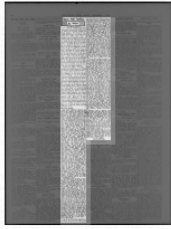




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# Bygone Negri Sembilan.

The Straits Times, 4 December 1925, Page 10

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## Bygone Negri Sembilan.

“Rimba.”

By

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The well-to-do Towkays have made their money comparatively recently chiefly directly and indirectly through the rubber industry, there being but little mining in the State. The brothers Seng Long have resided many years in Seremban and are prominent members of Chinese guilds and clubs, and are held in respect by their communities. Towkay Wong Yick Thong, who is a Cantonese, came to Seremban 22 years ago where he has resided the whole time. He has three sons and two daughters, all fairly young though he himself is 66 years of age. Yick Thong will be best known as holding the power of attorney (“Kuasa”) of the well known chop of Kong Sang. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1917, a member of the Federal Council in 1924, and is now known as the Hon. Mr. Wong Yick Thong. He is also a member of the State Council, and the Sanitary Board and helped much with collections for war charities, during the later rice crisis, and rubber restriction.

Towkay P. P. Chient, who to-day is probably the richest among the Chinese in the State, was an ex-public servant up to as late as 1906. He has five sons and two daughters, the sons being all educated in England. He has steadfastly stood by the rubber industry and deserves well of it. The Towkay and his wife has been twice round the world, and were at the great Empire Exhibition at Wembley last year. Two of his sons are still in the old country, one at Kensington Engineering College, and the other at one of the leading schools for shorthand. He was connected, it is believed, with the Seremban Dispensary before it became a limited liability company. This dispensary is now owned by Mr. Whitelaw. There are not a large number of Straits born Chinese in the State, but of those that are Towkay Soon Moh is one of the most prominent, hailing from Penang. He is the new member of the Sanitary Board and will probably be heard of a good deal more in the near future with his enlightened views.

Big Game Hunting.

The jungle districts of Pertang and Jelebu and especially the valleys of the

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The Straits Times / Article

### MR. HOWARD BANKS.

14 October 1929 - An Appreciation by A Fellow Hunter. The following appreciation of Mr. Howard Banks appears in the Field, of Aug. 24, from the pen of Sir C. E. St. John Branch, who, six years' ago, was a judge in the Straits Settlements and a Judicial Commissioner, F.M.S. He...

The Straits Times / Article, Illustration

### Malaya's big game is not dangerous

7 May 1950 - HARRY MILLER by MfHERE do Malayan elephants go to die? Is there a common dying ground in the depths of the Jungles containing a fabulous hoard of ivory? Charles Edward Jackson ("Peter" to his friends) does not think so—and he should know....

The Straits Times / Article

### NARROW ESCAPE FROM A SELADANG.

27 October 1937 - Shot At Five Yards—Normally A Quiet And Timid Animal. Further extracts are given here from the article on the Malayan seladang, contributed to the American Journal of Mammalogy by Mr. Theodore R. Hubback, formerly Honorary Chief Game Warden, Malaya. Mr. Hubback tells us that...

The Singapore Free Press / Article, Illustration

### No. 3—AMONGST WILD BOARS, WOLVES AND HYENAS.

23 February 1926 - No. 3— AMONGST WILD BOARS, WOLVES AND HYENAS. ;ni'.nals in India which IR dangerous ti&t; Mankind may be divided into three classes: those which aiv dangerous under any circumstances; those which take to man-eating, and those which are dangerous whir, w &t;unded, when cornered, or in defence of their young....

The Singapore Free Press / Article, Illustration

### MOST DANGEROUS SPORT IN THE WORLD.

2 March 1926 - \$4 vo is ft 1 REAL THRILLS IN THE INDIAN JUNGLE u ll With an Elephant Herd Routed by 8225. TALES OF MAN-EATING CROCODILES. SS —By \*&t;? LIEUT. COL. J. C. FAUNTHORPE. C.8.E., A.D.C. Twenty-four years in India have brought Col. Faunthorpe many half-...



rivers Muar, Triang, and Seriting abound- ed in "Seladang" (bison), elephant, and rhinoceres. The Dato Raja Kaya of Pertang was the greatest hunter of the whole of the nine states. He was credited with shooting 15 elephants, 34 of the mighty "seladang," and innumerable rhino. It was not impossible for a man of leisure who lived almost in the forest, and possibly hunted at least every week in the year to have secured this huge bag. The late William Hay of Selangor, who was also a mighty hunter, accounted for far more elephants than the Dato, many tigers, but only one or two "seladang." The Dato's weapon was a towermusket which was invariably loaded up to a few inches of the top with hard debris of every variety. Latterly it was kept together with pieces of string, but treasured by its hunter owner and exhibited with much just pride. Elephants and "seladang" are invariably found not very far from salt licks, known in Malay as "Sesap." These are fairly numerous all over the country but none of the carnivorous animals visit them in search of prey, which is most peculiar, and rarely are the foot pads of the tiger found there; possibly because master stripes was not so sure whom he might meet on the slushy trodden paths to the salt licks, each one a formidable opponent. The "Seladang" is the same species as the Gaur of the Indian jungle (*Bos gaurus*). It inhabits wild undulating and hilly country, and moves enormous distances in herds, though solitary bulls are often met wandering about alone. They are fond of abandoned "Sakai" (aborigines) clearings where they graze, but move quickly on the slightest suspicious scent. Mr. H. H. Banks, the present Game Warden of the State, has, it is believed, more than one "seladang" to his credit, but Mr. Theodore Hubback has many, in fact the local animal is known as *Bos Gaurus Hubbacki*. The latter has hunted extensively both in Negri Sembilan and Pahang, and has visited other countries also in search of big game, and has been Game Warden of Pahang for many years. To Mr. C. Da Pra, however, who worked "damar" (resin) extensively in the Kuala Pilah district, the palm is given for having shot the "seladang" with the finest head, a magnificent trophy.

The elephants are the same as those of India and Ceylon, and average about 9 feet at the shoulder, fair-sized tusks weighing about 65 lbs. the pair. It is not generally known that, unlike the Ceylon species, practically all males in Malaya carry tusks. The weapon most used for the elephant is the 8 bore gun, a .500 cordite rifle with a soft nosed steel bullet, which penetrates far. The two spots only said to be vulnerable are behind the ears and between the eyes, anywhere else the bullet merely remains in the thick hide. During fights elephants frequently get their tails hurt and sometimes shortened, perhaps the adversary bites a piece off for future recognition. There are very few known Malay trackers in these days, in fact none at all. Only few among the well-to-do Malays, and but very few Europeans indulge in big game hunting. No regular "Keddah" operations are carried on here by the Government, as in India where there has for many years been a Civil Servant in charge of the lucrative (though risky) operations, permanent "Kraals" being erected in well known elephant districts. In these States pit falls were used to trap them, often with disastrous results to the elephants, but this is now prohibited by the Game Laws which are carefully observed, as a few know to their cost who have violated them.

#### True Tiger Stories.

One of the first tigers bagged by a European was at the 5th. mile on the

road from Seremban to Port Dickson, and the sportsman was a Government medico. This beast measured, it is said, 8 feet 6 inches from nose to tip of tail, and stood 3 feet 2 inches at the shoulder, quite average proportions for a full-grown Malayan tiger. At Bukit Tangga on the pass between Jelebu and Seremban (1,000 feet), where there is now a Government Sanatorium for jaded officials and depressed planters, a tiger chased a dog into a Chinese kongsec. One of the inmates rushed out with fright and closed the door behind him, returning to the

The Straits Times / Article

### Tiger Hunting Thrills In India

7 August 1931 - (i) (W VKI) E. LONG BY C.B.E. (WIXL-KNOWN TRAVELLER AM) UK; GAMI HUNTER)  
NORTHERN India is the hunter's paradise. At the base of the Riant Himalayas lie\* a vast tract of land over a thousand miles in length, and for twenty-five to fifty miles in width,...


The Straits Times / Article

### SPORT IN THE MALAY



#### PENINSULA.

10 January 1903 - H. K. B contributes the following to the Field it was scarcely a month after my arrival that I had news of a tiger which had been seen prowling about at dusk not far from my quarters. I used to go out every evening after...

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... to the police station only a 100 yards off he gave the alarm. The Lance-Corporal and a couple of "mata-matas" (constables) at once went to the Chinese kongsee, when on the door being opened one of them was struck a blow by the tiger, causing a deep scalp wound. The police were afraid to fire from outside for fear of hitting one of the Chinese inside the building. The tiger almost at once after leapt on one of the improvised plank beds occupied by a Chinaman (covered from head to foot in his red blanket), and jumped through a small window. The bed fell to pieces with the impact of being jumped on and off, and the "Chink" let out a ear-splitting scream. Master stripes escaped without a police bullet, and the little dog emerged from his hiding place wagging his stumpy tail.



From the tiny holdings of Juntai in the Jelebu district news was brought sometime in September 1894 to Mr. Keyser, the Collector and Magistrate on tour at Jernang, that a big Malay boy (13 years of age) had been killed by a tiger. It was told that father and son had been fishing, and after a bath in the river were drying themselves on the bank in the sun about noon. There was no jungle for some distance, only short grass on which a few buffaloes were grazing. The father happened casually to look round at his son, though nothing drew his attention, and was horrified to see the head of the boy inside the mouth of a big tiger. He immediately seized the boy by the body and tried to pull him away, but the tiger would not let go. The father then drew his "parang" (knife) with the right hand, and pulled the son's head with the other, at the same time dealing the tiger 2 or 4 hard blows with his small weapon. At last the tiger released his hold and slunk off, but the boy was quite dead, the skull crushed and the lower part gone. The wound was said by Dr. Braddon (who held a post mortem examination) to have been clean cut as though done with some sharp instrument, but there were no other marks on the body, except a small wound on the leg given possibly by a claw. The father of the boy bore the supposed ill-omened name of Yatim, and said that his father had also been taken by a tiger while the two were walking together, and further that he expected to meet the same fate himself. He related that he had twice previously beaten off tigers with his malay knife, and it is of course well known what faith the Malays (men and women) place in the smallest of their "krisses," "ladings," and "goloks" etc.

Man-eating tigers in Sepang existed even in the early days, when the population was small, and the whole country side one vast jungle full of game. The spoor of one of these notorious brutes was easily distinguishable as one foot was appreciably smaller than the other. At Port Dickson in recent years man-eating tigers have been a menace especially among rubber tree tappers. Some years back one got so bold that he was known to have sprung from a bank on to a passing bullock cart in broad daylight and taken a native away. Recently there has been much controversy over keeping a corpse as bait for the tiger to return to his prey.

In Negri Sembilan only the clouded leopard or tiger (Rimau dahan) is to be found, it is smaller and greyer than the other species and is believed to live almost entirely in trees. The same species is found also in Sumatra across the water, and is over 5 feet in length.

(To be continued.)