

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

### Report on the Census of the Federated Malay States, 1901 (Part 2)

40. The increase from 1891 to 1901 amongst the Chinese is very satisfactory, being an accession of 136,310 persons, or an increase of 83.4%. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Chinese population is a migratory one dependent on immigration and that it is almost entirely composed of male adults.

41. The following table shows the most striking increases amongst the main tribes of the Chinese resident here: —

Chinese Race	1891					1901					Increase, 1891-1901
	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total	
Cantonese ... ..	36,597	7,861	2,561	Nil	47,019	67,077	31,461	7,968	3,079	109,585	62,566
Hokkiens ... ..	18,448	4,524	3,136	”	26,108	26,119	30,507	7,916	863	65,405	39,297
Khehs ... ..	25,203	32,411	4,154	”	61,768	35,642	36,897	8,392	2,933	83,864	22,096
Teo-Chius ... ..	10,575	1,909	1,385	”	13,869	13,527	4,170	1,039	439	19,173	5,304
Hailams ... ..	1,761	1,707	3,980	”	7,448	2,491	3,396	5,935	787	12,609	5,161
Straits-born ...	1,369	2,424	175	”	3,968	3,398	1,904	561	193	6,056	2,088

42. The great increase of the Cantonese in the Federated Malay States is the most striking fact shown in these statistics. They have increased from 47,019 in 1891 to 109,585 in 1901—an addition of 62,566 more Cantonese. On the other hand, their great rivals, the Khehs, show but a smaller increase of 39,297. This is a matter for no little congratulation, as the Cantonese populations are, as a race, better educated, more intelligent and more lawabiding than the Khehs and others, and bring far more capital with them for investment in the country.

43. The increase of 22,096 amongst the Hokkiens is also satisfactory, because these Chinese supply most of the material for doing the hardest and roughest parts of the various industries carried on here.

The returns for the Straits-born Chinese made in 1891 are not very reliable and no adequate comparison can be made in this case with the figures of the present Census.

The Teo-Chius and Hailams have only increased by 5,304 and 5,161, respectively. They do most of the tapioca, gambier, and sugar planting on estates owned by Chinese.

The Hailams also supply nearly all the domestic servants engaged here by all classes.

44. In the table given below is shown in detail the distribution of the five leading Chinese tribes in the districts of each State in the Federated Malay States for 1901: —

State	District	Principal Chinese tribes				
		Cantonese	Hokkiens	Hailams	Khehs	Teo-Chius
Perak	Larut ... ..	8,590	11,445	...	1,884	986
	Matang ... ..	276	1,455	...	135	2,910
	Kuala Kangsar ... ..	2,727	1,247	...	469	469
	Upper Perak ... ..	125	57	...	8	7
	Kinta ... ..	48,964	8,170	...	29,322	2,734
	Lower Perak ... ..	1,063	1,357	...	157	676
	Batang Padang ... ..	4,786	907	...	3,140	244
	Krian ... ..	536	1,736	...	506	5,939
	Selama ... ..	49	32	...	31	5
Selangor	New Territory ... ..	19	2			
	Kuala Lumpur ... ..	18,000	10,000	...	26,000	
	Ulu Selangor ... ..	11,000	13,000	...	6,000	
	Klang ... ..	...	3,000			
Negri Sembilan	Ulu Langat ... ..	...	...	...	3,000	
	Seremban ... ..	5,700	4,132	2,520	4,137	396
	Coast ... ..	445	876	1,808	262	403
	Jelebu ... ..	754	550	222	2,260	116
	Kuala Pilah ... ..	1,015	1,025	693	1,642	77
Pahang	Tampin ... ..	54	1,341	711	91	47
	Raub ... ..	1,634	456	...	1,438	
	Kuala Lipis ... ..	360	83	...	633	
	Temerloh ... ..	...	10	...	3	
	Pekan ... ..	204	73	...	107	
	Kuantan ... ..	881	241	...	752	

45. This table shows that the Cantonese and Khehs predominate most largely in the mining districts of Kinta, Batang Padang, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban and Raub, and the Hokkiens in Larut, Kinta, Ulu Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban and Kuala Pilah.

The Teo-Chius are found in the largest number in the agricultural districts of Kinta and Matang and the coast in Negri Sembilan.

46. In the following table is shown the total proportion of the principal races in every 10,000 persons to the total population in the Federated Malay States in 1891 and 1901: —

Census	Europeans and Americans		Eurasians		Chinese		Malays and other Natives of the Archipelago		Tamils and other Natives of India		Other Races		Malays only		Tamils only	
1891	17	9,983	11	9,989	3,914	6,086	5,547	4,453	482	9,518	25	9,975	5,186	4,814	416	9,584
1901	21	9,979	22	9,978	4,417	5,583	4,605	5,395	858	9,142	38	9,962	4,204	5,796	773	9,227

The increase in the proportion of the Chinese, Malays and Tamils is very noteworthy.

47. It is only possible in the case of the State of Perak to follow back the records of the Census before 1891 and to show by comparison with the statistics of to-day the expansion of the population from its backward condition at the time when British Protection was first established there some 26 years ago.

48. The following tables contain some striking and interesting statistics: —

State of Perak	1879*	1891	1901	Total increase from 1879 to 1901
Total Malay population, native and foreign ...	59,682	103,389	141,723	82,041
Total Chinese population ... ..	20,373	93,953	149,375	129,002
Total Tamil and Indian population ... ..	837	14,862	34,710	33,873
Grand total ...	80,892	212,204	325,808	244,916

\* Figures taken from Perak Administration Report for 1890, paragraph 61.

49. The Chinese population in Perak is now, roughly, five times greater than it was in 1879, the Indian population four times greater, and the Malay population is nearly double.

50. The proportion of males and females in every 1,000 of the total population of the Federated Malay States in 1891 and 1901 is as follows: —

Race	Perak				Selangor				Negri Sembilan				Pahang				F. Malay States										
	1891		1901		1891		1901		1891		1901		1891		1901		†1891		1901								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
Europeans &	*																										
Americans	709	291	681	319	763	237	722	278	738	262	775	225	102	806	194	729	271	728	272								
Eurasians	584	416	540	460	647	353	576	424	676	324	573	427	41	674	326	616	384	564	436								
Malays, etc.	533	467	530	470	603	397	593	407	549	451	503	497	53,104	515	485	537	463	532	468								
Chinese ...	938	62	908	92	937	63	896	104	965	35	951	49	3,241	945	55	940	60	910	90								
Tamils, etc.	781	219	750	250	842	158	802	198	839	161	769	231	583	876	124	796	204	769	231								
Other Races	605	395	552	448	597	403	508	492	863	137	557	443	378	452	548	640	360	521	479								
	F.M.S																732	268	720	280							

\* No details given.

† Proportion of the States of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan only.

51. The following table shows in thousands the relative increases in the male and female population amongst the principal races in the Federated Malay States in 1891 and 1901: —

Race				1891		1901		Total increase		Percentage	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans & Americans	...			520	199	1,011	411	491	212	48.56	106.53
Eurasians	...	...	...	353	212	857	665	504	453	142.77	223.68
Malays and other Natives of the											
Archipelago	...	...	...	122,874	109,298	164,441	146,366	41,567	37,078	33.82	33.83
Chinese	...	...	...	153,036	10,785	272,584	27,155	119,548	16,370	78.11	151.78
Tamils and other Natives of India				16,049	4,128	44,766	13,445	28,717	9,317	178.93	225.70
Other Races	...	...	...	713	360	1,343	1,239	630	879	88.36	216.39

52. The above table shows very satisfactory increased percentages of 106.53 females amongst Europeans, of 225.70 females amongst Tamils and other Indians, of 223.68 females amongst Eurasians, and of 151.78 females amongst Chinese.
53. The total increase amongst males and females, and the proportion of males to females in every 1,000, amongst Malays, etc., Tamils, etc., and Chinese in each State of the Federated Malay States, 1901, is shown in the following table: —

State	Total increase in population		Total increase in male population	Total increase in female population	Proportion of males to females in thousands					
						Males		Females		
Perak	...	115,411	83,148	33,263	{	Malays	...	530	to	470
						Chinese	...	908	”	92
						Tamils, etc.	...	750	”	250
Selangor	...	87,197	69,772	17,425	{	Malays	...	593	”	407
						Chinese	...	896	”	104
						Tamils, etc.	...	802	”	198
Negri Sembilan	...	30,809	24,004	6,805	{	Malays	...	503	”	497
				Chinese		...	951	”	49	
				Tamils, etc.		...	769	”	231	
Pahang	...	26,669	{ In 1891, the Census did not distinguish between all males and females }		{	Malays	...	515	”	485
						Chinese	...	945	”	55
						Tamils, etc.	...	876	”	124

54. In the three Western States, 1901, the total increase in the male population is 176,924 and in the female population 57,493.

As regards the proportions of males to females, it is to be noted that in Selangor the proportion amongst the Selangor Chinese females is the highest, being 104 against 896 males, and Perak is next, the figures being 92 females against 908 males.

The Tamil females now show the more satisfactory proportion of 250 to 750 males in Perak, of 198 females to 802 males in Selangor, and of 231 females to 769 males in the Negri Sembilan.

The State with the fewest Malay females is Selangor, the proportion there being 593 males to 407 females per 1,000. In the three other States the numbers of the male and female Malays practically balance equally.

55. In the following table is shown the proportions per 1,000 of males to females in the total adult \* population and the proportion per 1,000 of males and females in the total population in each State, 1901 : —

\* An adult is taken to be a person over 20 years of age.



State	Proportion of males to females in total adult population		Proportion of males to females in total population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Perak ... ..	790	210	727	273
Selangor...	866	134	811	189
Negri Sembilan ... ..	749	251	673	327
Pahang ... ..	615	385	506	494

56. As regards the proportion of males to females in the total population over 20 years of age and the proportion of males to females in the total population, it is to be noted that the disproportion is least in the States (Pahang and Negri Sembilan) where the Malays largely outnumber the Chinese.

57. The following table shows the proportion in every 1,000 of the males to the females in the total adult \* population of the Federated Malay States and the proportion to the total population of the Federated Malay States, 1901: —

Federated Malay States	Proportion of males to females in total adult population, F.M.S.		Population of males to females in the total population, F.M.S.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Federated Malay States ... ..	755	245	679	321

58. In noting the proportion of males to females in total adult population, Federated Malay States, and the proportion of males to females in the total population, it must not be forgotten that these Federal totals (where Chinese and Malay statistics are combined) fail to show the normal state of things existing amongst the Malays, amongst whom there is really no abnormal disproportion of sexes.

59. The disproportion of males to females is the most unsatisfactory feature of the Census.

Whilst the proportion of males to females amongst the Malays is normal in Perak, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the disproportion of males and females amongst the Chinese and Indians in all the States and amongst the Malays themselves in Selangor, remains *pro rata* almost as great as before.

60. The actual total increase of females amongst the Chinese is, indeed, not unsatisfactory, as a whole, being approximately about 152%. Further, the Tamil females have increased considerably showing an approximate increase of 231%. The explanation of this disproportion between the Chinese and Indian sexes is that neither races, as a rule, bring their families to settle in the Peninsula. They are all immigrants from Southern China or India and none of them ever come here originally with the intention of settling. The Chinese do not bring their wives and children here in any numbers, because there is no work for their family to do here. The great staple industry of the Malay States is tin-mining, and in this mining the Chinese miner can find no means of getting employment for his family, and as living here is twice

\* An adult is taken to be a person over 20 years of age.

as dear as in China, it is obviously cheaper for a Chinese immigrant to leave his house and fields in charge of his family in China and emigrate without them. It must not be forgotten, too, that nearly all the Chinese women in the two Provinces of Kwang Tung and Hokkien, from which our immigrants come, are (excepting the Khehs and the public classes) small-footed, and unable to travel about or do rough work in the fields. As long, too, as tin-mining pays such high profits, the Chinese immigrants will not bring their families and take to agriculture on any large scale. Further, another striking difficulty with the Chinese unmarried immigrants here is that there is practically little hope, at any rate at present, of seeing their increase by natural means. In other countries where the Chinese immigrants are settling (*e.g.*, in British Burmah and in French Indo-China) the Chinese labourers who are successful and thrifty largely intermarry with the native races, who are in most cases of the same Buddhist persuasion as the Chinese and of Mongolian descent. Inter-marriage between the Chinese immigrants and the Malays is impossible. There is a great gulf fixed between the two races by the Mahommedan religion and national customs, so that it is impossible to anticipate any natural increase of the Chinese population from such sources. This is unfortunate, because as long as the Chinese female population remains so small Chinese cannot be reasonably expected to settle permanently here. It is to be hoped, however, that the Tamil female immigration will improve still more in future years. Tamil women are well adapted for the lighter forms of agricultural works and have no difficulty in getting employment in these States. The importation of Tamil families should, therefore, be encouraged as much as possible, and it too must not be forgotten that they are British subjects and doubly welcome to Government on those grounds.

61. In the following table the proportion of adults \* and children according to race in every 1,000 of the total population in each State and in the Federated Malay States in 1891 and 1901 is shown: —

Race	Perak				Selangor				N.Sembilan				Pahang				Proportion for the Federated Malay States, 1901	
	1891		1901		1891		1901		1891		1901		1891		1901			
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
Europeans & Americans	...	...	797	203	...	...	795	205	...	...	857	143	...	...	873	127	831	169
Eurasians	...	...	516	484	...	...	526	474	...	...	502	498	...	...	739	261	571	429
Malays & other Natives																		
of the Archipelago	...	...	581	419	...	...	579	421	...	...	505	495	...	...	552	448	554	446
Chinese	...	...	936	64	...	...	899	101	...	...	934	66	...	...	950	50	930	70
Tamils & other Natives																		
of India	...	...	816	184	...	...	759	241	...	...	795	205	...	...	891	109	815	185
Other Races	...	...	668	332	...	...	722	278	...	...	730	270	...	...	619	381	685	315
Average	...	...	768	232	...	...	713	287	...	...	721	279	...	...	771	229	731	269

\* An adult is taken to be a person over 20 years of age.

62. The proportion of children amongst the Malays (446 children to 554 adults) and the Eurasians (429 children to 571 adults) points to early and prolific marriages amongst these two races. As was to be expected, the Chinese and Tamils show by far the largest proportion of adults, being 930 and 815 adults per 1,000, respectively.
63. The following table shows the proportions per 1,000 of adults† (over 15) and children (under 15) to the total population amongst the Malays, Tamils, Cantonese, Hokkiens and Khehs in the Federated Malay States at the Census of 1901: —

Race						1901	
						Adults	Children
Malays only	...	...	...	...	...	623	387
Tamils only	...	...	...	...	...	868	132
Cantonese	...	...	...	...	...	693	37
Hokkiens	...	...	...	...	...	973	27
Khehs	...	...	...	...	...	957	43

64. The proportion of adults to children for the total population of the Federated Malay States, 1901, works out (on the under 15 and over 15 division as in the above table) to 4 adults to one child, or 804 adults to 196 children in every 1,000 persons.
65. The following table shows the distribution of the aborigines according to age and sex in each district in each State of the Federated Malay States, 1901: —

State	District	Aborigines						Total		Grand total
		Males		Females						
		Under 15	Over 15	Under 15	Over 15	M	F			
Perak	Larut									
	Matang									
	Kuala Kangsar	...	139	402	107	373	541	480	1,021	
	Upper Perak	...	73	198	78	166	271	244	515	
	Kinta	...	257	628	229	567	885	796	1,681	
	Lower Perak	...	41	47	47	54	88	101	189	
	Batang Padang	...	502	1,024	393	889	1,526	1,282	2,808	
	Krian									
	Selama	...	4	17	3	13	21	16	37	
	New Territory	...	230	776	128	597	1,006	725	1,731	
Total		...	1,246	3,092	985	2,659	4,338	3,644	7,982	

† For the purposes of making out this one particular table, the age of an adult is taken at over 15 years of age (instead of over 20 years of age as in the other tables), because the returns from the four States of the ages of the different races described do not give the necessary details for working out the tables at the age of 20 (see paragraph 100, of Part 1).

State	District	Aborigines							Grand total	
		Males		Females		Total				
		Under 15	Over 15	Under 15	Over 15	M	F			
Selangor ...	Kuala Lumpur	...	40	82	35	62	122	97	219	
	Ulu Selangor	...	66	170	98	136	236	234	470	
	Klang	...	34	59	38	41	93	79	172	
	Kuala Langat	...	157	290	181	271	447	452	899	
	Kuala Selangor	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	
	Ulu Langat	...	14	46	14	40	60	54	114	
	Total	...	311	648	366	550	959	916	1,875	
Negri Sembilan	Seremban	...	32	51	26	48	83	74	157	
	Coast	...	47	64	22	51	101	73	174	
	Jelebu	...	9	57	20	39	66	59	125	
	Kuala Pilah	...	122	242	111	225	364	336	700	
	Tampin	...	44	84	29	64	128	93	221	
	Total	...	244	498	208	427	742	635	1,377	
Pahang ...	Ulu Pahang	{ Kuala Lipis	...	372	902	343	850	1,274	1,193	2,467
		{ Raub	...	95	256	86	232	351	318	669
	Temerloh	...	257	578	231	532	835	763	1,598	
	Pekan	...	110	242	123	237	493	501	*2,391	
	Kuantan	...	27	99	20	69	126	89	215	
	Total	...	861	2,077	803	1,920	3,079	2,864	7,340	
Grand total		...	2,662	6,315	2,362	5,556	9,118	8,059	*18,574	

\* Includes 1,397 sex not given.

66. It is to be noted that the greatest number of aboriginal Malays is to be found in Batang Padang, Perak (being 2,808), in Ulu Pahang (being 2,467), and in Pekan (being 2,391), Pahang.

67. The other largest numbers are found in the following places: —

								Persons
Perak	...	...	{ Kinta	...	...	...	...	1,681
			{ New Territory	...	...	...	...	1,731
Selangor	...	...	Kuala Langat	...	...	...	...	899
Negri Sembilan	...	...	Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	...	700
Pahang	...	...	Temerloh	...	...	...	...	1,598

68. In the Larut, Krian and Matang districts, Perak, there are no aborigines. It is to be noted that the proportion of the sexes amongst the aborigines is very even, being 9,118 males to 8,059 females, or 18,574 persons in all for the Federated Malay States.

69. There can be no doubt that numbers of the aborigines were not enumerated and that their real total for the Federated Malay States is not far short of twenty thousand odd.

70. In the following return are shown the occupations of the total population of the Federated Malay States in 1901: —

Trade or Occupation	Total				Grand total
	Males		Females		
1. PROFESSIONAL CLASS					
Actors, Artists, Musicians, etc.	1,133	...	98	...	1,231
Auctioneers ... ..	5	...	-	...	5
Chemists and Druggists ...	397	...	4	...	401
Clerks, etc. ... ..	3,659	...	1	...	3,660
Engineers, Architects and Surveyors	116	...	-	...	116
Ministers and Missionaries ...	20	...	11	...	31
Native Priests ... ..	457	...	-	...	457
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	486	...	16	...	502
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	468	...	39	...	507
School Children ... ..	5,106	...	661	...	5,767
Midwives ... ..	-	...	37	...	37
Telegraphists ... ..	48	...	-	...	48
Lawyers ... ..	7	...	-	...	7
Others not specified above ...	334	...	47	...	381
Soldiers ... ..	601	...	-	...	601
Government Civil Service ...	3,880	...	12	...	3,892
Watchmen ... ..	1,695	...	-	...	1,695
Police ... ..	2,022	...	-	...	2,022
Total ...	20,434	...	926	...	21,360
2. DOMESTIC CLASS					
Women ... ..	-	...	55,379	...	55,379
Children ... ..	59,673	...	64,118	...	123,791
Domestic Servants ... ..	6,585	...	1,435	...	8,020
Total ...	66,258	...	120,932	...	187,190
3. COMMERCIAL CLASS					
Boarding and Lodging-house Keepers ...	128	...	3	...	131
Butchers and Pork-sellers ...	850	...	8	...	858
Cake-sellers ... ..	1,324	...	176	...	1,500
'Rikisha, Cart and Hackney Carriage Owners	180	...	8	...	188
Charcoal Burners ... ..	1,432	...	4	...	1,436
Eating-house keepers ... ..	720	...	54	...	774
Fishmongers ... ..	638	...	14	...	652
Farm Employes ... ..	139	...	-	...	139
Fruit-sellers ... ..	313	...	14	...	327
Grass-sellers ... ..	138	...	2	...	140
Hawkers ... ..	3,722	...	91	...	3,813

Trade or Occupation				Total		Grand total
				Males	Females	
Hotel and Tavern-keepers	...	...	...	219	15	234
Merchants, Agents, and Brokers	...	...	...	2,848	34	2,882
Money-changers	...	...	...	186	-	186
Money-lenders	...	...	...	160	-	160
Opium Shop-keepers	...	...	...	1,355	41	1,396
Pawnbrokers	...	...	...	97	-	97
Pig-dealers	...	...	...	2	-	2
Poulterers	...	...	...	112	9	121
Ship-chandlers, Shopkeepers, and						
General Dealers	...	...	...	6,766	206	6,972
Spirit Shop-keepers	...	...	...	144	1	145
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	3,325	-	3,325
Timber Dealers	...	...	...	57	-	57
Toddy Shop-keepers	...	...	...	29	7	36
Tin-ore Dealers	...	...	...	226	2	228
Vegetable-sellers	...	...	...	677	78	755
Others not specified above	...	...	...	1,392	4	1,396
Revenue Farmers	...	...	...	80	-	80
Total	...	...	...	27,259	771	28,030

## 4. AGRICULTURAL CLASS

Gambier and Pepper Planters	...	...	...	171	16	187
Planters, Managers, Overseers of Estates	...	...	...	4,597	147	4,744
Gardeners	...	...	...	28,011	17,353	45,364
Labourers	...	...	...	11,119	1,885	13,004
Padi Planters	...	...	...	44,347	24,821	69,168
Others not specified above (Kampong holders)	...	...	...	16,678	5,937	22,615
Total	...	...	...	104,923	50,159	155,082

## 5. INDUSTRIAL CLASS

Atap-makers	...	...	...	3,449	2,081	5,530
Bakers and Millers	...	...	...	319	5	324
Barbers	...	...	...	1,989	-	1,989
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	1,102	-	1,102
Boatmen	...	...	...	1,773	-	1,773
Book-binders	...	...	...	11	-	11
Bean-curd makers	...	...	...	300	8	308
Brickmakers	...	...	...	258	-	258
Boot and Shoe-makers	...	...	...	567	10	577

Trade or Occupation				Total			Grand total
				Males		Females	
Carpenters	...	...	...	4,104	...	-	4,104
Carriage-builders and Cart-wrights	...	...	...	98	...	-	98
Cart and Hackney Carriage Drivers	...	...	...	8,335	...	-	8,335
Cattle-keepers and Milk-sellers	...	...	...	637	...	30	667
Cigar-makers	...	...	...	27	...	11	38
Candle-makers	...	...	...	3	...	-	3
Coffin-makers	...	...	...	49	...	-	49
Confectioners	...	...	...	70	...	11	81
Contractors and Builders	...	...	...	1,797	...	1	1,798
Coopers	...	...	...	-	...	-	-
Engineers and Machinists	...	...	...	386	...	-	386
Tin-washers	...	...	...	390	...	517	907
Engine-drivers and Firemen	...	...	...	1,192	...	-	1,192
Farriers and Shoeing-smiths	...	...	...	135	...	-	135
Firewood-sellers	...	...	...	223	...	-	223
Fishermen	...	...	...	6,519	...	29	6,548
Harness-makers and Saddlers	...	...	...	1	...	-	1
Jewellers, Gold and Silver-smiths	...	...	...	1,009	...	3	1,012
Knife-makers	...	...	...	-	...	-	-
Labourers	...	...	...	38,970	...	5,244	44,214
Lime-burners	...	...	...	274	...	2	276
Masons and Bricklayers	...	...	...	1,432	...	-	1,432
Mat, Kajang and Basket-makers	...	...	...	279	...	36	315
Miners, Tin	...	...	...	155,571	...	867	156,438
Miners, Gold	...	...	...	1,342	...	-	1,342
Painters	...	...	...	240	...	-	240
Paper Lantern-makers	...	...	...	5	...	-	5
Pig-dealers	...	...	...	1,204	...	89	1,293
Potters	...	...	...	55	...	5	60
Printers	...	...	...	9	...	-	9
'Rikisha-pullers	...	...	...	1,916	...	-	1,916
Rattan-workers	...	...	...	815	...	206	1,021
Sawyers	...	...	...	2,444	...	-	2,444
Seamen	...	...	...	371	...	-	371
Ship and Boat-builders and Caulkers	...	...	...	56	...	-	56
Glass-cutters	...	...	...	57	...	6	63
Stone-cutters	...	...	...	346	...	44	390
Sugar-boilers	...	...	...	183	...	6	189

Trade or Occupation				Total		Grand total	
				Males	Females		
Tailors, Dress-makers and Seamstresses	...	...	...	1,557	1,191	...	2,748
Tin-smelters	...	...	...	915	-	...	915
Tinsmiths and Braziers	...	...	...	217	-	...	217
Toddy-drawers	...	...	...	43	-	...	43
Umbrella-makers	...	...	...	4	-	...	4
Washermen	...	...	...	389	37	...	426
Watch-makers	...	...	...	103	-	...	103
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	2,536	-	...	2,536
Watchmen and Messengers	...	...	...	-	...	...	-
Water-carriers	...	...	...	305	1	...	306
Weavers	...	...	...	4	79	...	83
Wood-cutters	...	...	...	6,326	84	...	6,410
Wood and Ivory-carvers	...	...	...	17	-	...	17
Wood-haulers	...	...	...	190	-	...	190
Others not specified above	...	...	...	1,036	36	...	1,072
Total				253,954	10,639	...	264,593

## 6. UNCLASSIFIED

Without profession, or not stated	...	...	...	13,504	3,061	...	16,565
Lunatics	...	...	...	133	30	...	163
Prisoners	...	...	...	1,202	5	...	1,207
Brothel-keepers	...	...	...	123	162	...	285
Prostitutes	...	...	...	-	2,823	...	2,823
Total				14,862	6,081	...	20,943
Grand total				487,690	189,508	...	*678,595

\* This includes 1,397 aborigines, sex not given.

71. In the following table is shown the distribution of the total population of the Federated Malay States, according to occupations, in each State in 1891 and in 1901: —

1891																	
State	Total Population			Occupation	Europeans		Eurasians		Malays, etc.		Chinese		Tamils, etc.		Others		Total
	M	F	Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Perak	156,408	57,846	214,254	Professional	177	4	93	...	787	11	1,341	22	1,045	5	30	1	3,516
				Domestic ...	34	102	46	120	20,228	29,065	3,162	4,314	1,478	2,120	42	95	60,806
				Commercial	9	...	1	...	1,356	167	8,975	271	704	94	3	2	11,582
				Agricultural	8	...	4	...	23,507	17,233	7,843	143	3,217	633	36	16	52,640
				Industrial ...	30	...	13	...	7,420	1,604	64,257	136	4,783	331	74	3	78,651
				Unclassified	2	...	12	...	2,379	234	2,862	1,019	406	69	44	32	7,059
				Total	...	260	106	169	120	55,677	48,314	88,440	5,905	11,633	3,252	229	149



State	Total Population			Occupation	Europeans Eurasians				Malays, etc.		Chinese		Tamils, etc.		Others		Total
	M	F	Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Selangor	67,051	14,541	81,592						Nil								
Negri Sembilan	40,561	24,658	65,219						Nil								
Pahang	...	...	57,444						Nil								
Grand total }	...	...	418,509						Nil								

## 1901

State	Total Population			Occupation	Europeans		Eurasians		Malays, etc.		Chinese		Tamils, etc.		Others		Total	
	M	F	Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Perak	239,556	90,109	329,665	Professional	264	6	179	6	3,555	215	3,009	43	2,500	59	211	8	10,055	
				Domestic ...	71	204	98	266	23,145	34,969	4,711	10,866	2,716	4,337	144	337	81,864	
				Commercial	11	...	1	...	1,230	65	9,892	135	836	86	19	4	12,279	
				Agricultural	38	...	1	...	36,212	29,005	8,933	745	499	220	90	34	75,777	
				Industrial ...	66	...	36	...	9,150	2,439	108,120	628	19,167	3,949	181	8	143,744	
				Unclassified	11	1	4	...	2,209	64	1,847	1,220	364	27	36	163	5,946	
				Total	...	461	211	319	272	75,501	66,757	136,512	13,637	26,082	8,678	681	554	329,665
Selangor	136,823	31,966	168,789	Professional	215	30	241	61	2,122	344	2,245	67	1,648	16	47	...	7,036	
				Domestic ...	39	111	49	182	5,257	11,607	3,568	7,519	904	1,443	73	119	30,871	
				Commercial	28	...	7	...	1,083	214	8,880	132	608	31	46	...	11,029	
				Agricultural	55	...	...	...	10,240	3,526	7,862	1,227	4,807	913	17	8	28,655	
				Industrial ...	23	1	29	3	4,396	846	73,550	1,335	5,322	924	39	1	86,469	
				Unclassified	9	...	8	...	990	15	2,107	1,106	220	11	89	174	4,729	
				Total	...	369	142	334	246	24,088	16,552	98,212	11,386	13,509	3,338	311	302	168,789
Negri Sembilan	64,565	31,463	96,028	Professional	56	...	93	2	1,662	41	975	11	381	5	5	1	3,232	
				Domestic ...	9	32	58	130	10,711	14,451	902	1,259	379	506	22	55	28,514	
				Commercial	7	...	...	...	222	27	2,567	31	108	4	10	...	2,976	
				Agricultural	14	...	...	...	12,502	13,600	6,300	74	2,294	598	9	...	35,391	
				Industrial ...	21	...	14	...	1,943	210	19,802	83	966	167	30	...	23,236	
				Unclassified	4	...	11	...	1,559	7	784	143	118	...	27	26	2,679	
				Total	...	111	32	176	132	28,599	28,336	31,330	1,601	4,246	1,280	103	82	96,028
Pahang	51,007	33,106	84,113	Professional	47	...	15	...	489	10	181	1	280	...	14	...	1,037	
				Domestic ...	5	26	5	15	12,793	31,692	429	436	80	133	90	237	45,941	
				Commercial	1	...	1	...	728	41	889	8	52	...	33	3	1,756	
				Agricultural	1	...	...	...	14,528	202	433	4	28	...	60	3	15,259	
				Industrial ...	50	...	6	...	4,203	191	6,056	7	576	19	21	15	11,144	
				Unclassified	4	...	4	...	8,579	6	237	14	59	...	30	43	8,976	
				Total	...	108	26	31	15	41,320	32,142	8,225	470	1,075	152	248	301	84,113
Grand total	491,951	186,644	678,595		...	1,049	411	860	665	169,508	143,787	274,279	27,094	44,912	13,448	1,343	1,239	678,595

72. No reliable occupation returns were made in the States of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang in 1891, so it is only possible to make comparison in the case of Perak. The most noteworthy facts at the present Census in the case of Perak are the following increases in 1901: —

The Industrial classes, chiefly miners have increased from 78,651 persons to 143,744 persons, or an increase of 65,093 industrial occupations.

Professional occupations have increased by 6,539.

Agricultural occupations show a satisfactory increase from 52,640 to 75,777, being an increase of 23,137 occupations.

73. In the Federal table of occupations given below are shown, according to race, the most striking details of the occupations, trades, professions and practices of the total population in 1901: —

Trade or Occupation	European and Americans		Eurasians		Malays and other Natives of the Archipelago		Chinese		Tamils and other Natives of India		Others not specially classified		Total		Total number of persons
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Government Civil Service	346	1	267	...	1,345	8	578	2	1,196	1	148	...	3,880	12	3,892
Police ... ..	14	...	...	...	1,018	...	33	...	955	...	2	...	2,022	...	2,022
Watchmen and Messengers	...	...	...	...	340	...	331	...	1,009	...	15	...	1,695	...	1,695
Soldiers ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	...	...	...	601	...	601
Children ... ..	126	127	234	285	52,880	54,018	5,937	6,552	2,983	3,015	233	253	62,393	64,350	126,743
Clerks ... ..	15	...	85	...	268	...	2,785	1	463	...	43	...	3,659	1	3,660
Hawkers ... ..	...	...	...	...	153	21	3,530	66	37	4	2	...	3,722	91	3,813
Charcoal Burners ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	1	...	...	...	...	829	1	830
Merchants, Agents, and															
Brokers ... ..	35	...	6	...	451	18	466	...	159	...	28	1	1,145	19	1,164
General Dealers and															
Shop Assistants ... ..	...	...	...	...	947	99	6,316	42	249	11	19	1	7,531	153	7,684
Padi Planters ... ..	...	...	...	...	53,856	37,861	234	1	314	180	93	27	54,497	38,079	92,576
Agricultural Labourers ... ..	2	...	...	...	4,128	843	11,287	477	6,827	1,462	2	...	22,246	2,782	25,028
Miners ... ..	111	...	14	...	3,798	425	152,889	895	438	63	33	1	157,303	1,384	158,687
Carpenters ... ..	...	...	...	...	281	...	3,705	...	93	...	25	...	4,104	...	4,104
Industrial Labourers ... ..	...	...	2	...	3,370	251	15,896	152	19,630	4,837	72	4	38,970	5,244	44,214
Cart and Hackney Gharry															
and 'Rikisha Drivers	...	...	...	...	1,801	...	5,543	...	2,902	...	4	...	10,250	...	10,250
Sawyers	...	...	...	...	15	...	2,429	...	...	...	...	...	2,444	...	2,444
Boatmen	...	...	...	...	847	...	866	...	53	...	7	...	1,773	...	1,773
Fishermen	...	...	...	...	2,362	29	4,145	...	10	...	2	...	6,519	29	6,548
Woodcutters	...	...	...	...	1,254	24	5,047	56	21	4	4	...	6,326	84	6,410
Prisoners	2	...	2	...	138	1	934	1	125	3	1	...	1,202	5	1,207
Prostitutes	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	2,334	...	27	...	379	...	2,823	2,823
Gold Miners (included above)	38	...	5	...	271	...	1,014	...	14	...	...	...	1,342	...	1,342

74. It is not assumed at all that the occupation returns are as yet entirely accurate. It is certain, however, that this return now affords some approximate information in detail which fully justifies all the time and trouble spent on this laborious compilation, and will go far to form the foundation for a still better and more accurate enumeration in the next decade. In the States of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, no enumeration of the occupations of the population had been made before.
75. The following table shows the distribution of the miners in the Federated Malay States according to race on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 1901, and at the Census in 1891: —

1901					
Miners	Federated Malay States				Miners
Race	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total
Europeans and Americans ...	38	4	19	12	73
Eurasians ... ..	3	5	1	...	9
Malays, etc. ... ..	1,368	757	218	1,010	3,353
Chinese ... ..	75,998	57,305	15,804	3,408	152,515
Tamils, etc. ... ..	432	7	...	16	455
Others ... ..	29	2	...	2	33
Total ...	77,868	58,080	16,042	4,448	156,438

  

1891					
Miners	Protected Native States				Miners
Race	Perak	Selangor*	Negri Sembilan*	Pahang*	Total
Europeans and Americans ...	6				
Eurasians ... ..					
Malays, etc. ... ..	2,217				
Chinese ... ..	47,444				
Tamils, etc. ... ..					
Others ... ..	12				
Total ...	49,679	28,125	...	...	77,804

\* No returns made in 1891.

76. Owing to the returns of occupations being imperfect in 1891, it is difficult to draw any exactly accurate comparison with the Census of 1901, but the following table, showing the increase of Chinese miners in Perak and Selangor, may be accepted as approximately correct: —

State	1891	1901	Increase	Total increase for Perak and Selangor
Perak ... ..	49,679	75,998	26,319	} 56,624
Selangor ... ..	27,000	57,305	30,305	

77. Just as Selangor exhibits the largest nett increases in the total population of the Federated Malay States, so it here also exhibits the greatest increase in the number of miners.

Although no records for 1891 exist for reference in the case of the Negri Sembilan, it is well known that the Chinese miners in this State have very nearly trebled their numbers.

78. The following table shows the number of inmates, according to race, in the hospitals, asylums and charitable institutions in each district of each State in the Federation on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 1901: —

State	District	Inmates												Grand total		
		Eurasians		Malays, etc.		Chinese		Tamils, etc.		Others		Total		in the F.M.S		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Perak	Larut	...	...	...	...	3	...	241	...	67	8	...	...	311	8	
	Kuala Kangsar	...	...	...	...	4	1	24	...	40	5	...	...	68	6	
	Kinta	...	...	...	...	10	1	530	...	95	14	2	...	639	15	
	Lower Perak	...	...	...	...	6	...	23	4	130	46	...	...	159	50	
	Batang Padang	...	...	...	...	3	...	65	...	105	59	2	...	175	59	
	Krian	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	...	110	30	...	...	146	30	
	Total	...	...	2	...	27	2	918	4	547	162	4	...	1,498	168	1,666
Selangor	Kuala Lumpur	...	...	2	...	18	1	550	9	71	31	3	6	644	47	
	Ulu Selangor	...	...	...	...	9	...	217	...	37	...	...	...	263		
	Klang	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	...	34	...	1	...	63		
	Kuala Selangor	...	...	...	...	2	...	53	...	4	...	...	...	59		
	Kuala Langat	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2		
	Ulu Langat	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	116	51	...	...	177	51	
	Total	...	...	2	...	32	1	908	9	262	82	4	6	1,208	98	1,306
Negri Sembilan	Seremban	...	...	...	...	1	...	75	...	82	12	...	...	158	12	
	Jelebu	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	2	...	...	...	28		
	Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	19		
	Port Dickson	...	...	...	...	1	...	53	...	1	...	...	...	55		
	Tampin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	12		
	Total	...	...	...	...	3	...	179	...	90	12	...	...	272	12	284
Pahang	Kuala Lipis	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	...	3	...	7	...	40		
	Raub	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	11	1	2	...	18	1	
	Pekan	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	2	...	5	...	18		
	Total	...	...	...	...	7	...	39	...	16	1	14	...	76	1	77
Grand total		...	...	4	...	69	3	2,044	13	915	257	22	6	3,054	279	3,333

79. The above returns show that out of total number amounting to 3,333 inmates, the Chinese answer for 2,057 and the Tamils for 1,172 and the Malays for 72 only. In the Federated Malay States there were only 279 female inmates, of which number 257 were Tamils.

80. The following table shows the distribution of the prisoners in each State, according to race and sex, in the Federated Malay States on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 1901, and at the Census of 1891: —

1901												
Prisoners	Federated Malay States								Total		Grand total	
	Perak		Selangor		Negri Sembilan		Pahang					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	
Europeans and Americans ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	
Malays, etc. ...	78	...	22	1	13	...	30	...	143	1	144	
Chinese ...	502	1	266	...	123	...	42	...	933	1	934	
Tamils, etc. ...	62	3	25	...	16	...	8	...	111	3	114	
Other Races ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	
Total ...	667	4	313	1	152	...	82	...	1,204	5	1,209	

  

1891												
Prisoners	Protected Native States								Total		Grand total	
	Perak		Selangor*		Negri Sembilan*		Pahang*					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	
Europeans and Americans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Eurasians ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Malays, etc. ...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73	
Chinese ...	528	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	1	529	
Tamils, etc. ...	113	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	2	115	
Other Races ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	717	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	4	721	

81. It is noteworthy that the Chinese contribute in 1891, 529 prisoners out of a total number of 721 persons, and 934 prisoners in 1901 out of a total number of 1,209 persons. There were 114 Tamils and 144 Malays in prisons on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 1901, showing very little increase, in the case of the Tamils, over the figures, as far they go, for 1891.

82. The following statement shows the total number and distribution of the military in the Federated Malay States, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 1901: —

Military	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total
Malay States Guides	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males
Europeans ...	4	2	...	1	7
Sikhs and other Indians ...	344	190	...	60	594

\* No returns made in 1891.

83. The following table shows the total number of houses in the Federated Malay States at the Census on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 1901: —

State	Number of houses		Total increase in number of houses	Increase per cent
	1891*	1901		
Perak ... ..	...	61,275		
Selangor ... ..	...	22,314		
Negri Sembilan ... ..	...	16,057		
Pahang ... ..	...	14,822		
Total for the Federated Malay States...	...	114,468		

\* In 1891 no returns of the total number of houses were made.

84. The total number of houses in the Federated Malay States is 114,468 buildings. For the purpose of this return the Indian definition of a “house” was adopted—viz., “the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate principal entrance from the public or common way.”

85. In the following table is exhibited the total number of occupied and unoccupied houses in town and country in the Federated Malay States in 1901: —

State				Total number of occupied houses			Total number of unoccupied houses			Total number of occupied and unoccupied houses		
Perak	...	...	...	Town	...	9,289	Town	...	976	Town	...	10,265
				Country	...	42,354	Country	...	8,656	Country	...	51,010
				Total	...	51,643	Total	...	9,632	Total	...	61,275
Selangor	...	...	...	Town	}	20,078	Town	}	2,236	Town	}	22,314
				Country			Country			Country		
				Total	...	20,078	Total	...	2,236	Total	...	22,314
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	Town		1,511	Town		97	Town		1,608
				Country		13,802	Country		647	Country		14,449
				Total	...	15,313	Total	...	744	Total	...	16,057
Pahang	...	...	...	Returns incomplete			Returns incomplete			14,822		
				Total		...	14,822					
Grand totals ...				*87,034			*12,612			114,468		

86. A study of the above table shows that there are 87,034 occupied and 12,612 unoccupied houses in the three Western States and a total number of 114,468 houses altogether in the Federated Malay States.

The great majority of the houses returned as unoccupied were mostly flimsy structures of atap or rough boarding.

\* Pahang is not included.

87. The following table shows the average number of persons to each house in each State and in the Federated Malay States for 1901: —

State	1891*					1901	1901
	Average number of persons to a house					Average number of persons to a house	Increased percentage
Perak ... ..	...					6	
Selangor ... ..	...					8	
Negri Sembilan ... ..	...					6	
Pahang ... ..	...					6	
Average for the F.M.S ...	...					5	

\* No returns available for 1891.

88. The table given below is intended to show the increases in the total number of occupied and unoccupied houses in each State and in the Federated Malay States in 1891 and 1901, but there are, unfortunately, no records available for 1891 so that a comparison like this will not be possible till the next Census is held: —

State	Total number of houses in town and country					Total increase in number of occupied houses	Total decrease in number of occupied houses
	1891*					1901	
Perak ... ..	...					61,275	
Selangor ... ..	...					22,314	
Negri Sembilan ... ..	...					16,057	
Pahang ... ..	...					14,822	
Grand total for the F.M.S ...	...					114,468	

\* No returns available for 1891.

89. Out of the total number of 114,468 houses, 61,275 houses, more than one half, are found in Perak, against a combined total of 53,193 houses in Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

90. The table given below shows the total number of House Schedules examined in the Federated Malay States at the Census in 1901: —

State	Number of House Schedules examined				
	1891*				
Perak ... ..	...				
Selangor ... ..	...				
Negri Sembilan ... ..	...				
Pahang ... ..	...				
Total for the Federated Malay States ...	...				

\* No returns available.

91. Out of the total number of House Schedules examined (being 131,758), the State of Perak accounts for the large number of 61,398 and the other three States combined for 70,360 forms.

92. In the following table is shown the total number of Supervisors and Enumerators engaged in each State in the Federated Malay States at the Census of 1901.

Census, 1901	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total for the Federated Malay States
Number of Supervisors engaged	125	70	52	18	265
Number of Enumerators engaged	886	425	339	193	1,853
Total ...	1,011	495	391	211	2,118

93. Out of the 2,118 Supervisors and Enumerators employed, Perak engaged 1,011 and Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, combined, 1,097.

94. The average cost of engaging the Census Supervisors and Enumerators in each State in the Federated Malay States, 1901, is shown in the following statement: —

Census 1901	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang
	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Average cost of engagement of Supervisors	45	65 71	34	31
” ” Enumerators	10	17 13	9 23	9 23

95. The cheapest work was done in Pahang and in the Negri Sembilan, where the Census was carried out very largely by the District Officers with very little but Malay assistance.

96. In the following return is shown the total expenditure incurred by Government in taking and compiling the Census in the Federated Malay States, 1901: —

Nature of Expenditure	Perak		Selangor		Negri Sembilan		Pahang		Total	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Preliminary Work and Remuneration ...	1,361	04	1,247	46	109	79	140	75	2,859	04
Remuneration to Supervisors ...	5,955	00	3,250	00	1,766	00	575	00	11,546	00
Remuneration to Enumerators ...	9,286	00	4,283	50	2,954	20	1,783	00	18,306	70
Transport ...	4,869	26	4,506	52	626	70	724	13	10,726	61
Stationery ...	1,292	42	639	94	342	36	200	00	2,474	72
Advertisement ...	...	...	24	25	...	...	...	...	24	25
Miscellaneous expenses ...	908	90	260	93	349	89	94	72	1,614	44
Honorarium to District Officers ...	650	00	650	00	180	00	500	00	1,980	00
Honorarium to Secretary, Census Committee ...	400	00	400	00	400	00	350	00	1,550	00
Clerical Assistance for compiling returns ...	2,345	00	2,210	71	773	60	554	98	5,884	29
Printing ...	1,000	00	500	00	300	00	200	00	2,000	00
Honorarium to Govt. Printer, Selangor ...	...	...	200	00	...	...	...	...	200	00
Cost of Federal Census Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345	00
Total ...	28,067	62	18,173	31	7,802	54	5,122	58	60,511	05



97. The total cost (including Printing, Stationery and Paper) of taking the Census for the whole of the Federated Malay States was \$60,511.05. That works out to a fairly normal cost of 8.91 cents, or say  $2\frac{1}{2}$  d., per head for the total population of the Federated Malay States.

98. The cost per head in each State is as follows: —

State								Cost of Census per head of total population
								<i>c.</i>
Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.51
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.76
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.12
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.09

99. There is little reliable record of the cost of the Census in the Federated Malay States in 1891 except in the case of the State of Perak. In 1891 the total cost of the Census there was approximately \$14,000, or a proportion per caput, roughly, of 6.52 cents. In 1901 the total cost of the taking of the Census was \$28,067.62, or a proportion of 8.51 cents per caput of total population. It is to be noted, that the Census was taken most economically in the two States of Pahang and Negri Sembilan, where Malay Supervisors and Enumerators were very largely employed. In Selangor the taking of the Census cost most, as was to be expected, owing to the higher standard and greater cost and inferiority of all kinds of clerical labour and transport.

Note: Figures in italics indicate computational errors in the original text.

Source: George Thompson Hare, *Census of the Federated Malay States, 1901*, Kuala Lumpur, 1901: 31-46