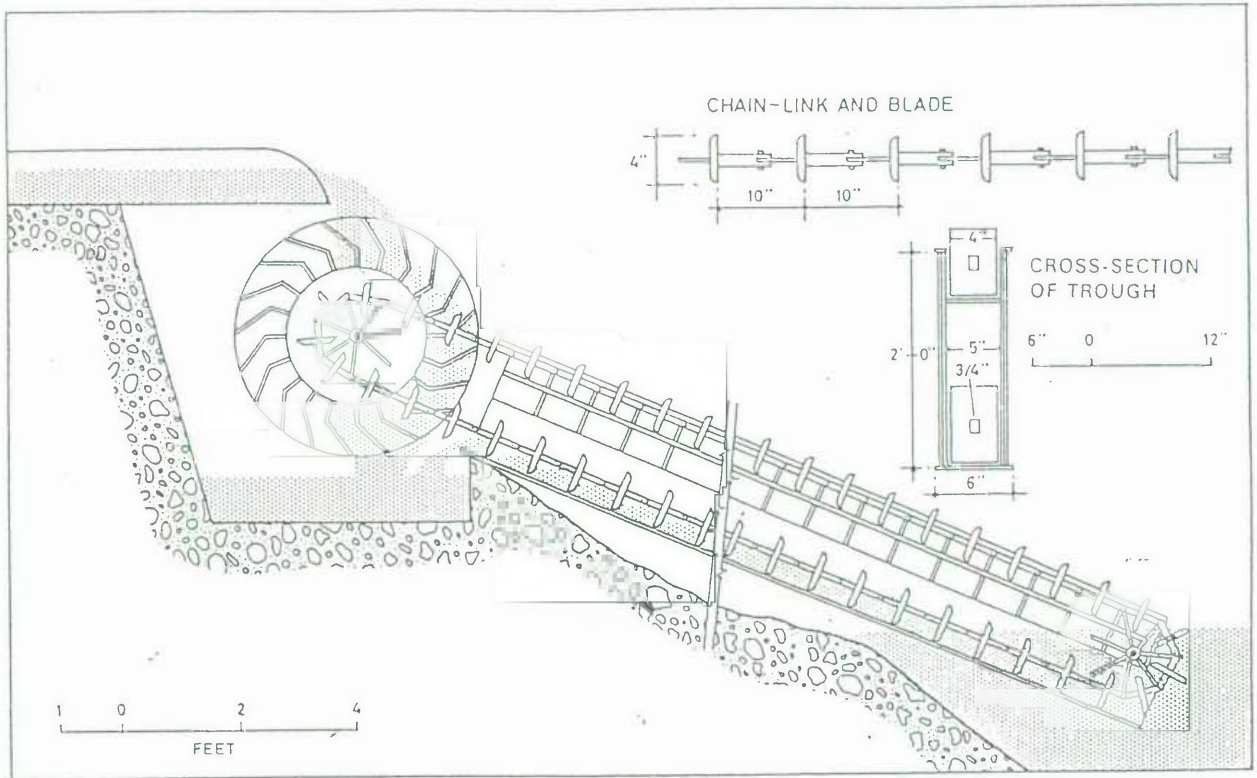
Table 5

Annual Average Prices of Tin Metal in New York, London and Singapore, 1904-50.

<u>Year</u>	<u>New York Straits Prompt U.S. Cents Per Pound</u>	<u>London Standard Cash £ Stg. Per Long Ton</u>	<u>Singapore/Penang Ex-Works Straits \$ Malayan Per Pikul</u>
1904	28.08	126.7	76.55
1905	31.55	143.1	80.77
1906	39.82	130.6	89.60
1907	38.34	172.6	85.28
1908	29.54	133.1	66.78
1909	29.76	134.8	68.00
1910	34.27	155.3	77.51
1911	42.68	192.4	93.90
1912	46.43	209.4	103.30
1913	44.32	201.7	99.57
1914	35.7	151.1	73.44
1915	38.66	164.2	78.17
1916	43.48	132.2	87.53
1917	61.55	237.7	108.74
1918	86.80	329.6	150.62
1919	65.54	257.5	120.68
1920	50.36	296.1	150.67
1921	30.00	165.4	85.04
1922	32.58	159.5	80.64
1923	42.71	202.3	101.75
1924	50.20	248.9	124.19
1925	57.90	261.1	131.77
1926	65.30	291.2	144.60
1927	64.37	289.1	144.93
1928	50.46	227.2	114.18
1929	45.19	203.9	104.37
1930	31.70	142.0	72.89
1931	24.36	118.5	60.29
1932	22.01	135.9	69.76
1933	39.12	194.6	114.41
1934	52.16	230.4	114.41
1935	50.39	225.7	111.32
1936	46.42	204.6	100.39
1937	54.24	242.3	119.75
1938	42.26	139.6	95.43
1939	50.18	220.3	114.44
1940	49.82	256.6	129.92
1941	52.01	261.6	135.51
1942	52.00	276.5	n.a.
1943	52.00	276.5	n.a.
1944	52.00	301.5	n.a.
1945	52.00	301.5	n.a.
1946	54.58	322.7	n.a.
1947	77.94	427.6	n.a.
1948	99.25	551.5	n.a.
1949	99.32	605.8	n.a.
1950	95.56	744.6	365.42

Source: Yip, The Development of the Tin Mining Industry, Appendix 3, pp.395-96.

## APPENDIX B. THE NATURE AND WORKING OF A CHINESE CHIN-CHIA



The Chinese *chin-chia* consists of an endless wooden chain pump driven around two overshot wooden wheels of unequal diameter, the upper one being larger than the lower. The chain consisted of small wooden slats, placed at regular intervals and fitting into a trough made of hundred-foot planks so as to render each compartment fairly water-tight. The whole contraption was placed in a slanting position across the mine, so that one end rested on the edge of the pit and the other dipped into the pool of water to be drained out. The larger wheel at the upper end was in effect a water-wheel, and was driven by a stream of water drawn from any convenient source nearby. Fitted to the axle of this wheel were clogs, each of which drew up a joint of the endless chain. In succession, each compartment thus raised a quantity of water from the floor of the mines to ground level. The water was then discharged into a channel, which at the same time led off the stream providing motive power for the wheel.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ooi, "Mining Landscapes of Kinta", pp.364-65. See also Doyle, *Tin Mining in Larut*, pp.12-18; Owen, "Mining in Perak", p.57.

*APPENDIX C. A DESCRIPTION OF A KONGSI-HOUSE*

The following is an account of a typical Kongsî-house or cooly line, written 1895.

Externally the kongsî presents the appearance of a huge thatched roof rising from the ground to a height of about 30 feet to the tip of and covering an area of 150 feet by 40 feet. This ungrainly looking mass of thatch, and the covered area, walled in with timber or split bamboo, constitutes the kongsî. There are three divisions in the building: the centre, which is sub-divided into the hall and store room, and the two wings, which are used as dormitories. A verandah runs along the front of the kongsî, and a door leading from the verandah to the hall gives general access to every part of the house. In the hall are to be seen the "kong pai" (check roll) hung up in a conspicuous place, the clock which regulates working hours, and a small table or altar on which are placed incense, joss-sticks and all the paraphernalia of heathen worship; while little rude tables are here and there, shew that the hall is also the dining room. The store room, which is connected with the hall by a small door is the sanctum of the "choy foo" (clerk) who here reigns supreme, and dispenses opium, tobacco, etc., from behind a counter. The manager, head overseer and the clerk have each their bed in this room, which is also reserved as a dining place for these three officials and the assistant overseer. In one corner is a raised platform for holding rice and other provisions, and in another the "shape-mi-chong" (tin box) for storing the tin ore as it comes from the mines. The coolies are not allowed inside, and any business they have with the clerk must be done through little wooden bars separating the store room from the hall. The verandah may be said to be the busiest part of the kongsî, affording a rendezvous for the cake-seller, pork-vendor, hawker and the rest of the pedlar fraternity which meet here at all hours of the day to tempt the coolies with their wares. But its usefulness does not end here, as the basket-weaver, whether mending old baskets or making new ones, always works in the verandah, the overseer beats the wooden drum and calls his coolies to work there, and lastly but not leastly, it is the happy meeting-ground of the idlers, the coolies who skulk from work and generally the good-for-nothing who congregate here to loaf, gossip or quarrel.

The dormitories are divided into rectangular blocks with a main passage running through the centre and the beds are placed in the cross passages branching off on either side, from the main thoroughfare. Four posts driven into the ground with a plank or bamboo floor on them and a mat to cover the floor form the bed of the cooly. But the bed of the cooly is his sanctuary. Here he keeps his belongings and furniture- his box, which also serves as pillow, occupies a corner, and his tea-pot and opium pipe and lamp are neatly arranged on a tray in the middle, whilst over them all is the universal mosquito-curtain which the cooly can never do without however poor his circumstances. Here he retires after the day's work, and entertains his friends, sips his tea, smokes his opium and writes "clubbed packet" letters to his family in china. A bamboo partition separates the beds of the "pongshoo" (petty overseers), who generally keep themselves separate from those of commoner clay.

In small mines cooking is done in the kongsî house itself, but in the large ones, owing to the greater number of men and the risk of fire, a separate



kitchen house is provided within convenient distance from the main building. It is generally about 40 ft. by 20 ft., is walled on three sides and entirely open to the front or side nearest the kongsi-house. The cooking range with the large rice-pan permanently imbedded in it, the kitchen dresser, chopper, saucepans and other culinary apparatus are kept scrupulously clean, though so much cannot be said of the drainage and outside surroundings. It is needless to say that the cook holds absolute sway over the kitchen, and nobody is allowed in except at mealtimes. The cook and his assistant sleep in the kitchen

The above description applies to what is called the "tai kongsi" (big kongsi), where the overseer and the governing body live. Other less elaborate kongsi houses are also built called "nai chang kongsi" for the accommodation of the "nai chang" coolies, that is men engaged by piece-work for the removal of overburden. The difference between the "tsai kongsi" and the "nai chang kongsi" is that the former is looked upon as a permanent establishment (as long as the mine lasts), while the latter is more of a temporary nature.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Blythe, "Historical Sketch", pp.112-113.

## APPENDIX D. LABOUR CONTRACTS - SOME EXAMPLES

## A. GENERAL FORM OF CONTRACT (PERAK)

It is this day mutually agreed between the employer \_\_\_\_\_, his attorney, heirs, or assigns, and \_\_\_\_\_, Chinese laborer, born at \_\_\_\_\_, and aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, as follows:

1. That the said laborer is willing to proceed to \_\_\_\_\_ and be employed there as a \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ wages of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, subject to the following conditions, viz: That the said laborer receives an advance of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, which shall be deducted by instalments by the employer at the rate of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month.

2. That the expenses for conveying the laborer from any port in the Straits Settlements to his destination shall be born by the employer.

3. That the said employer shall furnish the laborer with a suitable house, for which the latter will not be required to pay rent.

4. That the said employer shall provide the laborer with his daily food, consisting of rice with vegetables, salt fish, or other condiment, and also furnish him with one jacket, two pairs short trousers, one mosquito curtain, two bathing cloths, one sun hat, and a pair of clogs.

5. In the event of the laborer falling ill from natural causes, the employer shall furnish him with medicine and a place for his medical treatment until recovery; or send him in due time and by proper conveyance to the government hospital, where such is established, and, if the days of illness do not exceed 30 days, the loss of time shall be borne by the employer, and the laborer will not be required to make up for it; but should the illness of the laborer exceed 30 days during one year, or should he fall sick from his own fault, or contract any venereal disease, he shall, on recovery, or after the termination of his agreement, make good the days of his illness, and shall also pay to the said employer \_\_\_\_\_ cents as cost of food for each day's absence. Should the laborer desert and be captured, all expenses actually incurred shall be repaid by him.

6. Should the laborer be unable to work on account of venereal disease, or stop work through laziness, the number of days of such absence, together with any advances he may have received, shall be endorsed on the contract.

7. Where by the written contract of service a laborer is bound to repay to the employer the specified amount of certain advances already made to him or on his behalf, and such amount shall not have been repaid at the expiration of the period for which the contract is made, such period shall be deemed to be extended and the contract to be in force until such time as the whole of such amount shall have been repaid.

In every such case the employer shall, at the expiration of the original period of service, endorse on the contract the amount remaining due, and shall within one month thereafter give notice thereof in writing to the protector

8. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work, but in the case of emergency the laborer shall work beyond the specified time; such overtime shall be placed to the credit of the laborer, at the rate of wages mentioned in this contract.

9. The customary Chinese festivals shall be considered as holidays.

The above nine articles having been clearly explained to both parties by the protector of Chinese, they have agreed to all of them, and have signed this contract with the understanding that they shall hereafter observe all the articles mentioned therein:

## B. SINKHEH CONTRACT FOR TIN MINES (PERAK)

This contract, made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189\_\_, between the Chinese persons hereunder named and described, and each and all of them, hereinafter called the laborers of the one part, and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, his executors, administrators, and assigns, hereinafter called the employer, of the other part, witnesseth that it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties as follows:

1. The laborer shall labor for the employer as a tin miner in \_\_\_\_\_ kongsi (mining establishment) at \_\_\_\_\_, Perak, or in any other kongsi or place within the State which the employer may desire.

2. The laborer will complete an aggregate number of 300 day's work. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

3. The laborer will repay to the employer the sum hereunder entered against his name, being moneys advanced to him or expended on his behalf, and the employer may deduct the same from any wages due to the laborer

4. The employer will pay to the laborer wages calculated at the rate of \$42 for 360 day's work.

5. The employer will furnish the laborer, free of charge, with suitable house accommodations, and with two suits of clothing, one mosquito curtain, one sun hat, two bathing cloths, and one pair of clogs.

6. The employer will provide the laborer, free of charge, with a sufficient supply of food of good quality.

7. The employer will convey the laborer to the place or places where his contract is to be fulfilled free of charge.

8. (a) If the laborer shall fail to complete 24 days' work in any month, he shall be liable to pay the employer 10 cents in respect of each day on which he may have been absent from work during such month for any cause other than bona fide sickness, and the employer may deduct the amount of such payment from any wages due to the laborer.

(b) If on the completion of 360 days work the amount so deducted shall exceed \_\_\_\_\_ (here enter the amount of wages, less the amount of advance), this contract shall be deemed to be extended until the laborer shall have repaid the employer all moneys in excess of that sum. Wages during such period of extension shall be payable at the rate of 20 cents for each day's work.

(c) No laborer shall be detained under this contract for a longer period than two years.

9. If the laborer shall abscond and be arrested, he shall be liable to pay to the employer such expenses of his arrest as the protector or a magistrate may deem reasonable.

Source: Ta Chen, *Chinese Migrations*, p. 181

## C. SHAP-TSAU-YAT SHAP-TSAN-YI CONTRACT

Contract between \_\_\_\_\_, advancer, and \_\_\_\_\_, who undertake to work a mine

\_\_\_\_\_.  
The mine belongs to \_\_\_\_\_, is situated at \_\_\_\_\_, and registered under No. \_\_\_\_\_. The owner has provided the kongsi house, the various water courses, and the \_\_\_\_\_ pumps. It is now agreed between \_\_\_\_\_, who acts as advancer, and \_\_\_\_\_, who acts as contractor for the supply of coolies, to open a mining kongsi on the \_\_\_\_\_ system, under the name of \_\_\_\_\_, and that the provisions, opium, and other articles used in the kongsi shall be supplied by the advancer.

The following conditions have been agreed upon by the two contracting parties, viz:

1. All the tin ore produced from the mine may, after weighing, be taken away and smelted by the advancer, and the price for the same shall be according to current market rates.

If the advancer does not want to smelt the ore himself, but allows the tin ore to be sold, the full amount realized by the sale shall be handed over to the advancer and entered into the account books.

The advancer shall then pay the tithe to the mine owner, refund the expenses for opening the mine, if any, and deduct the amount expended for provisions by him, etc.

The balance, if any, shall then belong to the kongsi.

2. The coolies of the kongsi shall receive seven-tenths of their wages or earnings for any kind of work done in the eighth month, after the necessary deduction in the tithe to the owner, the expenditure in opening the mine, of the amount due to the advancer for provisions, etc., has been made; at the end of the twelfth month the balance due to them, if any, shall be paid in full.

If in the eighth month there is no balance due to the kongsi, only one settlement of accounts in full shall be made at the end of the year. If the mine is worked out before the eighth month, all accounts shall be settled as soon as the remaining tin ore, if any, has been sold.

3. If there should be any clandestine sale of tin ore, the advancer shall, on the discovery, hand the parties concerned over to the authorities for punishment. If the advancer allows the kongsi people to dispose of the tin ore themselves, he shall be informed of the time when the weighing takes place, so that he may enter the correct weight in his books. If they fail to inform the advancer, a fine of \$100 shall be charged, one-half to the advancer, one-half to the kongsi.

4. The contractor shall supply the mine with \_\_\_\_\_ coolies.

If any contract coolies are used for stripping land, the advancer's instructions in regard to measurement and digging shall be agreed to by the kongsi people. If a new engine or pump or a new platform has to be brought to the mine and erected there, the kongsi coolies, under the direction of their headmen, shall assist in doing the work. If the water courses require repairs, the work connected therewith shall be done by the kongsi coolies.

5. The coolies of the kongsi shall work in harmony with each other. Any man creating a disturbance and lifting his hand to strike another shall pay a fine of \$5 [\$2.84, par, U.S. money]; if the party strikes back he shall be fined \$3 [\$1.70, par, U.S. money]. For a general disturbance among the coolies the whole kongsi is liable to a fine of \$25 [\$14.20, par, U.S. money], the amount for such fines to be used at the end of the year for a general entertainment; but if the disturbance shall have been such as to have attracted the attention of the police or threatened the disturbance of the peace outside of the mines the matter can be dealt with only by the court in the usual manner.

6. Neither landlord nor advancer shall be responsible for any debts contracted by the kongsi coolies, either inside or outside of the kongsi, nor shall they be responsible for the payment of wages to carpenters, basket makers, blacksmiths, or others.

7. The implements used in the mine shall be handed over by the landlord to the kongsi, and a list of them shall be attached to this contract. Any other implements or utensils than those named above, the kongsi shall supply itself. The cost of such implements shall have nothing to do with the owner or the advancer. The implements handed over for use by the landlord shall be returned to him when the mine stops working. Any deficiency in the number of them shall be made good by the kongsi.

8. The kongsi shall not be allowed to sell the rations supplied to them by the advancer to anybody outside of the kongsi. The rations supplied shall consist of a sufficient quantity of rice, not less than 1 1/4 catties [1 3/4 pounds] per day; vegetables, 1 cent [0.57 cent, par, U.S. money] per day; salt fish, 4 catties [5 3 pounds] per month; beans, every day in sufficient quantity if the coolies desire it; ground nut oil, one-half catty [2/3 pound] per month.

9. The working hours of the coolies on the cooperative system shall be as follows: From 5.30 am to 9.30 am and from 12.20 pm to 4.30 pm.

10. The agreement has been made for a term of \_\_\_\_\_ years.

11. Should any of the parties fail to conform to the above stipulations the case shall be laid before the secretary for Chinese affairs, his deputy, or the local authorities. The rations of the coolies must not be stopped by the advancer before the secretary for Chinese affairs, his deputy, or the local authorities have been communicated with.

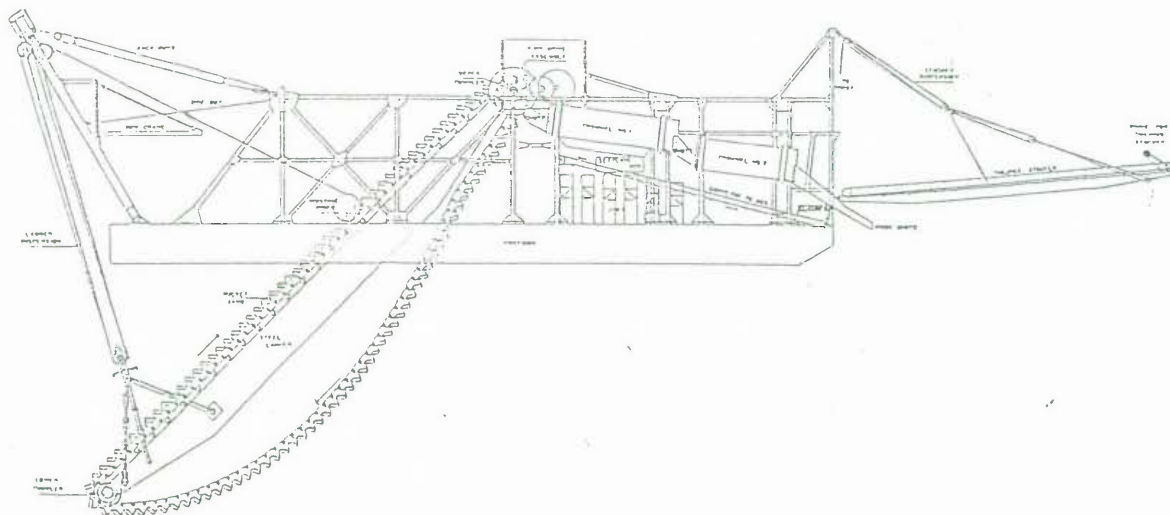
If the rations are stopped on account of the kongsi failing to comply with the terms of the contract the mine reverts to the landlord, who may take other people to work it, and the present agreement is considered null and void.

In proof of the agreement made four copies of the contract shall be drawn up, one to be held by the advancer, one by the headman of the kongsi, one to be posted in the kongsi, and one to be filed in the Chinese secretariat.

The agreement shall be registered in the office of the secretary for Chinese affairs or, if outside of Larut, in the branch department, and shall take effect from \_\_\_\_\_.

Source: Ta Chen, *Chinese Migrations*, pp.181-182.

## APPENDIX E. THE NATURE AND WORKING OF A BUCKET-DREDGE



As a mining technique dredging was completely different from all the other methods of mining in Malaya. A dredge operates in an artificial pond which it itself has created. It digs at one side of the pond and rejects the washed waste material on the other side, thus carrying its own pond with it. A bucket-dredge consists of a mechanical excavator and a screening and washing plant mounted on a barge. It performs three operations: (i) excavating the *karang* and lifting it to the surface by means of a chain of buckets, (ii) treating the *karang* to separate the tin-ore from the waste material by use of jigs, and (iii) rejecting the washed waste material or tailings back to the mine from the rear of the dredge as it moves along.

The first operation corresponds to that performed by the hydraulic elevator and the gravel-pump in hydraulic and gravel-pump mining. The productive capacity of the dredge depends on the size of the buckets and the depth at which the buckets can dig. The second operation corresponds to that performed by the *palong*, whether in open-cast, hydraulic or gravel-pump mining. In dredging, the *karang* is treated in two separate steps: the rough cleaning is done on the dredge itself while the final cleaning is done in a cleaning shed. In dredging, therefore, practically all the three mining processes of excavating, lifting and separating the tin-ore from the waste material are performed by mechanical means inside the dredge itself. The third operation is peculiar to dredging, for dredging solves the difficulty of disposal of large quantities of tailings and avoids leaving behind large permanent holes in the ground.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Yip, *The Development of the Tin Mining Industry*, p. 132.

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