

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS  
OF THE PEOPLE OF

JOHORE

FOR

1933

BY

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JOHORE BAHRU:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, JOHORE,  
by K. C. DAVID, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1934

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**STATE OF JOHORE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1933.**

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1932 and 1933:—

	<i>1932</i>	<i>1933</i>
	—	—
Johore Bahru (South) ..	105.04 inches	131.41 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	112.82 „	122.32 „
Pontian (South-west) ..	86.97 „	99.43 „
Kluang (Central) ..	96.96 „	107.18 „
Batu Pahat ..	98.85 „	95.06 „
Mersing (East) ..	103.21 „	102.60 „
Segamat (North) ..	76.41 „	63.87 „
Muar (North-west) ..	72.81 „	104.67 „

The highest rainfall was recorded at Benut Estate, Rengam, *viz*, 199.16 inches; the lowest at Ban Heng Estate, Muar, *viz*, 52.66 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 92.97°F at Muar in November, the lowest 81.1°F at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 76.26°F at Muar in March, the lowest 68.54°F at Kota Tinggi in August. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 97°F at Muar on the 14th September; the lowest 74°F at Kluang on 14th December. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79°F at Kota Tinggi on 24th May, the lowest 64°F at Kota Tinggi on 8th February.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.
1929	96°F.	65°F.
1930	98°F.	66°F.
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.

3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. One theory finds the earliest Johore in the place-name Wurawari, which in Old Javanese means "clear water"; an inscription of 1006 A.D. in Sanskrit and Javanese (now in the Calcutta Museum) tells how Wurawari had brought destruction on Java. The *Kot Monthieraban* or Siamese laws (purporting to be compiled in 1360 A.D.) mention Wurawari as subject to Siam. Perhaps Wurawari signified the same place as Ganggayu, which in Old Javanese means "fresh water" and may survive in the name of the Lenggiu, a tributary of the Johore. At Ganggayu one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history;

relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread over the Riau archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the old Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Rembau had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—
- (b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

- (c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom. . . . . The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

## III.—POPULATION.

11. The population estimated by geometrical progression at the middle of the year was 580,020.

This population was made up of the following races: Malays 268,806, Chinese 246,873, Indians 58,783, Europeans 833, Eurasians 348, others 4,377.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1933 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	23,296	67,597	19,425	422	181	1,269	112,100	3,903	2,061
Muar	86,917	63,889	14,551	167	96	680	166,300	5,873	2,789
Batu Pahat ...	92,767	45,760	7,226	47	40	1,460	147,300	4,950	1,842
Segamat ...	13,655	26,408	9,673	107	20	317	50,180	1,572	945
Kota Tinggi	13,648	20,511	5,525	62	2	502	40,250	1,005	737
Pontian ...	• 29,635	15,567	1,557	16	9	76	46,860	2,349	1,065
Endau ...	8,888	7,231	826	12	—	73	17,030	529	302
Total ...	268,806	246,873	58,783	833	348	4,377	580,020	20,181	9,741

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Under the Malaysians are included all persons of the Malayan race such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of births registered was 20,181 (10,393 males and 9,788 females). In every 100 births registered 51.50 were males and 48.50 females, a ratio of 94.18 females to every 100 males born. There were 451 still-births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 42.09 per mille amongst Malaysians and the next, amongst Chinese of 34.48. The lowest rate—amongst Europeans—was 10.80 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 9,741 (5,766 males and 3,975 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in December and the lowest in September. The infantile mortality rate was 149.15 compared with 139.89 per mille in 1932.

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Estimated Population 1933	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infantile Mortality	Births Ratio per mille	Deaths Ratio per mille	Infantile Mortality Ratio per mille
580,020	20,181	9,741	3,010	34.79	16.79	149.15

13.

	Immigrants by sea	Emigrants by sea
Europeans	.. 56	68
Malays	.. 8,484	8,217
Chinese	.. 11,002	11,108
Japanese	.. 371	342
Indians	.. 2,568	3,271
Total	.. 22,481	23,006

#### IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	.. ..	3,786
Convulsions	.. ..	1,095
Old age	.. ..	531
Pneumonia	.. ..	526
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.. ..	504
Malaria Fever	.. ..	272
Beri-beri	.. ..	196
Heart-disease	.. ..	158
Enterities and Diarrhoea	.. ..	177
Dysentery	.. ..	115
Premature birth and diseases of infancy	.. ..	1,019
Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperal state	.. ..	186

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 25,165 against 25,182 in 1932 the total number treated being 26,839 as compared with 26,711 during 1932. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.43 as compared with 5.23 in 1932.

*Out-patients.*—The number of new cases treated was 154,722 compared with 123,585 in 1932. 69,609 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 226,050 as against 188,839 in the previous year.

*Maternity Work.*—1,368 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,206 in 1932. 171 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 149 ante-natal and 711 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

During the year 93 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 23 probationer midwives were in training.

*Infant Welfare Centres (Johore Bahru and Muar).*

6,674 infants and children were seen at both the centres. The total attendances were 18,701. 1,277 expectant mothers, and 4,730 other women were seen, the total attendances being 13,075.

2,066 dressings, 4,704 weighings and 1,063 vaccinations were done. 22,040 domiciliary visits, 16,538 visits to women and 129,159 visits to infants and children were paid.

The total number of maternity cases conducted were 577 and 77 abnormal labours were conducted.

*Mental Hospital.*—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1932 was 373. There were 159 new admissions, making a total of 532. Of these 52 were discharged, 6 transferred, and 49 died. 425 patients remained at the end of the year.

The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 17 including 3 vagrants.

*The Leper Asylum* contained 149 male and 28 female lepers at the end of 1932. During the year 67 males and 9 females were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 260. From the Asylum 60 male lepers and 3 females absconded. 12 cases died.

2 of the 14 chronic opium-smokers treated in Sungai Buloh Leper Settlement since June 1931, died.

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria	Beri-beri	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Typhoid	Other Diseases	Total
1933 Cases -	5,018	829	970	563	175	494	1,401	893	11,187	26,839
Deaths	110	42	247	96	5	153	33	28	741	1,457
1932 Cases -	6,073	1,086	926	648	261	398	1,514	710	9,859	26,711
Deaths	153	49	232	103	25	130	18	—	685	1,397

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The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Total
1933 Cases -	65	—	134	9	20	110	—	—	338
Deaths	—	—	30	1	6	—	—	—	37
1932 Cases -	143	1	157	15	33	18	3	—	370
Deaths	—	1	43	1	3	—	—	—	48

149 males and 28 females remained in the Asylum at the end of the year.

*Prison Hospitals—*

(a) *Johore Bahru.*—371 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with no death. There were 6 cases of judicial executions.

The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 32,183.

(b) *Muar.*—141 cases with 1 death were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 212.

The total number of attendances as out-patients was 732.

16. Out of a total strength of 64 officers in the Johore Bahru Police Force and 1,253 other ranks, 380 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. 48 cases of malaria fever, and 20 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 2 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,586.

17. Out of a total strength of 34 officers and 613 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 484 were admitted to hospitals. There was no death.

The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 9,030.

BUILDINGS.

18. In Johore Bahru district the conversion of a block of bachelor dressers' quarters at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru into three married quarters was completed.

Two permanent twenty-bed wards, one for male and one for female patients at the Mental Hospital, were nearing completion at the end of the year. The extension of the sea-wall at the west end of the Mental Hospital, the fencing extension at the west end, the fencing of an area at the east end, and also flush latrines were completed.

Four wooden (*Chengai*) huts were erected by lepers from materials supplied, and three permanent leper quarters of two rooms each with latrines, bath houses etc. were built by the Public Works Department. A permanent kitchen for the Infirmary and the fencing of the area reserved for the leper asylum were completed.

In Batu Pahat district a temporary motor car shed for the maternity nurse was erected.

In Segamat district an Isolation ward of twelve beds, and a permanent Maternity ward of four beds as an extension to the labour room were completed.

LEGISLATION.

19. In March an enactment was passed to amend and consolidate the law for preventing the introduction into and spread in the State, and the transmission from the State of infectious diseases.

An enactment was also passed in the same month to repeal, amend and re-enact the law relating to the registration of dentists.

WATER SUPPLIES.

20. Routine examinations of the samples of water from the existing public water supplies in the State were carried out in the Health Laboratory. The number of chemical analyses of the various supplies was 136, *i.e.* received from Johore Bahru public supply 24 samples, from Kluang 24, from Batu Pahat 24, from Muar 16, from Segamat 16, from Pineapple Canning Factories 7, and 25 samples from other sources.

The water supplies in Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, and Kota Tinggi remained unchanged during the year.

In Muar considerable progress was made in bringing the new water supply to Muar from Mount Ophir. At the end of the year the pipe line from Mount Ophir to Bukit Treh Reservoir in Muar was almost completed. 59 bacteriological examinations of water were made at the pathological laboratory, Muar, from Segamat and Muar water supplies.

In Kluang the existing water supply was further extended by 1,500 feet of new water pipes laid, and three brick wells were constructed.

V.—HOUSING.

21. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (a) houses in the country and (b) houses in towns.

(a) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. Paradoxical though it may sound, the poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are now far lower but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

Practically all villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### MINERALS.

22. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1931			1932			1933		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Tin-ore	594	433,893	46,379	425	352,529	40,857	306	364,501	47,468
Iron-ore	488,877	2,444,387	246,516	485,067	2,425,339	251,495	408,644	2,043,220	195,379
China (Kaolin) Clay	396	7,920	396	186	3,720	186	30	600	30
Gold	—	—	—	20 oz.	903	23	71 oz.	3,539	88
	—	2,886,200	293,291	—	2,782,491	292,561	—	2,411,860	242,965

23. A census showed a mining labour force of 1,666 against 1,882 in 1932. The decrease in the labour employed in tin-mines as compared with the last year before restriction was 57%.

24. 1,666 in all were employed in mining work, 881 in iron mines, 725 in tin-mines, 60 in washing for alluvial gold. Apart from 236 engaged in ground-slucing and 27 underground, the miners were engaged in open-cast mining, whether of tin or

iron-ore. 655 worked on tribute, 719, mainly in the iron mines, on contract and 292 on wages. The standard wage for men in regular employment which was \$9 a month in 1932 rose to 60 cents a day for semi-skilled labour and 40 cents a day for unskilled.

25. 9,307 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of the year, an increase of 185 acres. The increase is due to the issue of a lease for iron-mining. The books were kept closed to applications for tin-mining land. Under a prospecting licence 200 acres were selected for iron-mining. The quota for tin remained at 25%.

26. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last three years:—

	1931	1932	1933
	\$	\$	\$
Rents on leases ..	7,831	8,398	10,029
Premia on leases ..	9,452	16,430	7,105
Prospecting licences ..	373	145	1,340
Ore buyers „ ..	300	300	400
Individual „ ..	—	—	500
	17,956	21,648	19,374
Export duty ..	293,291	292,561	242,965
Total ..	\$311,247	\$317,834	\$262,339

### AGRICULTURE.

27. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of Johore, and it is estimated that over 75% of the total population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Plantations vary from the small holding of an acre or two in extent to large and highly organised estates, one of which has an alienated acreage of over 25,000 acres.

28. The continued low prices of the main exported agricultural products in the first half of the year again focussed the attention of small holders on the necessity of augmenting local food supplies, and this has been reflected in the increased interest taken both in the cultivation of padi, and of other food crops.

29. As in other parts of the Malay Peninsula, crops can be classified in three categories:—

(A) Those grown on estates and small holdings, (B) those grown only on large properties, and (C) those grown only on small holdings. Included in the first group are rubber, coconuts and areca. The area of rubber cultivated on the large

estates exceeds that on the small holdings, but in the case of coconuts and areca only a small percentage of the planted area consists of large estates, the remainder consisting of small holdings, where these crops are cultivated as a sole crop or mixed with fruit trees and other crops. In conjunction with the above crops, pineapples, tapioca, coffee, gambier, banana, tuba and patchouli are frequently cultivated as catch crops, especially on plantations and holdings owned by Asiatics. During recent years an attempt is being made to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis and the area alienated for this purpose is increasing. Under the second group the only crop at present included is Oil Palm, which is cultivated exclusively on large properties with individual alienated areas ranging from 1,000 to 23,830 acres.

The third group comprises the cultivation of rice, fruit trees, tobacco, sireh and minor food crops, including sweet potatoes, yams, pumpkins, various vegetables, maize, ginger, chillies, groundnuts, etc.

30. (A) *Crops grown on large and small holdings.*

*Rubber.*—This crop is grown both by Europeans and Asiatics on large plantations, and 46% of it by Asiatics on medium and small holdings. On the larger estates Indian, Javanese and Chinese labourers are almost exclusively employed, the latter usually on a contract system. The small holdings are usually worked by the owner, or members of his family; sometimes a few labourers are employed, frequently on a profit sharing basis. Rubber is grown exclusively for export, and for many years the value of such exports far outweighed that of the total sum of all others. In reviewing exports during recent years such values represented about 75%, 84%, 74%, 66% and 54% of the total value of agricultural exports for the years 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932 respectively. In 1933 rubber again represented just over two-thirds of the total value of agricultural exports. 1,626,175 pikuls valued at \$22,622,970 were exported during the year.

Until May when the price of rubber rose, interest was evinced in food-crops and rice cultivation. Thereafter interest centred on rubber. Many owners leased their rubber holdings, an arrangement under which rubber is tapped badly and excessively. During the wet season many Chinese tappers commence operations at 2 or 3 a.m. with the aid of a lamp affixed to the forehead; and so too in periods of drought, as latex is supposed to flow more freely before sunrise.

31. In connection with preparation of rubber, the creaming process for concentrating latex was worked on a commercial scale on one estate in Johore, while two Revertex plants and a large central factory using centrifugal concentrators were also working in the State. The export of unconcentrated preserved latex has also continued.

32. Mouldy Rot continued to be the most prevalent disease of rubber especially in Muar, Batu Pahat and Kota Tinggi: in Muar and Batu Pahat the higher price of rubber seems to have roused no desire in small holders to combat this disease. Secondary leaf fall due to *Oidium Heveae* was reported from various areas. Sporadic outbreaks of Pink Disease were effectively controlled. And there were occasional cases of Root Disease.

33. *Coconuts.*—Only a small percentage of the coconuts in Johore are planted on large estates; the majority of the plantations consisting of small holdings, owned by Asiatics, where this crop is cultivated either alone or mixed with areca, fruit, coffee or other forms of cultivation. The total area under coconuts, as determined by the 1932 Census, was 165,050 acres. Development has been mainly confined to extensions on the West Coast, where an almost continuous belt of coconuts stretches from Muar to Kukup; 813,086 pikuls valued at \$3,193,515 were exported during the year as against 702,523 pikuls valued at \$3,831,355 in 1932. Moreover many nuts are consumed locally and used for the expression of coconut oil. At the end of the year sun-dried copra fetched only \$3 a pikul. It was arranged for the produce to be marketed direct to large exporting firms in Singapore but the willingness of Chinese dealers to grant advances against a crop made the experiment futile. An attempt was then made to improve the quality of the copra by sending 14 Malays to the Copra Station at Klang to see model kilns and study improved methods. A model kiln is to be erected in each of the coconut districts.

34. No serious outbreak of pests or diseases was reported.

35. *Areca.*—A slight increase in the export of areca was recorded during the year, but prices were so low that towards the end of the year ripe fruit was left uncollected. 248,046 pikuls valued at \$542,169 were exported in 1933. In the coastal areas the cutting and transport of areca-palm trunks for fish-trap fencing employs many persons, prices ranging from 10 cents a trunk inland to 50 cents on the coast.

36. *Pineapples.*—The most notable feature of the year in connection with the tinned pineapple industry has been the continued effort of Chinese land owners to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis. The total area of land so planted is now about 10,000 acres: in addition, about 32,800 acres of pineapples were planted as a catch-crop or as one of several crops. Eight factories producing preserved pines were working during the year.

The export of preserved pines for the year was 946,680 cases: 26,430,800 fresh fruits were also exported. This shows a considerable decrease on the 1,117,253 cases and 35,767,339 fresh fruits exported in 1932.

37. *Tapioca*.—This industry is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. There was a decline in the production of tapioca during the year from 230,554 pikuls in 1932 to 201,590 due to the fact that tapioca is cultivated almost exclusively as a catch crop with young rubber. The area planted with tapioca as a sole crop was estimated at 600 acres only. About 11,455 acres were planted with tapioca as a catch crop or as one of several crops in mixed cultivation. The quality of the produce was satisfactory, though most factories found it difficult to obtain a supply of roots.

38. *Coffee*.—366 acres were planted with coffee as a sole crop or catch crop and 6,597 acres with coffee and other crops. Root disease was prevalent up the Muar River.

39. *Tuba*.—There is a further decline in interest in the cultivation of this crop which covered about 1,104 acres, mostly as a catch crop. Low prices and a beetle pest discouraged planters but towards the end of the year interest revived.

40. *Gambir*.—160 acres were planted with gambir as the sole crop and some 3,000 acres with gambir, tapioca, coffee or patchouli. Export figures show a decrease of 4,317 pikuls on those for 1932.

41. *B. Crops grown only on large estates.*

*Oil Palm*.—The total area planted with Oil Palm was 30,067 acres, of which 2,190 acres were planted during 1933. There are six large estates, five of which have planted areas of 3,000 acres and over.

The two estates in bearing produced 3,703 tons of pericarp oil and 695.8 tons of kernels. The oil was exported by railway in tank waggons to Singapore for shipment by a Palm Oil Bulking Company formed towards the end of 1932. Steady progress was reported from all estates but it is considered that palms on rising land will never compare favourably with palms planted on the flat. Some palms in the valleys commence fruiting when they are only 2½ years old.

Two estates have laid down light railway systems, one of them allowing of truck transport direct from factory to port. On Ulu Remis Estate His Highness the Sultan opened a spacious factory fitted with a Stork Expression Plant capable of dealing with the output from 8,000 acres of palms.

Fruit rot caused concern on one estate and is considered responsible for a high percentage of free fatty acid in oil. Rats were well under control.

42. *C. Crops grown on small holdings only.*

*Padi*.—Padi cultivation in the State has continued to attract the attention and hold the interest of the small cultivator, this being due to the existing economic situation. Whereas during the season 1931-1932, 10,885 acres were under wet padi, during 1932-1933, the area was returned at 15,800 acres.

43. It is estimated that 2,091,000 *gantang* of rice were got from 15,800 acres, as against the 1932 crop of 1,211,160 *gantang* from 10,885 acres: this shows an average yield of 132 *gantang* an acre for 1933 as against 111 *gantang* for 1932. Uniformity of planting dates, improved drainage and irrigation, better cultivation and careful selection of seed would lead to heavier crops.

44. Climatic conditions were more favourable than usual. Several nurseries were damaged by caterpillars; and stem-borers, rats, birds and grain-sucking insects (*Lepto-chorisa* sp.) took their toll of the crop.

At six different localities, namely Yong Peng and Ayer Hitam, Tangkak, Penarek and Sungai Balang, and at Labis pure strain seed, known to give a high yield elsewhere in Malaya, was tried with some success in controlled areas. At Segamat a Show and Cultivation Competition was held for the local rice-planters for the third year in succession.

45. The area under dry *padi* was 9,260 acres and the yield was 909,000 *gantang*.

46. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The mid year fruit season was good; heavy crops of *durian*, *mangosteen*, *rambutan*, *pulasan*, *langsat*, *mata kuching* and *chempedak* being harvested. A heavy *durian* crop was obtained in the Segamat District. There was a large export of all these fruits to Singapore. 50 tons of bananas a week were sent by lorry from Batu Pahat to Singapore. The cultivators were mostly Javanese. No serious disease or pest was recorded.

47. *Tobacco*.—The total area cultivated with this crop during the year was 740 acres. Cultivation fell off owing to overproduction in 1932. Prices fluctuated but in general were good. The largest areas were at Ayer Hitam and Parit Sulong in the Batu Pahat District. Considerable quantities were grown and marketed in the form of Chinese or Javanese-prepared shag and Chinese-rolled cheroots. Insect damage was confined to leaf-eating caterpillars and stem-borers but the damage was slight except at Kota Tinggi where failure to destroy old seed plants led to such devastation by stem-borers that whole areas had to be replanted.

48. *Agricultural Instruction.*—Agricultural instruction follows closely that in practice in the Federated Malay States, though certain branches have not yet been developed. The first step has been the training of a subordinate Asiatic Staff to impart agricultural knowledge to the small holder. Such officers are trained at the School of Agriculture Malaya, and most are now given a special course of training in padi cultivation at a Government Experimental Station; it is not however proposed to confine such training to padi, and other crops such as coconuts, which are extensively cultivated by the small holder, will in due course receive special consideration. During the year one new Junior Agricultural Scholarship was awarded to a Johore Malay for study at the Serdang School of Agriculture. An officer is being trained for special work among Chinese, who are almost exclusively the cultivators of pineapple, tapioca, gambir, patchouli and other minor agricultural industries. It is hoped that such officers by lectures, informal talks, and the distribution of literature printed in the vernacular, will do much to improve both methods of cultivation and the preparation of produce.

49. The financial position again deferred the establishment of Agricultural Demonstration Stations, but Test Plots, at which preliminary trials with selected varieties of pure strain padis were carried out, were established during the year at five centres in the State. Rat and bird damage made these test plots a failure from the experimental point of view, as no figures of value could be collected. There were 34 Gardens at selected Vernacular Schools. The Agricultural Department worked in close co-operation with the Education Department and visited the gardens at regular intervals. Teachers and children were enthusiastic. The prize for the best garden in the State was won by Kesang school, one of the sites least favoured by nature, where a garden was started without government aid entirely on the initiative of the head teacher.

50. *Shows and Fairs.*—On 3rd May Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultanah opened at Muar the first Agricultural Show ever held in Johore on the lines of the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association Shows. There were nearly 10,000 exhibits.

On 3rd June, a district Agricultural Show was held at Mersing.

At a combined Singapore-Johore Agri-Horticultural Show held in Singapore Johore took more than 40 per cent of the prizes.

Most weekly fairs have died out but in certain districts away from markets and peopled by Javanese they have become permanent, notably at Bukit Gambir (Muar), Parit Sri Paya and Parit Jelutong (Batu Pahat) and Mersing.

51. Owing to the low prices the total value of agricultural exports, other than rubber, for the year was estimated at \$9,433,597 as compared with \$11,523,470 in 1932. In addition poultry and eggs to the value of \$150,964 were exported. The total value of agricultural exports, including rubber, was \$32,056,567.

#### LIVE-STOCK.

52. There were approximately 2,000 dairy cattle, whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 1,559, sheep and goats 2,976 and pigs 19,723. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Imports -	9	16	855	2,085	534	783	2,474	1,035
Exports -	17	9	218	77	137	161	7,204	9,341

All the pig-farms are owned by individual Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by individual Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry. There was a great increase in the breeding of pigs.

There was no outbreak of contagious disease among cattle but an acute infectious epizootic disease in seven buffaloes imported from Pahang, six of which died. All animals for human consumption are inspected before and after slaughter by officers of the Veterinary Department.

#### MARINE PRODUCE.

53. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middleman at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are

popular. River-fish are caught in many places. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea, river and ditch by rod-and-line, small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. The total value of marine produce was \$266,153 compared with \$103,000 in 1932 and \$76,700 in 1931.

#### FOREST PRODUCE.

54. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

55. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus* spp (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the West of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing* also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore. The timber exported during the last 3 years was as follows:—

		Timber produced in tons	Timber exported in tons	Percentage of exports to production
1931	-	39,913	28,832	72.2
1932	-	36,663	24,286	66.0
1933	-	52,231	37,571	71.9

56. There was a diminishing outturn of hardwoods owing to the increasing use of concrete and other more permanent materials in building. The outturn of poles showed a decrease but the outturn of all other kinds of timber showed a marked increase. Timber imported, most of which is used in the manufacture of packing cases for tinned pineapples amounted to 7,282 tons in 1933 as against 13,357 tons in 1932. Timber used locally amounted to 21,937 tons as against 25,734 tons in 1932. Most of the exported timber is sent in the form of round logs to the Singapore sawmills. There is one old established sawmill in Johore and another was brought into operation in 1933. These mills export a small quantity of sawn timber to Singapore but the bulk of their outturn is used locally. A large proportion of the timber cut in the Singapore mills is exported to other countries. These exports in 1933 were as follows:—

To China excluding Hongkong	..	35%
„ Mauritius	.. ..	19%
„ Netherlands India	.. ..	15%
„ Hongkong	.. ..	13%
„ British India	.. ..	6%
„ United Kingdom	.. ..	2%
„ Arabia	.. ..	1%
„ Other countries	.. ..	9%

57. While some of this timber was cut in Johore, most of it was obtained from Netherlands India. Efforts, attended by a certain amount of success, are being made to establish an export trade in Johore timbers to England under the cover of an import duty, and 217 tons were exported to London and Liverpool. The two main difficulties to be overcome are the cost of freight and the high standard of material and manufacture demanded by importers in England.

58. At present timber is all taken from State Land whose supplies will probably be exhausted in 14 or 15 years. In view of this Forest Reserves have been constituted which cover 616,491 acres or 13.3% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 124,440 acres have been notified pending constitution.

59. The total output of firewood in 1933, most of it produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State amounted to 105,955 tons as against 134,503 in 1932. The export of firewood to Singapore amounted to 74,877 tons as against 69,816 tons in 1932. The total outturn of charcoal amounted to 4,597 tons as against 3,917 tons in 1932: of this 974 tons were exported to Singapore. The outturn of wild rubber obtained from the tree *Dyera costulata* (*jelutong*) and used for the manufacture of chewing gum amounted to 5,346 pikuls as against 3,247 pikuls in 1932. Trade in other forms of minor forest produce declined and the outturn of resins amounted to 15,170 pikuls as against 23,587 pikuls in 1932.

60. The timber and firewood industries are almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, employing Chinese labourers at piece work rates but one small branch of the firewood industry, concerned with the production of small sized firewood by thinning mangrove forest, is financed and worked by Malays. Timber is usually removed in the form of logs by sledges over skidways or in trucks on light railways to the rivers down which they are floated to *tongkangs* bound for Singapore or by lorry to the nearest railway. Firewood is split by hand and removed in *tongkangs* to Singapore.

#### MANUFACTURES.

61. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories. The number of tapioca factories rose from 17 in 1932 to 18 in 1933. Twelve pineapple canning-factories existed but only 8 modern factories were in operation. The number of rubber factories fell from 109 to 102. Both palm-oil extraction plants were employed while a third was in course of erection.

62. A match factory was fully employed throughout the year.

63. In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two jelutong factories.

#### VII.—COMMERCE.

64. The total trade amounted to \$56,848,971 as compared with \$50,484,474 in 1932 and \$63,132,417 in 1931. The figures were as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
	—	—	—
	\$	\$	\$
Imports ..	29,449,254	21,809,020	22,561,488
Exports ..	34,995,441	29,623,458	35,985,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	64,444,695	51,432,478	58,547,288
Less Re-exports ..	1,312,278	948,004	1,698,317
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	63,132,417	50,484,474	56,848,971

65. The values of imports for 1932 and 1933 under the various main heads were:—

	1932.	1933.
	—	—
	\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	11,258,332	11,566,195
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	1,065,849	813,740
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	9,264,892	10,113,803
Coin and Bullion ..	500	—
Sundries ..	219,447	—
Parcel Post ..	—	67,750
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21,809,020	22,561,488

The heads under which Malayan Imports are classified were altered by the deletion of *Sundries* and addition of *Parcel Post*. The total value of Imports was \$750,000 greater than last year.

66. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1932 and 1933:—

Articles	How counted	1932 Quantity	1933 Quantity	1932 Value	1933 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	241,232	248,046	847,664	542,169
Copra ...	do.	702,523	813,086	3,831,355	3,193,515
Pepper ...	do.	26	29	620	588
Gambier ...	do.	16,143	11,830	199,609	76,980
Coffee ...	do.	2,925	1,887	39,498	28,171
Rubber ...	do.	1,456,312	1,626,175	13,902,311	22,622,970
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	31,981	20,343	95,943	61,029
Tapioca ...	do.	230,554	201,590	785,784	681,373
Pineapples ...	Nos.	35,767,339	26,430,800	894,184	664,468
Preserved Pineapples ...	Cases	1,117,258	946,680	3,520,612	3,193,851
Other Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	1,305,339	991,453
Total Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	25,422,919	32,056,567
Timber ...	Tons	24,096	32,790	341,751	406,373
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	380,887	338,568
Total Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	722,638	744,941
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	7,128	5,145	352,529	364,173
Iron-ore ...	Tons	485,068	408,644	2,425,343	2,043,220
China clay ...	do.	186	30	3,720	600
Total Minerals ...	—	—	—	2,781,592	2,407,993
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	103,091	266,153
Swine ...	Nos.	10,682	11,795	286,769	328,768
Cattle ...	do.	117	60	5,562	2,872
Poultry ...	do.	33,293	53,399	24,926	27,034
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	86	87	2,209	1,697
Eggs ...	do.	9,962,465	9,323,295	253,466	123,930
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	20,286	25,845
				29,623,458	35,985,800

67. Exports rose from \$29,623,458 to \$35,985,800, an increase of \$6,362,342. There was an increase of 169,863 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, and the value increased by \$8,720,659.

68. The price of tin averaged \$73.96 a pikul in January, rose to \$100.45 in May, and was in December \$114.45. The lowest price for the year was \$71.75 a pikul on January 5th and the highest \$124 on June 9th. There was a decrease of 1,983 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of \$11,644 in value.

69. Fresh and preserved pineapples decreased both in quantity and value. Areca-nuts and copra increased in quantity but decreased considerably in value. There was a large decrease in the value of eggs but the number exported was about the same as in 1932. More poultry was exported but at a lower price. Export of sweet potatoes and other agricultural produce fell off considerably; the large quantities of 1932 having been due to an exceptionally fine fruit season. There was a decrease in the export of iron-ore.

70. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

#### VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

71. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The vast majority of the labourers are engaged in agriculture. Very few Malays have worked so far for daily wages, and not more than 2% of estate labour is Malay. There is no indentured labour.

The number of labourers employed in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 were:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Indians ..	30,025	23,253	18,113	20,221
Chinese ..	29,643	24,626	18,229	18,356
Javanese ..	6,264	6,258	5,933	6,964
Others ..	1,701	1,425	1,765	1,732

72. *South Indians.*—In normal times estates recruit the Indian labour they require direct from India. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, receives a recruiting licence with which (after he has been passed by the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India) he proceeds to his native village in India. There he persuades his relatives and friends to emigrate to Malaya and work for one month at least on the estate from which he has come. After appearing before the Village Magistrate and convincing him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate, recruits are taken, at no cost to themselves, to a Malayan Government Depot, where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for

Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised they sail for Malaya. After quarantine at Port Swettenham they are sent to the railway station nearest to their future place of employment. They arrive on their estate free from all debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving notice, in no case exceeding one month. A labourer may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State be repatriated on the grounds of his state of health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason. Actually recruiting had stopped since 1st August, 1930 owing to the slump, though towards the end of the year the improved price of rubber led to negotiations with India for the resumption of assisted non-recruited emigration to Malaya. Non-recruited emigrants present themselves of their own accord to a Malayan Government Depot and if there is no objection on the ground of health or otherwise are sent to the estate of their choice.

73. South Indians are usually employed on lighter forms of labour, such as road-making and as weeders and tappers on rubber-estates. The conditions of their employment are laid down in the Johore Labour Code, 1924, an abstract of which in the vernacular must be exhibited by the employer: the Controller of Labour and the Health officers are vested with powers to ensure observance of its provisions. A normal day's work is 7½ hours, commencing at 6 a.m. Labourers are suitably housed on the place of employment and provided with free medical treatment.

74. Since Johore is mainly dependent on rubber, wages reflect the price of that commodity and rose during the year. Wages vary also according to the accessibility and amenities of the places of employment. The following were the approximate rates in cents (and in some cases the rates are in respect of morning work only):—

Stores and factories	..	..	..	40 to 55
Tappers (men)	..	..	..	30 „ 45
„ (women)	..	..	..	25 „ 35
Field-workers (men)	..	..	..	35 „ 40
„ (women)	..	..	..	25 „ 30

75. Rice, the staple article of diet, is issued by most employers at cost price. The average price of the rice preferred by South Indians which was 27 cents a *gantang* (= a gallon) in 1932 fell to 20 cents. On most estates employing Indians there are provision and sundries shops where the prices are controlled by the management of the estate.

## 76. A labourer's specimen monthly budget would be:—

Article	Amount	Price in cents per gantang, chupak or kati	Cost
			\$ c.
Rice	6 gantang	20	1.20
Salt	1½ chupak	3	.04½
Chillies	½ kati	17	.08½
Coriander	¾ chupak	6	.04½
Tamarind	1½ kati	7	.10½
Dhal	1½ chupak	12	.18
Green Peas	1 „	8	.08
Whit Beans	½ „	10	.05
Onions	1 kati	6	.06
Garlic	½ „	8	.04
Thalippu	½ chupak	24	.12
Pepper	1¼ „	5	.06
Turmeric	¼ „	16	.04
Curry Masalai	—	—	.04
Coconut Oil	1 bottle	10	.10
Kerosene Oil	1 „	7	.07
Matches	2 boxes	1	.02
Betel-nut and Tobacco	—	—	.42
Soap	10 pieces	9½	.19
Pots, pans, etc.	—	—	.20
Salt Fish	1 kati	19	.19
Mutton	1 „	48	.48
Vegetables	—	—	.40
Potatoes	1 kati	5	.05
Coffee	1 tin	12	.12
Sugar	1 kati	4½	.04½
Tin Milk	1 tin	18	.18
* Clothing	—	—	.25
Mat and Pillow	—	—	.05
Dhoby	—	—	.10
Barber	—	—	.10
Gengelly Oil	½ bottle	28	.14
Soap Nuts	½ kati	6	.02
			\$5.27½

77. Chinese labour is almost invariably engaged through Chinese contractors, who can interpret between the labourers and employers of other races. No Government scheme exists for recruiting this labour. Many Chinese pay their own passages to Malaya and work independently: others, although no agreement to labour made before arrival in the State can be enforced, receive an advance on condition that they will work at some stated place.

78. Chinese are employed on the heaviest kind of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. They are engaged through contractors, on piece-work or other systems of payment by results, and are justly regarded as well able to look after their own interests. There are chapters of the Labour Code specially concerned with Chinese labour: the Protector of Chinese has powers to enforce the law. With the exception of labourers employed on mines on time-wages or piece-work any labourer can leave a place of employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month.

Normally Chinese Labourers live on their place of employment and then receive free medical treatment.

79. The rate of wages for Chinese labourers was from 40 cents to \$1.10 a day but nearly all were employed on contract work or otherwise paid by results. Rice is their staple article of diet and the rice consumed by them cost 27 cents a gallon-measure, a fall of 8 cents since 1932. The Chinese labourer is remarkable for the high standard of his food.

80. *Javanese* usually immigrate at their own expense and are therefore quite independent. Some, however, receive assistance from friends and may probably labour without wages for a period. They cannot enter into any written agreement and can terminate their employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month. No agreement to labour made before arrival in the country is binding. *Javanese* are usually employed direct by European concerns on piece-work or on daily wages. If they do not live in their own houses, they are provided with accommodation at the place of employment and also with free medical treatment. Their wages are similar to those for South Indians. Their rice cost 27 cents a gallon-measure.

81. The cost of living for all classes of officials so closely approximates to that in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and in the other Malay States as to require no special comment.

82. The repatriation figures for Tamils fell from 6,667 adults and 1,972 minors in 1932 to 1,179 adults and 178 minors. After May the improvement in the price of rubber confined repatriation to the medically unfit. Only 43 Chinese, all unfit for work in the tropics were repatriated from Johore. Although there was an increase in the number of inquiries into disputes about wages, the claims were for much lower amounts; on the other hand, the total recovered was larger.

#### IX.—EDUCATION.

83. *Organisation*.—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary

and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1933 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were a European Inspector of Schools and 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (*Kuranic*) schools.

84. *Government Schools*.—In the 45 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 102 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 4,417.

In the 105 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 386 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 9,322 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 40 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,008 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 82 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,654 pupils.

85. *Aided Schools*.—In the one English Girls' school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 287.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, all but one of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,001. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

*Private Schools*.—In the 13 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 574. There were 128 registered Chinese schools with 247 teachers and an enrolment of 5,253.

86. *Elementary Education*.—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

87. Such is the enthusiasm for education that Malay villages vied with one another to obtain vernacular schools. More trained teachers and one post-graduate student, who took a course in Arts and Crafts, improved the quality of the teaching staff. The age for reaching Standard IV was further reduced.

Johore teachers supplied more contributions for the fortnightly educational supplement of the *Warta Malaya* than any other State, most of them being plays which are more and more replacing the formal exercises that used to be given for composition.

88. In the Tamil schools the quality of the staff slightly improved. Nearly all schools have separate and satisfactory buildings. Most estate managers took a close interest in the schools and some encouraged games.

89. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but two were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. It was necessary to cancel the registration of one of the teachers in these schools on the ground of subversive teaching.

90. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

Most of the boys in the Johore English schools are Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teacher's reports.

In the 1932 Cambridge Local Examinations 15 out of 28 School Certificate candidates passed and 45 out of 67 Junior candidates. The number of passes increased from 8 in 1928 to 60 in 1932. The percentage of passes in both examinations was 63% for Johore as compared with 53% for the whole of Malaya.

There was a further marked decrease in the superannuation of pupils in English schools, due formerly to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1933 only 1.3% of the enrolment or 32 boys were superannuated.

91. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the one State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades at present the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. The carpentry section completed orders to the value of \$2,754 and the tailoring section orders to the value of \$1,188. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. There were thirty-one school gardens superintended by teachers trained at Sultan Idris College.

Four Johore pupils were studying at the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur and three at the Agricultural School at Serdang.

92. *Training of Teachers.*—38 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in the year under review results were again good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art, Geography, Drama and Physical Training. Dr J. L. Rosedale, Ph.D., D.S., F.I.C., Professor of Biochemistry, King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, kindly gave a special course on Food and Nutrition.

93. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 5 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, four Malay and one Chinese. There were four Johore students at ~~Raffles~~ College, one destined to be a teacher and three for the Johore Civil Service. It has been decided that boys selected for appointment to the Malay Officers' Scheme shall, prior to appointment, receive a three years' course of education at Raffles College.

94. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Most schools have recreation grounds. Football is universally popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill is very high. The third Annual State Drill Competition for Malay boys' schools was held at Batu Pahat. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. At the English College, Johore Bahru, boxing and swimming were popular. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay girls.

The various scout troops in the English and Malay schools flourished. All troops went into camp. There were Wolf Cub Packs at Bukit Zaharah and Segamat schools. The youngest scout association in Malaya, Johore yet won the Aw Boon Par Cup for the best Malay school troop. There were 60 First Class Scouts.

The Johore Bahru Brown Pack was awarded the Totem for the best pack in the Peninsula in 1932.

At the English College lessons in musical appreciation were continued. Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and one published a magazine.

95. *Miscellaneous*.—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. The public confidence in the clinic is shown by the fact that 2,005 teeth were extracted as against 333 in 1932. The percentage of pupils needing treatment fell from 96 in 1932 to 85 for 1933 and should decrease annually.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in Malay and type-writing.

#### X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

96. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan, from Singapore to Batu Pahat and Muar, from Singapore to Kukup, Pontian, Benut and Senggarang and from Singapore to Mersing. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

97. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	71	236,790	71	236,790
Coasting -	2,522	100,050	2,522	100,050
Sailing vessels -	10,853	224,093	10,177	229,176

These figures show an increase of 10,019 tons entered and 14,876 tons cleared as compared with 1932. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports of the State fell by 12,822 and 16,389 to 22,481 and 23,006 respectively.

98. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last six years was—

	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Cleared</i>
1928	737,127	732,285
1929	776,772	776,995
1930	749,006	752,277
1931	619,715	625,958
1932	550,914	551,140
1933	560,933	566,016

99. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (121 miles 14 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from January 1st, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

100. The state possesses 730 miles of metalled, 76 miles of gravelled and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 50 miles of approach roads and back lanes. On all the public roads lorries and motor-cars and converted-Ford-buses ply for hire.

101. Mails are conveyed by train to 25 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 375 miles and to Pengerang by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail. Johore has 5 group centre and 22 dependent telegraph offices and is linked by telegraph with the Colony and Federated Malay States. There are 6 group centre and 36 dependent telephone exchanges and the former are connected with telephone exchanges in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

102. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1931	1932	1933
Letters, papers and parcels handled .. ..	3,779,569	3,160,219	3,114,134
Value of Money Orders issued .. ..	\$554,881	\$415,455	\$552,799
Value of Money Orders paid .. ..	\$102,028	\$278,648	\$254,382

103. One new postal agency was opened at Mengkibol.

Three new telephone call offices were established at Kahang, Pagoh (Muar) and Ulu Benut (Simpang Rengam).

#### XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

104. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

*I chupak* = 1 quart, *I gantang* = 1 gallon, *I tahil* =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  ozs.  
*I kati* (16 *tahils*) =  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs., *I pikul* (100 *katis*) =  $133\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.,  
*I koyan* (40 *pikuls*) =  $533\frac{1}{3}$  lbs., *I bahara* = 400 lbs.,  
*I hoon* = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

#### XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

105. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

##### BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

##### Johore Bahru District:—

Three permanent Leper Quarters; two Class VIII and four Class IX Quarters; two Class IX Quarters, Tyersall; Quarters for the District Officer, for 6 Married Officers, and three Class VI Quarters, Pontian.

##### Muar District:—

Extensions to 6 Schools; Semi-permanent Barracks for 5 Men, Sungai Mati; permanent Cooly Lines, Batu Pahat road and Ulu Ring road; Godown and Wharf, Muar; Malay School for 90 Boys, Bakri.

##### Batu Pahat District:—

Temporary School for Malay Boys, Gambut; incinerator, Semerah; Extensions to Government Offices.

##### Segamat District:—

Customs Office, Gemas; Four Permanent Class IX Quarters, Segamat; Eight Subordinates' Quarters.

##### Kluang and Endau Districts:—

New Hospital Well, Simpang, Rengam.

##### Kota Tinggi District:—

Temporary School for Malay Boys, Teluk Rumenia.

106. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

##### Johore Bahru District:—

School for 75 Boys and a Trade School, Bukit Senyum; Two Permanent Wards, Mental Hospital, and a Bucket-cleansing Station.

##### Muar District:—

Permanent Barracks for 18 Married Men, Muar; a Refuse Destructor.

##### Batu Pahat District:—

A Permanent Mosque and a Malay School, Batu Pahat, and a Market, Senggarang.

## Segamat District:—

A Permanent Mosque, Segamat.

## Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Permanent Police-station and Barracks, Paloh.

## ROADS.

107. Eight miles and 75 chains of new road were opened, 5½ miles of the new Mawai-Jemaluang Road were metalled and opened and earth-work and drains completed for a further 10¼ miles. 3½ miles of the Pontian-Kukup Road were completed and 3 miles of earth-work done. 94.6 miles of road received bituminous treatment. 55 miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

108. The work on the pipe-line from Mount Ophir for the new Muar water supply was nearly completed. At Johore Bahru, Batu Anam and Mersing the waterwork plants were improved, chiefly by the installation of new prime movers and pumps. A chlorinator and lime-dosing plant was installed at Johore Bahru. A scheme for a water-supply for Pontian district was prepared.

109. River clearing was accomplished over 40 miles of waterways.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

110. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar and Segamat during 1933 were 2,447,200 B. T. U.

111. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant: 95 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

112. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 17,023 H. P., 12,907 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

113. The Batu Pahat Landing Ground was nearly completed.

## FINANCIAL.

114. The total expenditure for the year was \$3,792,987; Special Services cost \$1,918,304 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,874,683.

Electrical Special Services cost \$28,419.

115. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$183,309, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$820,128 and on Miscellaneous Services \$347,580.

116. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from \$949 to \$934: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$192 a mile.

117. \$50,059 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$52,702 on river-clearing.

118. The revenue collected from electrical installations was \$279,323, compared with \$274,086 in 1932 and \$276,359 in 1931.

## XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

## CRIMES.

119. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 21,350; the figures were 22,823 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931, 24,170 in 1930 and 22,033 in 1929. They comprised 2,745 seizable offences and 15,305 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,877 cases and convictions obtained in 1,124 cases.

120. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Murder and Homicide	- 28	37	55	32	31
Rape	- 6	5	4	7	7
Gang-robbery	- 6	20	24	23	9
Robbery	- 43	53	47	43	25
House-breaking	- 138	262	230	373	328
Thefts (over \$100)	- 111	81	72	58	49
Thefts (under \$100)	- 1,116	1,228	1,118	1,196	1,118
Counterfeit Coin	- 3	8	10	8	—
Counterfeit Notes	- —	3	5	8	—
Mischief by Fire	- 160	21	27	36	11
Unlawful Societies	- 28	11	12	2	—
Communism and Sedition	- —	117	114	38	27

The great decrease in robberies was due partly to improved trade conditions, partly to the use of powers under the Banishment Enactment, and partly to improvement in police patrol and preventive work.

121. 139 persons were banished from the State in 1933.

122. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 1,957 against 2,539 in 1931 and 2,574 in 1932. Of these 1,467 were Chinese, 170 Indians, 179 Javanese and 141 Malays. 305 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 417 prisoners remained.

There were 16 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 6 executions.

7 floggings were inflicted, 1 of them by order of the Court.

123. Convicted prisoners who passed through the seven police lock-ups numbered 1,299. Of these 561 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

#### POLICE.

124. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,322 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

87 Johore Malays and 17 Sikhs were recruited from 305 Malay and 75 Sikh applicants. 8 of the Malay recruits possessed an English education. Only Johore Malays were enlisted.

Discipline steadily improved. Absence was still the most frequent offence among Malays.

125. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (a) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner; the actual strength at the end of the year was only 5;

(b) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners; 4 only were on the strength at the end of the year;

(c) 37 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,085 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(e) 204 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(f) 19 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

126. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru.

127. The total cost of the force in 1932 was \$863,475.

#### COURTS.

128. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

129. There were one (British) Judge, 18 first-class and 9 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

130. In the Supreme Court 73 criminal cases and 33 criminal appeals were registered. 288 civil suits, 24 civil appeals, 195 probate and administration suits, and 255 miscellaneous applications, 135 land applications, 40 originating summons, 5 foreign judgments and 717 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 2 land references.

131. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 24 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 5 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

132. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1932		1933	
	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru ..	3,690	560	3,124	466
Kota Tinggi ..	690	163	666	98
Pontian ..	1,140	100	1,052	73
Muar ..	5,153	1,499	3,443	1,606
Batu Pahat ..	3,570	693	3,173	524
Endau ..	286	116	242	49
Segamat ..	1,793	364	1,927	365
Kluang ..	1,733	216	1,512	129

#### PRISONS.

133. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also a European Gaoler and 7 European Warders.

134. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

135. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

136. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

137. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

138. At Johore Bahru an average of 100 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 44.

139. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

140. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

141. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

142. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 4.53 and at Muar .1682 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

143. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. Five cases were tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

144. The two prisons cost \$139,725 to maintain.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

145. The following Enactments were passed in 1933:—

1. The Advocates and Solicitors Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Prescribing the fees for conveyancing and non-contentious business.
2. The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1933. A re-enactment of the Quarantine law on the lines of the Federated Malay States Quarantine Enactment.

3. The Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933. On the same lines as the legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.
4. The Land Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Introduced a new definition of "Public purpose", new procedure with regard to rights of way, reference to Court, correction of errors, subdivision, attachment in execution, together with one or two minor amendments.
5. The Land Rents Enactment, 1933. To legalise the acceptance of Quit rent by instalments: a temporary measure of relief for agriculturalists.
6. The Commissions of Inquiry Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Enlarging the scope of the Principal Enactment, and also providing for people whose interests are affected to be represented by counsel.
7. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Repealing certain provisions against the granting of preferential rates.
8. The Inventions Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Simplifying procedure for inventors residing out of the State.
9. The Post Office (Amendment) Enactment, 1933. Supplying a trifling omission in the amending Enactment of 1931.
10. The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Effecting a slight alteration in the form of enrolment.
11. The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. Re-enacts the law on the lines of the Federated Malay States law.
12. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment, 1933. Forbidding the carrying of passengers on pedal cycles seated for one.
13. The Telegraphs (Amendment) Enactment, 1933. Introducing a few provisions chiefly relating to wireless telegraphy.
14. The Land Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Introducing a new procedure for the collection of Quit rent, following the Federated Malay States, and a few minor amendments.

Rules under the following Enactments were made as follows:—

The Extradition Enactment, 1915. Adding offences under the Food and Drugs Enactment to the list of extraditable offences.

The Forest Enactment, 1921. Permitting the Conservator of Forests to remit the Royalty on Minor Forest Produce of inferior quality.

The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925. Prescribing night allowances.

The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915. Amendments to Pension Rules and Leave Regulations.

The Land Enactment, 1910. Padi planting rules.

The Mining Enactment, 1922. Altering the form of Dulang pass.

The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Rules for Register of smokers.

The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Making various offices Pensionable.

The Places of Public Amusement Enactment, 1915. Bringing Public Skating Rinks within the scope of the Enactment.

The Ports and Shipping Enactment, 1917. Prescribing the use of the words Port and Starboard.

The Post Office Enactment, 1924. Numerous minor alterations in the Rules.

The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915. Prescribing commission to be charged by the Official Administrator.

The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1933. Rules for Pack Licences (Dogs).

The Railways Enactment, 1914. (i) New Railway Rules.  
(ii) Numerous alterations to Rates from time to time.

The Stamp Enactment, 1914. Allowing the Batu Pahat Bank to compound for duty on cheques.

The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. (i) Delegating power to issue wireless licences to the Postmaster General, Johore.

(ii) General Telegraph Regulations.

The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931. Minor alterations in the Tin Restriction Rules.

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924.

(i) Deleting certain places from the lists of places of import and export and landing places.

(ii) Numerous alterations in the Schedule of duties, made from time to time.

(iii) Prohibiting the import of certain Wild animals and Birds.

The Water Supply Enactment, 1932. Water Supply Rules (General)

The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment, 1923. Creating Wild Life Reserves and a Wild Life Sanctuary.

146. There was no special legislation dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or insurance for the sick and aged. Health officers, however, exercise strict control over Johore's factories. The Labour Code provides for the payment of maternity benefits to estate labourers and the Code also compels employers to provide hospitals and medicine: the regulations are similar to those in the Federated Malay States.

147. Legislation equivalent to a Children's Factory Act and an amendment of the Labour Code to prevent the employment of women at night have been introduced. The present Labour Code prescribes standard wages for South Indian labourers only: to prescribe for Chinese and Malays is needless and impracticable.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### REVENUE.

148. In 1933 14% of the total State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts. The remainder was obtained from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

149. **Land:** The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold. The land revenue in 1933, including land sales, was \$2,696,447.

### 150. Customs:

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to \$1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	\$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80, with 40% reduction on matches made in Malaya.
Kerosene	..	10 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Cultivated rubber	1% to 5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Oil palm products	Free.
Other agricultural produce	.. Chiefly at 5% <i>ad valorem</i> : with exceptions at fixed rates.
Tin	.. \$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed \$41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every \$1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.

Other metals (of which iron is the principal) .. 10% *ad valorem*

*Customs:—*

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$3,092,334 which is 27.86% of the total revenue. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

	1931	1932	1933
	\$	\$	\$
Areca Nuts ..	102,978	107,735	109,526
Copra and Coconuts ..	122,695	145,560	122,044
Pineapples ..	99,725	96,058	75,529
Rubber ..	213,163	144,341	225,991
Ground-nuts and gingelly oil	—	15,618	55,139
Tin Ore ..	46,379	40,880	47,460
Iron Ore ..	246,516	251,495	195,378
Tobacco ..	1,257,922	948,319	882,710
Spirits ..	375,894	229,337	242,807
Petroleum ..	445,651	794,402	816,113
Matches ..	104,865	80,163	37,439
Cotton piece-goods ..	—	21,436	100,489

151. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. Revenue therefrom rose to \$2,046,100 from \$1,813,256 in 1931.

152. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

153 **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from \$2 to \$10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to \$5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

154. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

155. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to \$1 per 1,000 gallons, unmetered supplies at fixed rates.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

	1931	1932	1933
	\$	\$	\$
Automobile Licences ..	198,477	166,177	162,445
Electric Lighting ..	271,473	270,896	282,860
General Assessment ..	263,617	229,964	226,194
Market Fees ..	91,215	75,566	72,507
Water Supply ..	110,413	101,253	95,973
Conservancy ..	106,486	103,915	104,842

156. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding \$1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding \$20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges), \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.

Deeds, \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

157. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

158. The total revenue of the State for 1933 amounted to \$11,806,151. The estimated revenue for 1933 was \$10,066,884 and the actual revenue for 1932 was \$11,518,363.

159. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1932, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1931 and 1932.

160. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1933.

161. Johore acted in conjunction with other Malay states in deciding to collect not more than \$2 per acre as quit-rent on agricultural land, in respect of 1932, whereas the quit rent reserved in many titles is as much as \$4 per acre.

#### EXPENDITURE.

162. The total expenditure of the State was \$11,589,496. The estimated expenditure for 1933 was \$12,477,958, and the actual expenditure for 1932 was \$11,383,156.

163. The decrease in expenditure on personal emoluments, compared with 1932, amounted to \$3,160.

164. Pensions fell from \$591,765 in 1932 to \$533,283.

#### INVESTMENTS.

165. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

166. At the end of 1932 the market value of the investments exceeded the cost price by \$3,424,906.

167. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

168. Johore has no public debt.

169. Loans stood at \$283,775 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

170. Advances stood at \$116,671. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

171. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$539,560 at the end of the year; which shows a decrease of \$289,825, compared with the figure at the end of 1932. Large sums which were on deposit in Land Offices were transferred to revenue as premium etc. on land which had been alienated in former years.

### XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

#### LAND AND SURVEYS.

172. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1931 and 1932, in the following table:—

	1931	1932	1933
	—	—	—
Number of Grants registered ..	494	862	526
Number of Transfers registered ..	947	1,043	1,263
Number of Charges registered ..	647	497	646
Other transactions ..	1,087	779	1,007

#### MINING ENACTMENT.

	1931	1932	1933
	—	—	—
Mining Leases issued ..	13	16	2
Mining Certificates issued ..	13	3	3
Prospecting Licences ..	7	1	1
Other transactions ..	20	20	8

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

	1931	1932	1933
	\$47,263	\$34,530	\$30,636

173. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last 3 years:—

	1931	1932	1933
Mukim Registers ..	2,669	3,101	4,874
Surat Sementara ..	3,540	3,226	3,541
Miscellaneous ..	2,484	1,468	1,001

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1931	1932	1933
\$15,965	\$16,876	\$17,525

174. During the year the Land Offices received 4,874 extracts from the mukim register as against 5,691 in 1932 and 4,771 in 1931. 3,541 Surat Sementara were issued.

175. The area of alienated land stood at 1,220,935 acres compared with 1,210,214 acres in 1932.

176. Waiver of the amount of rent in excess of \$2 an acre and the grant of permission to large estates to pay rent by five instalments eased the difficulty many land-owners experienced in paying rent. In Batu Pahat and Kukup, in spite of the low price of *pinang* and coconuts, the rent collections were the highest ever attained.

177. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, rose from \$2,208,227 to \$2,282,527.

178. Application books continued to be closed save that special consideration was given to two applications for land for pineapple cultivation at Kota Tinggi.

179. There was steady progress in survey and settlement work but the Government must spend a large sum at an early date to get the areas of lands lawfully occupied placed on the map in order that encroachments, largely survival of an old land system, may be traced and controlled. The European Settlement Officer engaged in 1932 has discovered that the area in the Batu Pahat district unlawfully occupied for years is prodigious.

180. The Survey staff numbered 135. The expenditure of the Department decreased by \$18,657 to \$302,038 and revenue increased from \$60,718 to \$67,561.

## FOREIGN COMPANIES.

181. 177 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 4 having been struck off and 14 added.

## MILITARY.

### Johore Military Forces.

182. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 646, 17 less than the authorized strength. Among recruits were Malays who had reached a certain standard in English schools.

183. Health and discipline were good.

184. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and, through the courtesy of the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, participated in one tactical scheme held in Singapore.

185. The training is based on that of a British Infantry Battalion. A high standard of efficiency in arms drill and general turn-out was maintained. Progress in semaphore signalling was satisfactory. There was a large increase in First Class shots, and every soldier in the forces can now get a Lewis gun into action. Four Vickers Machine Guns were acquired, as a nucleus of a Machine Gun Company and much keenness was displayed in the training. The Band maintained its high standard.

186. His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant, was in command throughout the year.

### Johore Volunteer Forces.

187. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 447 being the authorized strength. From July a detachment was established at Segamat, consisting of 36 rank and file. No manoeuvres were held. The standard of musketry was higher than in 1933. The number of days' training was 47.

### Johore Volunteer Engineers.

188. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 160 to 163. The unit reached the excellent figure of 100 per cent efficient. A week's camp was held at Changi. An alteration in the system of holding parades proved very satisfactory, parades being prolonged from one to two hours and attendance counting as two drills. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers showed a marked improvement in the understanding of their duties. The ranks showed keenness and worked hard.

189. The cost per efficient Volunteer was \$344.68 exclusive of special expenditure of \$609 on leave pay and passage of the late Adjutant and on rifles and targets.

#### TOWN BOARDS.

190. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930	474,410	25,925	100,070	22,785	433,804	213,593	—
1931	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196	—
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717
1933	404,141	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462

The progress in the improvement of municipal administration which has been a feature of recent years, was maintained.

#### NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

191. 40 tigers and 7 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 10 persons were killed by tigers, 2 by snakes and 2 by crocodiles. \$1,830 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 45 persons were killed by tigers in 1932: the increasing destruction of tigers has had its effect in reducing the death-roll.

#### GENERAL.

192. His Highness the Sultan was in residence in Johore Bahru throughout the year.

193. The Honourable the General Adviser, R. O. Winstedt, M.C.S., C.M.G., D. Litt., was absent on furlough from 16th February until 1st November. The Honourable Mr S. W. Jones, M.C.S., acted in the appointment.

194. The following were elected Members of the State Council during the year:—

Dato Sir David Galloway (19th February).

Mr M. C. Hay (24th March).

Ungku Abdul-Hamid bin Ungku Abdul-Majid (18th April).

The Honourable Mr S. W. Jones, Tengku Abu-Bakar, Dato Daud bin Haji Sulaiman, Dato Ismail bin Bachok and Sayid Abdul-Kadir bin Mohsin al-Attas resigned.

195. The Honourable Sir David Galloway, S.P.M.J. and the Honourable Dato Siew Qui Wong, D.P.M.J. became Members of the Executive Council as from 19th February.

196. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by members of the unofficial community and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

R. O. WINSTEDT,  
*General Adviser, Johore.*

JOHORE BAHRU,  
*April, 1933.*

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A.  
Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1933.

Liabilities	Assets
Deposits ... .. .	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Bank, Crown Agents and Customs Department ... .. .
Deposits, Customs Department	Cash in Transit ... .. .
	INVESTMENTS (at cost):—
SURPLUS:—	Sterling Securities \$13,320,731
Opium Revenue	Local Securities 415,495
Replacement Fund	Fixed Deposit 7,100,000
General Surplus	INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost):—
	Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ... .. .
	Due by other Governments ... .. .
	Chandu Stock ... .. .
	Advances ... .. .
	Loans ... .. .
	Suspense ... .. .
Total ...	Total ...
\$ 37,745,999	\$ 37,745,999

## APPENDIX B.

*Revenue in the years 1931, 1932 and 1933.*

Head of Revenue	1931	1932	1933
	\$	\$	\$
Lands -	2,251,831	2,199,969	2,293,853
Forests -	137,919	216,007	204,129
Customs -	3,173,381	3,030,434	3,091,173
Licences -	2,671,153	2,327,740	2,703,441
Fees of Court -	236,761	218,611	231,357
Posts and Telegraphs -	268,995	241,602	235,271
Railways -	470,000	470,000	1
Port and Harbour dues -	37,435	33,006	33,919
Interest -	1,141,052	926,171	1,551,184
Miscellaneous Receipts -	194,682	118,099	98,104
Municipal -	1,139,305	1,033,949	1,031,168
Land Sales -	380,190	702,775	332,612
Total -	12,102,704	11,518,363	11,806,152

## APPENDIX C.

*Expenditure in the years 1931, 1932 and 1933.*

Head of Expenditure	1931	1932	1933
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions -	438,635	591,765	533,283
Personal Emoluments -	5,331,217	5,312,822	5,309,062
Other Charges -	2,828,071	2,306,122	2,285,822
Transport -	76,572	80,492	57,398
Opium Reserve Fund -	500,000	250,000	—
Miscellaneous Service -	683,896	360,822	—
Purchase of Land -	124,882	62,962	134,641
P. W. D. A. R. -	1,714,871	1,337,939	1,351,019
P. W. D. S. S. -	3,080,374	1,080,232	1,918,271
Total -	14,778,518	11,383,156	11,589,496

## APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1912—1933.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496

APPENDIX E.  
HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them.				Number of Barracks, Com-pounds, Tene-ment Houses, etc., and of persons in-habiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them			
		Houses of one room	Inhabi-tants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabi-tants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi-tants	Barracks, etc.	Huts	Inhabi-tants	
Johore Bahru	24,430	—	—	463	3,331	1,852	13,325	74	2,222	771	5,552
Kluang	6,104	101	338	127	540	191	1,114	298	1,248	550	2,864
Muar	24,033	683	2,936	514	2,649	776	5,100	1,394	8,879	930	4,481
Segamat	2,754	97	440	38	259	33	373	100	995	141	687
Kota Tinggi	2,110	38	101	36	129	166	1,183	26	399	97	298
Mersing	4,151	340	1,137	151	825	230	1,588	28	370	94	231
Batu Pahat	16,369	1,183	4,798	509	2,747	553	5,928	67	1,105	471	1,791
Total	79,951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress

The Town-planning Advisory Committee has in view improved plans for several towns but the financial crisis has prevented their fruition.

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1933.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycles
Johore Bahru	895	237	—	393	7	157
Muar	358	209	—	141	—	71
Batu Pahat	294	98	62	134	—	37
Segamat	176	54	28	91	—	40
Endau	34	41	—	28	—	8

APPENDIX G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).