

JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1914



BY

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF JOHORE

FOR THE YEAR

1914.

1.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The total Revenue collected during the year amounted to \$4,352,896 and the Expenditure disbursed to \$3,899,698, leaving a surplus of \$453,198. REVENUE
AND EXPENDI-
TURE.

* 2. The following statement gives the Revenue and Expenditure for the past four years: the figures for 1910 are not available:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1910 ...	...	Not available.
1911 ...	3,954,901	3,268,123
1912 ...	4,348,641	3,231,406
1913 ...	4,378,555	3,267,484
1914 ...	4,352,896	3,899,698

The figures for 1910 are not available as the re-organisation of the administration on the present lines only commenced in that year and the system of accounts previously in force did not sufficiently distinguish between Revenue and Expenditure and other receipts and payments.

3. The total Revenue of \$4,352,896 although \$65,555 more than the amount estimated fell short of the collections for the previous year by \$25,658. REVENUE.

This latter result may be attributed wholly to the outbreak of War in the beginning of August—the monthly collections for August being \$83,682, and those for September \$149,487, less than the July collections. The decline was, however, only temporary, as in December the revenue rose again to the normal.

4. The following statement gives particulars of the collections during the past two years:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL REVENUE FOR 1913 AND 1914.

Head of Revenue.	Actual 1913.		Actual 1914.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Land Revenue ...	233,938	86	275,245	02	41,306	16	...	...
Customs ...	933,210	11	1,045,866	92	112,656	81	...	...
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	2,742,727	20	2,528,925	48	...	...	213,801	72
Fees of Court or Office, etc. ...	74,448	73	88,871	35	14,422	62	...	...
Post Office ...	23,023	51	23,002	90	...	...	20	61
Port and Harbour dues ...	22,374	77	23,054	60	679	83	...	...
Railway ...	173,340	57	188,472	59	15,132	02	...	...
Interest ...	9,073	57	9,604	81	531	24	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	8,642	20	17,342	38	8,700	18	...	...
Municipal ...	83,356	40	103,925	17	20,568	77	...	...
Land Sales ...	74,419	92	48,585	75	...	...	25,834	17
Total ...	4,378,555	84	4,352,896	97	213,997	63	239,656	50
							213,997	63
Net Decrease ...							25,658	87

The drop of \$213,801 under licences arises altogether from a fall of no less than \$267,831 in Chandu Sale receipts, other items under this heading showing a total increase of over \$50,000. This decrease in Chandu receipts is dealt with under Chandu Monopoly on page 10. The Collections from the Sale of Land also fell short of the previous year's collections by \$25,834.

On the other hand, every other main head of revenue, except the Post Office which declined \$20, shows a satisfactory increase, more especially Customs with an increase of 12%, Land Revenue of 18%, and Municipal of 25%.

5. The total expenditure, \$3,899,698, was less by \$328,528 than the amount estimated but exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by \$632,214.

EXPENDITURE.

The following statement gives the disbursements under main heads during the past two years:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1913 AND 1914.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual 1913.		Actual 1914.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Political Pensions ...	38,396	00	38,496	00	100	00	...	...
Retiring Allowances...	32,550	41	36,337	29	3,786	88	...	...
Personal Emoluments	960,991	91	1,127,853	95	166,862	04	...	...
Other Charges ...	873,971	22	869,676	10	...	...	4,295	12
Railways ...	79,392	08	74,381	20	...	...	5,010	88
Public Gardens ...	12,368	89	12,229	94	...	...	138	95
Interest ...	331,448	82	263,806	60	...	...	67,642	22
Miscellaneous Services	229,950	31	104,580	57	...	...	125,369	74
Works and Buildings, A.R. ...	80,746	50	57,308	63	...	...	23,437	87
Roads, Streets and Bridges, A.R. ...	211,270	18	254,055	51	42,785	33	...	...
Works and Buildings, S.S. ...	155,639	26	480,002	51	324,363	25	...	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges, S.S. ...	260,758	46	580,969	89	320,211	43	...	...
Total ...	3,267,484	04	3,899,689	19	858,108	93	225,894	78
							225,894	78
Net Increase ...							632,214	15

6. As compared with the authorised Estimates the principal savings effected were \$372,384 under Other Charges, chiefly due to a saving of \$340,709 under Purchase of Chandu; \$79,547 under Works and Buildings, being the estimated cost of works cancelled on the outbreak of War; and \$36,193 under Interest due to a reduction in the amount of the outstanding loan to the Federated Malay States.

7. The principal excesses were \$98,969 under Roads, Streets and Bridges, accounted for by an additional expenditure of \$149,941 on the Road Extension Scheme; and \$65,160 under Miscellaneous Services in which was included Special Expenditure of \$40,997 on purchase of land and houses in Johore Bahru and \$11,133 on the repatriation of Chinese and other expenses occasioned by the outbreak of War.

8. Probably for the first time in the history of the State, a Statement of Assets and Liabilities has been prepared.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The figures which are given below are very few and very simple.

LIABILITIES—

Deposits ...	\$ 66,851
Federated Malay States Loan ...	7,852,492
	<u>\$7,919,343</u>

ASSETS—

Cash in Treasuries and at Bank...	\$ 395,447
Cash with London Agents ...	3,138
Advances and Loans ...	25,817
Investments (at cost) ...	8,201
	<u>432,602</u>
Deficit ...	7,486,740
	<u>\$7,919,343</u>

PUBLIC DEBT.

9. The Public Debt consists of the balance still outstanding on the loan given by the Federated Malay States Government to enable this State to construct and equip the Johore State Railway. It was reduced during the year by the repayment from surplus balances of \$1,000,000. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was \$7,852,492.

II.—TRADE.

10. Trade returns have been kept in Johore for the past two years only. The figures now given while affording a fair indication of the conditions of the trade of the State are incomplete, owing to the difficulty of obtaining full returns of the imports by rail. The exports being nearly all dutiable articles are more accurate. The records are collected and compiled by the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. H. S. SIRCOM.

TRADE.

11. The total volume of Trade is returned at \$25,228,184 (£2,943,288) being \$1,710,825 or 7% greater than in 1913.

	1913.	1914.
	\$	\$
Imports ...	9,304,509	8,692,734
Exports ...	14,212,850	16,535,450
	<u>\$23,517,359</u>	<u>\$25,228,184</u>

The details from which these figures are compiled are given in Appendices C and D.

IMPORTS.

12. Imports as a whole show a decrease of \$611,775 or 6½%. The following comparative statements give the differences during the past two years in the five main heads under which Imports are classified:—

	1913.	1914.	Difference.	Ratio.
	\$	\$	\$	%
Class A (Foods, Drinks and Narcotics) ...	7,398,150	6,683,520	-714,630	-9.7
Class B Raw Materials	543,907	635,577	+ 91,670	+17
Class C Manufactured Articles ...	939,314	994,576	+ 55,262	+ 6
Class D Coin and Bullion ...	174,985	171,196	- 3,789	- 2
Class E Sundries ...	248,153	207,865	- 40,288	-16

Class A.—The decrease of \$714,630 under this heading registers the decrease in population and, the fact that one-third of the total decrease arises from a reduced importation of Chandu, that the decrease is in the Chinese community. Even prior to the outbreak of War employers were combining to effect reductions in wages especially of the Chinese; the outbreak of War resulted in wholesale discharges of labour, the majority so thrown out of work leaving the State to seek employment elsewhere and the remainder being repatriated at Government expense. The total exodus was probably not far short of 17,000 persons.

Class B shows an increase of \$91,670 of which Benzine and Petroleum account for \$55,000 due no doubt to the more extensive use of motor traction, motor road rollers and additional oil engines in rubber factories. Planks and Timber account for a further \$26,000; it is unfortunately true that although three-fourths of the State is covered with forest, it is more economical to import building timber than to cut it on the spot.

Class C has an increase of \$55,262 of which machinery, probably for rubber factories, accounts for \$18,000 and motor cars and cycles for \$34,000.

13. Exports show an increased trade of \$2,322,600 or 16% as compared with 1913. The figures for the past two years are given below:—

EXPORTS.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1913 AND 1914.

Articles.	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arecanuts ...	P.364,500	1,458,000	P.401,987	2,010,000
Copra ...	171,867	2,062,400	222,084	2,150,000
Pepper ...	58,813	1,117,450	36,709	580,000
Gambier ...	208,740	1,513,400	185,950	1,250,000
Rubber ...	46,466	6,500,000	88,544	8,250,000
Tapioca ...	55,450	332,700	61,083	275,000
Other Agricultural Produce ...	...	375,400	...	800,000
Forest Produce ...	...	190,000	...	340,000
Tin ...	7,740	530,000	14,175	720,000
Marine Produce ...	...	120,000	...	120,000
Swine ...	...	...	1,344	37,000
Cattle ...	...	...	54	3,100
Goats ...	...	...	6	50
Miscellaneous ...	...	13,500	...	300
Total ...	...	\$14,212,850	...	\$16,535,450

401,987
364,500
37,487

The most satisfactory feature of the above figures is the increased trade in Areca-nuts (37,487 pikuls), Copra (50,217 pikuls), and Rubber (42,078 pikuls) which may be classed as the more permanent products and the reduction in Gambier (22,790 pikuls) a wasteful and soil-exhausting form of cultivation.

EXPORTS OF
RUBBER.

14. Although by far the larger portion of the area now under rubber was planted subsequent to 1910 and so can have no influence on the 1914 export returns, the exports show an increase of 86% as compared with 1913.

The following are the figures for the past five years:—

1910	...	...	...	274 tons.
1911	...	...	...	572 "
1912	...	...	...	1,316½ "
1913	...	...	...	2,830 "
1914	...	...	...	5,270 "

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

POPULATION.

15. The Census of 1911 gave the population of the State as 180,412 persons, comprising the following nationalities:—

Malays	...	...	...	71,926
Javanese	...	...	...	37,167
Chinese	...	...	...	63,410
Indians	...	...	...	5,710
Europeans	...	...	...	198
Eurasians	...	...	...	84
Others	...	...	...	1,917
Total	...	...	...	180,412

In the absence of any immigration and emigration records it is not possible to form any estimate of the numbers at present in the country but it is known that on the outbreak of War, very many Chinese left owing to want of employment.

BIRTHS AND
DEATHS.

16. The following statements give particulars of the Births and Deaths registered:—

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN 1914 BY NATIONALITIES.

	Male Nos.	Female Nos.	Total Nos.	Ratio per mille.*
Malays	1,616	1,508	3,124	43.43
Javanese	703	707	1,410	37.94
Chinese	372	312	684	10.97
Indians	54	42	96	16.81
Europeans	2	1	3	15.15
Eurasians	1	1	2	23.81
Others	24	23	47	24.52
Total	2,772	2,594	5,366	29.74

* On the 1911 Census figures.

STATEMENT OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN 1914 BY NATIONALITIES.

	No. of Persons.	Ratio per mille.*
Malays	2,486	34.56
Javanese	982	26.42
Chinese	2,504	39.49
Indians	855	149.74
Europeans	4	20.20
Eurasians	1	11.90
Others	33	17.21
Total	6,865	38.05

17. The Birth rate of 29.75 per mille compares favourably with the 1913 return of 25.08 per mille. Similarly the Death rate of 38.05 per mille compares favourably with that of 39.16 in 1913.

18. The Principal Medical Officer reports that malarial fever was generally prevalent in the State in the early and closing months of the year; beri-beri throughout the year; and dysentery in the middle of the year. Pulmonary complaints showed a marked decrease compared with 1913.

A slight outbreak of small-pox in February and of cholera in May occurred in the Kukob District, and there were also sporadic cases in Johore Bahru and Muar.

No case of plague occurred.

The health of the European Official Community was excellent with the exception of a few malarial cases; that of the Malay Official Community showed a marked improvement.

19. In April an Enactment was passed to provide for the compulsory vaccination of all children. Two Vaccinators were employed solely on this work and in addition operations were performed at the Government dispensaries. Altogether 3,138 persons were vaccinated.

20. An attempt to provide instruction in midwifery and so reduce the infant mortality was made. Two English nurses were engaged and the results in the opinion of the Principal Medical Officer have completely justified the experiment. The nurse at Johore Bahru engaged in June attended 24 cases in the patients' own houses and 19 cases at the General Hospital. The nurse at Muar engaged in July attended 15 maternity cases.

In addition to the above, these nurses are reported to have given valuable assistance in serious medical and surgical cases as well as to have visited many cases of infantile sickness and given practical advice as to upbringing and nursing.

21. *Town Boards.*—The sanitation of the more important townships and villages is supervised by nominated Town Boards, of which there are three: one at Johore Bahru which

* In the 1911 Census figures.

deals with the townships of Johore Bahru, Kota Tinggi, and Tebrau, and the villages on the railway line; the second, in Muar, which looks after the townships of Bandar Maharani, Tangkah and Parit Jawa; and the third in Batu Pahat which supervises the township of Bandar Penggaram.

REVENUE.

22. The following statement gives the revenue collected by these Boards during the past five years.

—	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1910 ...	27,314	11,571	1,400	40,285
1911 ...	35,079	19,680	1,835	56,594
1912 ...	41,342	32,656	7,609	81,607
1913 ...	38,797	34,099	10,459	83,355
1914 ...	47,371	40,311	16,243	103,925

EXPENDITURE.

23. The expenditure debited against these Town Boards consists of the cost of the Staff and the cost of the scavenging, sanitation and lighting, but does not include any capital expenditure on drainage, lighting, waterworks or buildings, which are all debited against Public Works Expenditure.

The actual sums disbursed by the Boards during the past years are as follows:—

—	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1910 ...	20,543	4,328	300	25,171
1911 ...	30,327	6,493	2,004	38,824
1912 ...	35,722	14,365	5,551	55,638
1913 ...	39,717	17,091	6,455	63,263
1914 ...	60,496	20,663	6,698	87,857

TOWN AND VILLAGE SANITATION.

24. Much good work was done by the Town Boards, notably in Johore Bahru where considerable improvement was effected in both the appearance and sanitary condition of the township; also in Bandar Maharani and at Bandar Penggaram where a comparatively large amount of rebuilding and drainage works are in progress; whilst considerable sums were expended in the drainage and sanitation of the villages of Kota Tinggi, Batu Anam and Tebrau.

ESTATE SANITATION.

25. Apart from the townships, the "Estate Labourers (Protection of Health)" Enactment provides for periodical inspections of all Estates and the labour employed thereon. Dr. GRANT was appointed "Health Officer" under the Enactment and made an energetic commencement to inspect and report on all the Estates in the country. Much progress in improving the sanitation of all, but more especially the Chinese owned estates was anticipated, when the outbreak of War paralysed all further action. The smaller Estates practically

closed down and the larger properties were for a time in such financial straits that any enforcement of sanitary provisions requiring an outlay of capital was out of the question. Much good work has however been done, owners have had brought home to them the minimum requirements of Government and statistics have been collected which will greatly facilitate the enforcement of the law on the return of normal conditions.

26. There are altogether 34 estate hospitals with a total accommodation for 1,493 patients. Twenty Estates send their sick to Government hospitals and eighteen estates send their sick to neighbouring Estate hospitals.

ESTATE HOSPITALS.

27. The following statement dealing with a labour force averaging over twenty-six thousand monthly is of interest and brings into prominence the susceptibility of the Tamil, as compared with the Chinese and Javanese, to the effects of the climate of this country.

ESTATE LABOUR.

Comparative death rate amongst different nationalities employed on estates in 1914:—

LABOUR ESTATE AND DEATH RATE.

Nationality.	Total Deaths.	Total labour force.	Average monthly labour force.	Death rate per 1,000 p.a.
	No.	No.	No.	
Chinese ...	531	168,567	14,047	37.80
Tamils ...	452	76,881	6,407	70.54
Malay and Javanese ...	118	68,211	5,684	20.76
Other Nationalities ...	11	5,034	420	26.19
Total ...	1,112	318,693	26,558	41.90

28. Commenting on the statements prepared by the Health Officer, the Principal Medical Officer notes that with very few exceptions the health of the labour force on European and Japanese owned estates has very materially improved and that in the exceptional cases, epidemic influences such as dysentery or diarrhoea have been responsible for the excessive sick rate.

ESTATE HEALTH CONDITIONS.

29. After the excessive rainfall in 1913, the record of the past year shows a return to more normal climatic conditions. The rainfall as registered in Johore Bahru was 116.57 inches, which although above the average was some 20 inches less than that of the previous year.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

Between February and the end of May a severe heat wave occurred and the weather conditions proved very trying.

The following maximum temperatures were recorded:— May 13th 97°, May 14th 99°, and May 15th 97°; the mean temperature for that month being 91.8°.

The following statement gives a summary of the readings at the Johore Bahru hospital:—

Month.	Rainfall.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.
January	25.33	85.4	72
February	5.09	91.02	72.2
March	7.53	90.4	73.16
April	10.06	90.02	73.5
May	7.42	91.8	75.2
June	5.56	88.4	74.1
July	8.79	87.5	74.2
August	3.66	88.05	73.4
September	10.04	88.7	73.7
October	10.54	89.8	73.5
November	12.98	88.6	73.4
December	9.57	87.0	73.6
	116.57	...	...

The rainfall is heavier in the South than in the North; whereas 116.57 inches were recorded at Johore Bahru, only 83 inches were recorded at Muar and Tangkah, and 86.79 inches at Segamat.

IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

CHINESE SOCIETIES.

30. This Department is under the control of Ungku Mohamed bin Khalid, who also supervises the Chandu Monopoly and the licensing of liquor shops. There are branches at Muar, Batu Pahat and Kota Tinggi. The first is administered by the Police, the others by the State Commissioner and District Officer respectively. The control of approved Chinese Societies and the suppression of unauthorised societies, which should be the chief work of this Department, has not I think received the attention it requires, but the Department, without an officer expert in the Chinese language and customs, works at a disadvantage. Hitherto the Government have recognised one Society only, that known as the Ngi Heng. This Society, in the absence of any Government expert, was utilised in the suppression of all other societies and its aid was frequently sought in the detection of crime and the arrest of criminals. The Commissioner of Police in his report for the past year, whilst recording that the Secret Societies had given an infinity of trouble and been the cause of much disturbance and crime, says that the Ngi Heng Society rendered the Department considerable assistance. The time has however now come when the Government should attempt to deal with these societies directly and not through an unofficial Chinese organisation, and I hope that during the current year a new policy may be initiated.

CHANDU MONOPOLY.

31. The total weight of Chandu sold to the public amounted to 359,423 tahils as compared with 416,602 tahils in 1913; a reduction of 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The following figures of the sales during the past five years show a reduction of 27.2% in consumption during the past two years:—

	Tahils.
1910	482,414
1911	492,529
1912	493,873
1913	416,602
1914	359,423

At present prices the loss of revenue in these two years may be put at \$806,700, but fortunately for the general development of the country other sources of income have compensated for this loss.

V.—LAND ADMINISTRATION.

32. The Land Revenue exclusive of premia on agricultural or mining lands amounted to \$272,809 or \$39,435 more than the receipts during the previous year. REVENUE.

The following statement gives the collections under the various subheads during the past two years:—

Subhead of Revenue.	1913	1914
RENTS:—	\$	\$
Land Rents (Recurrent and Arrears)	167,958	191,358
" (Annual Licence)	3,218	8,128
Rent of Government Plantations	156	128
Mining Rents	977	1,447
LICENCES:—		
Gravel, Stone, etc.	3,199	6,271
Forest Revenue	25,161	27,333
Mining	...	...
Prospecting	1,425	1,350
FEES:—		
Survey and Demarcation	20,025	24,533
Notices	158	118
Registration of Titles	4,974	4,613
Sale of Plans	1,125	582
Miscellaneous	4,998	6,948
Total	233,374	272,809

33. The Revenue collected in the Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat Land Offices during the past five years is shewn below—

1910	\$30,000 *
1911	65,000 *
1912	204,823
1913	233,374
1914	272,809

34. Of the total of \$272,809 collected in 1914, the Muar Division contributed \$63,984 as compared with \$52,719 in 1913 and the Batu Pahat Division \$32,633 as compared with \$27,580. DISTRICT COLLECTIONS.

* Approximate only.

The details of the 1914 collections are as follows:—

Subhead of Revenue.	Batu Pahat.	Muar.	Johore.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
RENTS:—				
Land Rents (Recurrent including arrears) ...	26,175 30	34,955 60	130,226 97	191,357 87
Land Rents (Annual Licence) ...	617 00	574 50	6,936 20	8,127 70
Rent of Government Plantations ...	...	128 00	...	128 00
Mining Rents ...	5 00	484 90	957 20	1,447 10
LICENCE:—				
Gravel, Stone, etc. ...	37 70	428 60	5,804 90	6,271 20
Forest Revenue ...	2,276 41	4,162 71	20,893 70	27,332 82
Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Prospecting ...	...	..	1,350 00	1,350 00
FEEES:—				
Survey ...	3,030 50	15,641 00	5,861 09	24,532 59
Notices ...	47 00	39 50	31 50	118 00
Registration of Titles, etc. ...	197 00	1,614 25	2,802 25	4,613 50
Sale of Plans ...	17 00	81 00	484 00	582 00
Miscellaneous ...	230 95	5,874 80	841 99	6,947 74
Total ...	32,633 86	63,984 86	176,189 80	272,808 52
Premia on Land Sales:				
Agricultural ...	9,079 37	5,429 38	31,361 00	45,869 75
Mining ...	25 00	...	2,705 00	2,730 00
Total ...	9,104 37	5,429 38	34,066 00	48,599 75

LAND RENTS. 35. Land Rents compared with the collections of the previous year shew an increased collection of \$23,400 or 14%. The Commissioner estimates that a further sum of approximately \$18,000 remained outstanding on account of rents due in 1914. This sum is considerably in excess of the usual outstandings and is to be attributed to the financial stringency caused by the War.

REGIS- TRATION. 36. *Registration of Titles and Transactions.*—The work of this branch of the Land Office continues to increase. Under Part V of the Land Enactment, 628 transactions were registered. In this number are included the registration of 260 Grants under the Land Enactment, 101 Charges, 128 Transfers, 39 Discharges of Charges and 42 Grants under old tenure.

Under the Mining Enactment, 7 Leases, 2 Certificates, 5 Sub-leases and 2 Transfers were registered.

One thousand and sixty-nine titles by entry in the Mukim Register were registered, of which 860 were in the Muar and 209 in the Batu Pahat division.

LAND SALES. 37. Premia on the sale of Agricultural Lands only brought in \$45,870 as compared with \$70,757 in 1913, and on the alienation of Mining Lands only \$2,730 as compared with \$3,663.

38. Mr. J. W. SIMMONS was appointed Commissioner of Lands and Mines in October and took over charge from the General Adviser, who since 1910 had officiated as Commissioner of Lands, Mines and Surveys.

ADMINIS- TRATION.

In addition to supervising the Land Administration of the whole State the Commissioner performs the duties of a Collector in the Johore Bahru Division.

From personal experience I can say that there is a very large amount of work awaiting attention. In some branches, Mukim registration in Johore Bahru for instance, even a commencement has yet to be made, and the whole Department requires to be developed and systematised. Mr. SIMMONS has a thorough knowledge of the State, gained during a previous period of service in Johore and will, I have no doubt, be able to show considerable progress at the end of the current year.

The Sub-offices at Muar and Batu Pahat are administered by the Assistant Advisers at these stations as "Collectors of Land Revenue." Both Mr. CRICHTON at Muar and Mr. HALL at Batu Pahat have taken a keen interest in this branch of their duties and achieved very excellent results. In both these Divisions as at Johore Bahru there is an enormous amount of Land Administration work awaiting attention.

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

39. With the exception of some slight experimental planting of the Oil palm I have not heard of the introduction of any new agricultural industry in the State during the past year: nor amongst the European-owned properties has there been any considerable extension of the area already under rubber. On the other hand the returns from the Japanese-owned rubber estates show extensions of no less than 6,300 acres.

AGRICUL- TURAL EXTENSIONS.

40. A considerable area of uncultivated land has been surrendered to Government in view of the improbability of its being possible under existing financial conditions to beneficially utilise it in the immediate future. This was only to be expected in view of the very large areas applied for and taken up at a time when the price of rubber exceeded three and four shillings a pound and no shortage of capital was anticipated.

SURRENDERS OF LAND.

41. The Johore Planters' Association by combining to reduce the rates for labour have done good service not to their own members only but to the State generally; for during the years 1910-1912 owing to the large areas of land being developed and the consequent demand for labour, wages had reached a figure representing twice to three times a "living wage."

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

42. In July several swarms of locusts made their appearance in the Muar Division, having come from Malacca and Negri Sembilan. With the assistance of the Federated Malay States Department of Agriculture, an Assistant Inspector was engaged and the necessary apparatus for dealing with these swarms borrowed from the Federated Malay States Government. By the end of the year the work of destruction

LOCUSTS.

had made some progress but the swarms had spread as far as Bekok on the Railway line. These swarms, however, have done no great damage, confining themselves toalang and grass.

GAMBIER
CULTIVA-
TION.

43. The reduction in the export of Gambier noted elsewhere in this Report is perhaps a matter for congratulation as the cultivation being of a temporary nature is wasteful. Small areas of the lands formerly under this cultivation have been planted with rubber and so saved from becoming lalang wastes or reverting to forest.

VII.—SURVEYS.

REVENUE
SURVEYS.

44. The following statements show the work done during 1914 and the position at the end of the year.

In connection with the alienation of land under Grants:—

GRANTS.

	Johore Bahru.		Muar.		Batu Pahat.		Total.	
	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.
Unsatisfied requisitions on Register at 31-12-13 totalled ...	112	35,964	49	4,210	34	1,916	195	42,090
Add requisitions placed on Register during 1914 ...	234	77,074	164	2,799	133	1,916	531	81,789
Less requisitions satisfied during 1914 ...	346	113,038	213	7,009	167	3,832	726	123,879
Balance unsatisfied on 31-12-14 ...	286	57,153	98	4,597	86	2,317	470	64,067
	60	55,885*	115	2,412	81	1,515	256	59,812

* Includes survey of 1 block 50,000 acres at Kukub.

In connection with the alienation of land in the Mukim Register:—

EXTRACTS.

	Muar.		Batu Pahat.		Johore Bahru.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Unsatisfied requisitions on register at 31-12-13 totalled ...	1,398	4,053	339	1,149	...	...
Add requisitions placed on register during 1914 ...	2,651	7,920	445	1,395	10	46
Less requisitions satisfied during 1914 ...	4,049	11,973	784	2,544	10	46
	919	2,637	394	1,316	10	46
Balance unsatisfied at 31-12-14 ...	3,130	9,336	390	1,228	...	...

45. The ratio of survey fees collected to the total cost of issuing the title increased from 1 to 1.42 in 1913 to 1 to 1.50 in 1904. COST OF SURVEYS.

VIII.—CUSTOMS.

46. The Customs revenue amounted to \$1,047,147 or 24% of the total State revenue for the year. REVENUE.

The collections during the past four years are as follows:—

	\$
1911 ...	657,205
1912 ...	834,035
1913 ...	939,033
1914 ...	1,047,147

47. The 1914 collections are 11½ per cent. or \$108,114 larger than the collections for the previous year. The following statement gives particulars under six main divisions:—

	1913.	1914.
	\$	\$
EXPORTS—		
Agricultural products ...	633,386	738,492
Forest produce ...	19,007	19,328
Minerals ...	52,175	72,037
Fish ...	11,463	11,768
Miscellaneous ...	10,955	1,124
IMPORTS—		
Spirits ...	212,047	204,398
Total ...	\$939,033	\$1,047,147

48. The proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various classes of dutiable articles for the past three years are given below:—

PROPORTION-
ATE CON-
TRIBUTIONS.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
	\$	\$	\$
EXPORTS—			
Arecanuts ...	11½	12	14
Copra ...	6¼	9¾	10.3
Pepper and Gambier ...	25¾	19	11.8
Cultivated Rubber ...	18¼	21	29.2
Tapioca ...	2¼	2	1.4
Other Agricultural Produce ...	2¼	4	3.89
Forest Produce ...	2½	2	1.9
Minerals ...	1½	5½	6.9
Marine Produce ...	1¼	1¼	1.1
Miscellaneous Exports ...	2½	1	.01
IMPORTS—			
Spirits ...	22¾	22½	19.5
TOTAL \$	100	100	100

49. From the beginning of September export duty on Pepper and Gambier was, at the request of the chief exporters, charged on an ad valorem basis instead of at a fixed rate. With black pepper selling at \$19 and gambier at \$7 the result of the change would be a loss of 21 cents a pikul on pepper and a gain of 2 cents a pikul on gambier. As however the prices of these products have gone up since the change was made and are now quoted at \$23 and \$7.75 respectively, the change is altogether favourable to the revenue.

CHANGE OF
DUTY.

50. At the same date, Johore, following the change in the Federated Malay States, adopted the "flat rate" for the export duty on rubber, the existing ad valorem duty being replaced by a duty adjusted by a scale to the varying price of the highest grade of rubber.

51. The following paragraphs are from the Commissioner's report:—

Dutiable Exports.—The outstanding features of these returns are the increase of the importance of rubber as a revenue producing product, and the corresponding decrease of that of pepper, gambier and tapioca. Arecanuts, copra and minerals show good increases, while Forest and Marine Produce are practically stationary. The duty on the import of spirits is below both the estimate and last year's collections.

Arecanuts.—As compared with 1913 the quantity of the export has risen from 364,500 to 401,987 pikuls and the duty from \$112,218 to \$147,258, increases of 13% and 31% respectively. As the rates of duty, which are fixed and not ad valorem, have not been altered during the years 1913 and 1914, the difference between these increases is to be sought elsewhere. The fact that the Batu Pahat duties were "farmed" for the first six months of 1913 accounts probably for the greater part of the discrepancy. The market for the most highly prepared form of arecanuts, "pinang iris," was greatly disturbed by the European War, the demand from Saigon, to which this product is chiefly exported, falling off, with a concomitant decrease in prices. The quantity exported is 56% of the export from Singapore (714,942 pikuls).

Copra.—222,084 piculs of copra were exported as compared with 171,867 in 1913, the duty collected being \$107,773 as compared with \$92,120. The increased production is 29% while the increased revenue is 17%. For this product the duty is ad valorem, so that the figures show an increased production at a lower price as compared with 1913. The average prices for the years 1913-1914 on which duty was collected were respectively \$12.20 and \$9.94 per pikul. At the beginning of the year the price was \$13; in September it was \$6; by December it had risen again to \$8.50.

The quantity exported represents approximately 15% of the total export from Singapore (1,450,240 pikuls).

Pepper.—The quantity of pepper exported was 36,710 pikuls or 2,185 tons as compared with 58,812 pikuls or 3,500 tons in 1913; this quantity comprises 14½% of the total export from Singapore (250,179 pikuls). The price of black pepper fluctuated, like that of all other articles, in the second half of the year, but by the end of the year had regained the normal figure of \$19 per pikul which ruled at the beginning of the year.

The production shows a decrease of 37½% as compared with 1913.

Gambier.—The export of gambier decreased, as compared with that of 1913, from 208,739 to 185,951 pikuls, or 11% approximately. This export constituted approximately 49% of the total export from Singapore during the year (382,733 pikuls). At the beginning of the year the price of block gambier was \$7 and of cube gambier \$10.50 per pikul. At the end of the year after fluctuations caused by the European war the prices were \$7 and \$8.50 respectively.

Rubber.—The amount of duty collected on cultivated rubber during 1914 was \$305,308 as compared with \$195,863 for 1913, an increase of nearly 56%.

The total output was 88,544 pikuls as compared with 46,466 pikuls in 1913. Of this amount 6,993 pikuls were exported free of duty.

The price for the highest grade of rubber on which the collection of duty was calculated was \$105 per pikul at the beginning of the year and \$135 at the end of it; the lowest point touched was \$86 in August. The average highest grade price on which duty was collected was \$108½ or about 1s. 10½d. per lb.

Of the total duty collected \$170,167 or 55½% was collected in the Muar Division.

Tapioca.—The revenue derived from tapioca was \$14,250, as compared with \$17,836 in 1913; the quantity exported was larger than in 1913—61,083 pikuls as compared with 55,449, prices being lower in 1914 than in 1913.

For the four years 1911-1914 the revenue from tapioca shows a decrease from year to year while the quantity exported has for the last three years been increasing.

The recorded figures are:—

1911	..	..	..	59,644	pikuls.
1912	..	..	..	44,791	..
1913	..	..	..	55,449	..
1914	..	..	..	61,083	..

The 1914 export is approximately 24% of the Singapore export (255,126 pikuls).

Other Agricultural Products.—The duty collected on pineapples was \$12,990 as compared with \$17,333 in 1913; while the revenue of Johore Bahru District increased from \$4,247 to \$4,538, that of Kukub District decreased from \$11,204 to \$7,798.

On the other hand other fresh fruits produced a revenue of \$12,930 as compared with \$5,679 in 1913.

Agricultural Products Generally.—Agricultural products brought in a revenue of \$738,091, as compared with \$623,167 in 1913, an increase of \$114,924 or 18.4 per cent. This amount constitutes 70% of the total customs revenue for imports and exports, and 87½% of the revenue from exports.

Forest Produce.—A slightly increased revenue from \$19,007 to \$19,308—as compared with 1913 is recorded. The 1912 revenue was \$20,852, a large amount of timber being exported in that year up the railway line. An interesting item is the export of 3,710 pikuls of getah taban leaves, which produced a revenue of \$757.

Marine Produce.—Like that from Forest Produce the revenue from this source was practically stationary, the amount collected being \$11,768 as compared with \$11,463 in 1913.

Minerals.—The only mineral exported was tin ore, of which 14,175 pikuls paid a duty of \$72,036. The quantity is a little more than double that exported in 1913 (6,689 pikuls) while the revenue shows an excess of 38% over that of 1913. The price of the metal varied greatly during the year; at the beginning of January it stood at \$85 per pikul and gradually rose to \$95 in February; then there was a gradual descent until in June and July an average price of about \$70 was quoted.

From the 21st August to the 26th November the Singapore Chamber of Commerce could only quote "Nominal" as the price of tin. On the 27th November a price of \$69½ was quoted, and at the end of the year the price was \$70.

These prices are much below the 1913 prices, which ranged from \$113 at the beginning of the year to \$87 at its end.

Of the 14,175 pikuls exported, 13,351 were won in the District of Kota Tinggi; the districts of Muar and Batu Pahat showed decreases, while Endau showed an increase from 42 to 181 pikuls.

Dutiable Imports.—Spirituous liquors were the only dutiable imports during the year. The revenue from this source was \$204,397 as compared with \$212,047 in 1913, a decrease of \$7,650 or 3.6%.

The decrease is probably due to decreased spending capacity during the first month or two of the European War, when trade was practically at a standstill, and the exodus of a large number of labourers at that time.

Of the total amount \$1,941.88 was collected by the Customs Department, the rest by the Monopolies Department.

IX.—LEGISLATION.

52. The Legislative Council met on four occasions during the year and passed nineteen Enactments.

53. Of these, the most far reaching in effect was the Courts Enactment. It is an adaptation of the Federated Malay States Courts Enactment, 1905. The principal changes which it introduces are, (a) the substitution of a Court of

COURTS
ENACTMENT.

Appeal for the Court of His Highness the Sultan in Council (b) the power to make Rules for the admission of Advocates and Solicitors to practise in the Courts of the State (c) the introduction of certain Ordinances of the Straits Settlements and Enactments of the Federated Malay States (notably Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes) to be law in the State as far as the same may be applicable.

BOUNDARIES
ENACTMENT.

54. Another important Enactment is that entitled "The Rectification of Boundaries Enactment." Prior to the Land Enactment 1910, a number of permanent documents of title to land were issued in respect of areas which were inaccurately surveyed. In consequence the present proprietors of such lands are for the most part in occupation of areas which do not coincide with the areas described in the plans endorsed upon their documents of title. The object of the above Enactment is to provide for the re-survey of such lands, for the surrender of inaccurate documents of title and the issue in exchange of new documents of title which will differ from the old only in respect of the areas described upon them.

55. Other important Enactments dealt with Prison Administration; Employment of Agricultural Labourers; Banishment; and Stamp Duties.

X.—JUDICIAL.

STAFF.

56. From the beginning of September the various Courts in the State, which had hitherto been controlled and conducted by Malay Magistrates, untrained in English law, were put under the supervision of English officials.

UNGKU OMAR, the Chief Hakim of the Supreme Court, was transferred to another office and Mr. M. H. WHITLEY, the Legal Adviser, undertook the office of Judge in addition to the duties of his own appointment.

Mr. SIRCOM, the Commissioner of Customs, pending the arrival of Mr. W. H. MACKRAY, seconded with effect from the 9th November from the Federated Malay States service, undertook the supervision of the Johore Bahru Magistrate's Court, and the Assistant Advisers at Muar and Batu Pahat the supervision of the Magistrates' Courts at those places.

COURT OF
APPEAL.

57. Proposals for the constitution of a competent Court of Appeal are now before the Government.

SUPREME
COURT.

58. During the past year the Supreme Court took 18 Criminal appeals. In 9 cases the judgment of the lower Court was upheld, in 8 cases reversed and in 1 varied.

On the Civil side there were 20 Appeals of which 11 were upheld and 9 rejected.

In its original Criminal jurisdiction the Supreme Court heard 138 cases, 61 of which resulted in convictions and 77 in acquittals.

In its Civil jurisdiction it heard 133 cases as well as 139 applications for Probate.

59. The following figures give the returns from the Magistrates' Courts in the three divisions of the State:—

MAGIS-
TRATES'
COURTS.

CRIMINAL CASES.

	1913.	1914.
Johore Bahru	1,073	1,326
Muar	711	1,016
Batu Pahat	260	325
	2,044	2,667

CIVIL SUITS.

	1913.	1914.
Johore Bahru	569	560
Muar	374	472
Batu Pahat	135	231
	1,078	1,263

XI.—POLICE.

60. The strength of the uniformed branch of the Force at the end of the year was 19 officers and 549 non-commissioned officers and men. The Force is distributed amongst forty-nine stations.

STRENGTH.

61. A sufficient number of recruits to maintain the authorised strength was obtained but the type of men, mostly from Northern India or the Dutch islands, is said to have been poor and generally illiterate.

RECRUITS.

62. The casualties were large, amounting in all to 94, of whom 35 resigned, 37 were dismissed, 16 deserted and 6 died. Over half the Force is reported to have less than three years' service.

CASUALTIES.

63. Discipline is said to have been fair—195 men were dealt with in the orderly room and 7 were sentenced to imprisonment.

DISCIPLINE.

64. The Detective Staff consisted of two Inspectors, two Chinese Sub-Inspectors and 26 men. They are reported to have been busily occupied during the year and to have done well.

DETECTIVES.

65. The Principal Medical Officer reports that there was a marked improvement in the general health of the Force especially as regards Malaria, Bronchitis and Beri-beri which he attributes to early admission to Hospital, improved barrack accommodation and improved dietary conditions.

HEALTH.

66. The Commissioner, Mr. G. P. CUSCADEN, and all the men under him deserve much credit for so well maintaining the peace of the country during a trying year. Mr. CUSCADEN

reports that the men did their duty cheerfully and well, although they had long hours, in some cases extending to twelve and fourteen hours at a stretch.

COST

67. The total cost of the Force as compared with the previous year was—

	1913.	1914.
	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments ...	117,351	128,571
Other Charges ...	27,501	33,024
	<u>\$144,852</u>	<u>\$161,595</u>

CRIME.

68. The following statement gives the returns of the more serious offences reported during the past two years:—

	1913.		1914.	
	Reported.	Arrested.	Reported.	Arrested.
Murders and Culpable homicide	36	32	39	31
Robberies ...	88	34	156	72
Thefts ...	806	348	885	402

Altogether 4,119 persons were arrested as against 3,280 in 1913 and 1,599 convictions were obtained in the 2,823 cases resulting. Sixty-four cases resulting in 37 convictions were taken before the Supreme Court.

CRIMINAL REGISTRY.

69. The local Criminal Registry records were in March transferred to the Federated Malay States Central Criminal Registry—with very satisfactory results. From the Johore records 1,395 new records were added to the central file and 223 duplicates transferred. Of the above 1,395 Johore records 91 were found to have convictions recorded against them elsewhere.

The Central Registry dealt with 1,190 inquiries from Johore; of these 114 or 9.58% were identified.

XII.—PRISONS.

70. An Enactment making provision for the administration of Prisons and the custody of prisoners was enacted by the State Council in April and came into force in June. The Enactment is modelled on that of the Federated Malay States, and the Rules under it on the rules in force in the Colony.

The new legislation although applicable to all Prisons, chiefly affects the Johore Bahru Prison in which all long-sentenced prisoners are confined.

ADMINISTRATION.

71. Under the provisions of this Enactment Mr. H. S. SIRCOM was appointed Inspector of Prisons for the State, and Superintendent of Prisons Johore Bahru, and a trained European Gaoler, seconded from the Colony, was put in charge of the Johore Bahru Prison.

The Muar Prison continued in charge of the Malay Superintendent acting under the supervision of the Inspector.

72. The following figures give the number of admissions and discharges from the two Prisons:—

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.
Remaining on 1st January 1914 ...	118	42
Admitted during 1914 ...	450	266
	<u>568</u>	<u>308</u>
Released during 1914 ...	366	244
Transferred ...	...	28
Escaped ...	...	...
Died ...	6	5
Executed ...	9	...
Remaining on 31st December 1914	187	31
	<u>568</u>	<u>308</u>

73. Of the 218 convicted prisoners remaining at the end of the year, 23 were Malays, 45 Javanese, 22 Indians and 128 Chinese.

NATIONALITIES.

74. Orders of banishment were made against 16 persons of whom 10 were convicted prisoners. Of these orders, eight were carried out during the year.

BANISHMENT.

75. In the absence of records of previous convictions it was not possible to distinguish between recidivists and others.

RECIDIVISTS.

76. Eighteen prisoners under sentence of death were received: of these, nine (one Malay, one Javanese, one Indian and six Chinese) were executed. In the remaining nine cases the sentence was commuted.

DEATH SENTENCES.

77. During the latter half of the year there were 143 offences by convicts, of which by far the larger proportion were minor offences. All were dealt with by the Superintendent. The ordinary punishments of reduced diet and segregation were found sufficient and it was not found necessary to flog any prisoner during this period.

DISCIPLINE.

78. The Visiting Medical Officer at Johore Bahru reports that in his opinion the general condition of the convicts throughout the year was good; the Medical Officer at Muar makes a similar report on the Muar Prison.

HEALTH.

XIII.—MEDICAL.

79. The Government institutions for the care of the sick are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

(i) Johore Bahru—

- (a.) The General Hospital consisting of seven general wards, one isolation ward, detention cells, operating theatre, post mortem theatre and mortuary, dispensary, laboratory and office.
- (b.) Leper Ward and Infectious Diseases Ward.
- (c.) Gaol Hospital.

The above provide accommodation for 450 patients.

(d.) Outdoor dispensary and consulting rooms.

(ii.) Bandar Maharani—

Two Wards (60 beds), operating theatre, dispensary and offices.

(iii.) Tangkah—

Two Wards (40 beds), dispensary.

(iv.) Penggaram—

Two Wards (59 beds), dispensary.

(v.) Kota Tinggi—

Three Wards (60 beds), operating room, dispensary and office.

(vi.) Segamat—

Two Wards (40 beds), dispensary.

(vii.) Kukob—

Dispensary.

PATIENTS.

80. The following table gives particulars of the patients treated in these institutions:—

STATISTICS OF HOSPITAL IN-PATIENTS IN THE STATE OF JOHORE.

Name of Hospital.	Remaining from 1913	Admitted during 1914.	Discharged during 1914.	Absconded during 1914.	Died in 1914.	Percentage Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate (48 hours).	Remaining to 1915.
Johore Hospital ..	400	4,785	3,831	544	490	9.4	7.6	320
Muar Hospital ..	16	321	252	18	42	12.46	11.57	25
Tangkah Hospital ..	15	759	708	30	25	3.2	not given	11
Batu Pahat Hospital ..	35	390	258	24	92	21.64	13.40	51
Kota Tinggi Hospital ..	44	484	394	22	73	13.84	10.23	39
Segamat Hospital ..	17	546	384	39	108	19.10	15.45	32
Total treated in Hospitals during 1914 ..	527	7,285	5,827	677	830			478

The above figures include 224 female patients. The daily average number of patients was 440; the number of admissions (4,785) being 203 more than during 1913.

PREVALENT DISEASES.

81. The following figures give the number and proportion of admissions for the more prevalent diseases:—

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL DISEASES ADMITTED TO JOHORE HOSPITAL AND DEATH PERCENTAGES.

Name of Diseases.	Admissions.	Died.	Percentage in 1914.	Percentage in 1913.
Beri Beri ...	352	37	10.5	10.7
Dysentery ...	390	121	31	26
Malarial Fever ...	1,443	43	2.9	2.03
Nephritis ...	87	33	37	41
Debility ...	53	11	20.7	30
Pneumonia ...	110	50	45	19.7
Bronchitis ...	184	3	1.06	
Phthisis ...	71	43	60.5	38
Ankylostomiasis	37	5	13	

82. Admissions for wounds and injuries numbered 286, necessitating 248 operations, of which 33 are classed as major and 132 as minor operations.

OPERATION CASES.

These figures do not include the almost daily operations of intra-muscular quinine injections, teeth extractions and similar surgical work.

A total of 18,160 out-patients received treatment, of whom 9,500 were attended to at the Dispensary in Johore Bahru.

OUT-PATIENTS.

83. At the end of 1913, 18 lunatics were under treatment, 33 were admitted during the year, 18 were discharged, 8 died and 25 remained at the end of the year.

ASYLUMS.

The accommodation for the care and treatment is most inadequate and steps are now being taken to improve matters.

84. Twenty-seven lepers were in the Asylum at the beginning of the year, 10 more were admitted, 1 absconded, 9 died and 27 remained at the end of the year.

LEPERS.

As in the case of the insane the accommodation for the leper patients has hitherto been very poor. A new leper ward with out-buildings is in course of erection and should shortly be ready for occupation.

85. The total expenditure under the heading "Medical" amounted to \$152,893.

EXPENDITURE.

XIV.—MILITARY FORCES.

REGULAR FORCES.

86. The strength of the Forces was augmented by 124 men, of whom 100 were newly enlisted and the rest transferred from the Fire Brigade during the year, and on the 31st December consisted of—

STRENGTH.

382 Malay Infantry, officers and men.

98 Indian Artillery.

81 Bandmen.

Total 561

87. Of the 382 Malay Infantry, 150 are stationed at Bandar Maharani, Muar, and 50 at Bandar Penggaram, Batu Pahat, but of the 150 allocated to Muar 50 at a time are at Johore Bahru undergoing training and drill.

INFANTRY.

The whole Force was drilled and trained by the late Captain CULLIMORE under the immediate supervision of His Highness the Sultan, as Commandant and Colonel-in-Chief.

88. In May these Forces were inspected by the General Officer Commanding, Straits Settlements, General Stephenson, C.B., and later His Highness was notified by His Excellency the Governor that the General Officer Commanding had expressed himself as very satisfied with the general appearance of the troops and considered the drill and discipline good.

INSPECTION.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

89. At the invitation of His Excellency the Governor, His Highness the Sultan attended the Parade in Singapore on the Anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty the King and himself led his Forces past the Saluting post. Including bandsmen, 470 Johore men and officers attended this Parade.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

90. In August on the outbreak of War His Highness placed himself and all his Forces at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding. This offer was accepted and from the 10th August onwards some 112 officers and men were utilized at Woodlands, Kranji and Seletar in Singapore Island.

On the 12th September, these detachments were inspected and addressed by His Excellency the Governor who was accompanied by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding and His Highness the Sultan.

VOLUNTEERS.

91. The strength of this branch of the Forces is returned at 360, of whom 170 are at Johore Bahru, 150 in Muar and 40 at Batu Pahat. This Force is exclusively Malay and consists for the most part of Government servants. They parade for drill twice a month.

FIRE BRIGADE.

92. The Johore Bahru Fire brigade was manned by the Military Forces until June, when other arrangements were made and the Military Forces relieved of this duty.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CULLIMORE.

93. Although it occurred subsequently to the close of the year under review, I here record the death of Captain CULLIMORE, who was killed whilst on military duty in Singapore on the 15th February 1915. Captain CULLIMORE had served the State for upwards of twelve years with diligence and success and was largely instrumental in bringing these Forces to their present efficiency.

XV.—POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

94. The following figures although showing an increased volume of business as compared with 1913 do not indicate such an advance as I had anticipated:—

	1913 Nos.	1914 Nos.
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	586,204	648,705
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	334,588	395,935
Value of money orders issued ...	\$ 135,969	\$ 147,869
Value of money orders paid	41,049	39,526

TELE-GRAPHS.

95. There are no Johore telegraph lines, the only lines being those in connection with the Railway.

TELE-PHONES.

96. Johore Bahru is served by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company which operates all the Singapore telephones.

From Bandar Maharani in Muar, the Johore Government have, through the courtesy of the Colonial Government, constructed a line to Malacca.

XVI.—EDUCATION.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

97. It had been recognised for some time past that the English teaching provided in the four schools where it was attempted, left much to be desired. During 1913 steps had already been taken to improve matters by preparing a Boarding School capable of housing some 50 boys, and arranging for the engagement of one Head and four Assistant Masters from England, to take charge of the Boarding School and the day-schools at Johore Bahru and Muar.

The Boarding School house was, practically finished by the end of 1913 and the four Masters arrived at about the same time.

By the 21st of March 18 boys had been collected for the Boarding School which was placed under the direct control of the Headmaster with one English Assistant Master.

Another English Master was placed in charge of the Johore Bahru day-school attended by some 300 boys, and the third was given charge of the day-school at Muar attended by 170 boys.

The two smaller schools at Batu Pahat, 53 boys, and Segamat, 26 boys, remained in charge of locally engaged teachers.

The Headmaster, in addition to his duties at the Boarding School, visits and supervises the day-schools.

98. The following statement gives the average enrolment and attendance at these schools:—

ENROLMENT.

	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.	Number of Teachers.
Boarding School, Johore Bahru...	23	18	2
Day School, Johore Bahru ...	337	259	12
Do. Muar ...	170	155	6
Do. Batu Pahat ...	43	41	1
Do. Segamat ...	21	15	1
Total ...	594	488	22

99. The Headmaster, Mr. H. H. MORRISON, reports that the two chief difficulties he has experienced have been the engagement of properly qualified teachers and the enforcement of regular attendance of the pupils.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

Although boys attending the College are boarded and lodged as well as educated at Government expense, considerable difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable pupils, partly because parents are disinclined to allow their children to live away from their own homes and partly because they have not yet become accustomed to the idea of a boarding school.

So far the Headmaster has had to deal with very backward material but he expresses the opinion that a fair number of the present students will do well after two or three years' residence at the College.

DAY SCHOOLS.

100. The work at the Johore Bahru and Muar day-schools is favourably reported on.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

101. There are throughout the State 68 Vernacular schools under the supervision of a Malay Inspector.

The following statement gives the locality, staff and attendance:—

Locality.	No. of Schools.	Staff.	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.
Johore Bahru ...	25	36	1,486	1,281
Muar ...	28	47	1,746	1,355
Batu Pahat ...	15	24	859	653
Total ...	68	107	4,091	3,289

XVII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE.

102. The total amount expended by the Department was \$1,437,538 against a total provision, including re-votes and supplementary votes, of \$1,738,632.

The expenditure would have been even larger but for the cancellation of works, estimated to cost \$69,934, on the outbreak of War.

From the following statement, giving the expenditure on Public Works for the past five years, it will be seen that, whilst there has been a steady and progressive increase in the amounts devoted to the development of the country, the expenditure during 1914 is nearly twice as large as the expenditure during any previous year and nearly seven times as large as the expenditure in 1910.

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1910 ...	160,699	59,515	9,658	229,872
1911 ...	400,294	160,293	18,049	578,636
1912 ...	531,721	275,321	49,928	856,970
1913 ...	505,100	189,656	58,370	753,126
1914 ...	995,016	359,485	83,037	1,437,538

The expenditure for 1914 comprises the following services:—

Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 51,215	
Other Charges ...	13,986	
		65,201
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent ...	57,309	
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent ...	254,055	
		311,364
Works and Buildings, Special Services ...	480,003	
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services ...	580,970	
		1,060,973
Total ...	\$1,437,538	

The cost of supervision as represented by "Personal Emoluments" amounted to 3.56 per cent. of the total expenditure or 4.53 per cent. if "Other Charges" be included.

103. The outlay under this heading amounted to \$537,312 of which \$57,309 represents annually recurrent expenditure and \$480,003 special services.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The more important works were:—

(a) Electric Lighting of Johore Bahru township. A contract for this work was concluded with the Central Engine Works Limited. The Scheme provides for the efficient lighting and supply of power to the public roads and Government buildings and institutions within the town as well as to His Highness the Sultan's residence at Pasir Planggi, some 2½ miles distant from the power station. The necessary power will be on the direct current system actuated by two 150 K.W. Westinghouse Generators coupled to two 225 h.p. Westinghouse Vertical Tandem Gas Engines. It is hoped that Rawang Coal may be utilised. Distribution will be on the three wire system of 500/250 volts over approximately 15 miles of streets with all necessary connections to Government buildings, shops, etc. The capital expenditure under the Contract for installation is \$204,100 and the Contractors are further required to maintain the plant and supply power at fixed rates for a period of three years from the completion of the installation.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(b) A sum of \$71,796 was set aside for expenditure in connection with Hospitals. Altogether five new wards were undertaken at an estimated cost of \$31,596.

HOSPITALS.

(c) Police buildings were allotted \$32,450, and the greater part of that sum was expended in providing new and additional Stations and barracks in the outlying villages.

POLICE BUILDINGS.

(d) The new Gaol at Bandar Maharani which has been under construction for the past three years was completed as far as the walls, gateway, offices and watch towers and is now ready for the erection of the intramural buildings which it is hoped may be constructed largely by convict labour.

GAOLS.

(e) A considerable sum was spent in laying out village sites and providing facilities for building, more especially at Batu Anam and Kluang. At the former place \$6,579 was spent on earth filling and draining and the preparation of a sanitary site for shop houses. Similarly at Kluang, \$3,471 was expended. At Tebrau and Kota Tinggi the village streets were re-aligned and provided with a good type of concrete drain.

VILLAGE SITES.

MARINE WORKS.

(f) The lighthouse beacon at Kuala Muar was taken down and re-erected and a new light was erected at Tanjong Tohor, to the south of the Muar river. The light is an Aga light raised about 20 feet above high water mark. It is a 6th order light with dioptric lens, self-operative and flaring a red light.

WATER-WORKS.

(g) At Johore Bahru the new filtration scheme was completed and put into action early in the year. The 10-foot diameter Jewel filter provides clear potable water at a rate of upwards of 8,000 gallons an hour and works satisfactorily. The installation at Bandar Maharani received some attention and a commencement was made for a supply of potable water at Batu Pahat.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

(h) General.—Other works of some magnitude carried out during the year include repairs to the Astana, \$8,757; a Band Stand, \$9,400; alterations to Johore Bahru Prison, \$4,090; repairs to the Tomb of the late Sultan, \$6,491; Government Offices at Tangkah \$9,450; Quarters for officers, \$26,500.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

104. The total outlay under this main heading amounted to \$835,025, of which \$254,055 was expended in road maintenance and other recurrent expenditure and \$580,970 on new works.

OPEN ROAD MILEAGE.

The following statement gives the lengths of roads and tracks maintained:—

	Town Roads		Country Roads		Bridle paths Natural Miles.
	Metalled Miles.	Natural Miles.	Metalled Miles.	Natural Miles.	
Johore Bahru	... 27.0	...	96.0	11.5	...
Muar	... 7.4	2.0	32.3	25.0	...
Batu Pahat	... 2.2	2.8	10.0	15.0	11.3
Miles	... 36.6	4.8	138.3	51.5	11.3

MOTOR ROLLERS.

Six more motor-rollers were purchased during the year, four of 10 tons and two of 8 tons each. There are now 17 of these machines in use. The Chief Engineer reports that they continue to work satisfactorily.

ROAD SCHEME.

105. Of the total expenditure of \$580,970 on new works, the Road Scheme absorbed \$399,930. This Road Scheme contemplates the construction of a total length of 327 miles of main road at an approximate cost of rather more than three and a half million dollars.

Up to the end of 1914 48.5 miles were open to traffic and a further 63 miles were under construction. The expenditure to date under this scheme amounts to \$789,984.

KOTA TINGGI BRIDGE.

106. Apart from the Road Scheme the only item of any magnitude under the heading Roads, Streets and Bridges is the Kota Tinggi bridge. The design for this structure provides for

a centre span of 120 feet and two side spans of 60 feet each, the total length between abutments being 240 feet. A contract for the construction at a cost of \$68,824 was let and good progress is reported.

The construction of this bridge across the Johore river at Kota Tinggi, distant 30 miles by road from Johore Bahru, will open to through traffic the Lembong road, 5 miles, and the Mawai Road, 12 miles, to the east of the Johore river, as well as greatly increase the accessibility of all the South East coast of the State.

107. The Chief Engineer, Mr. H. E. BYRNE, is I consider, to be congratulated on a very satisfactory year's work. Although all the authorised appointments are not yet filled, the Department has now been organised on a satisfactory basis capable of easy extension. The Engineering Staff at the end of the year consisted of the Chief Engineer with five Assistant Engineers, of whom two arrived from England during the year. In the Office, the Chief Engineer received much assistance from the Financial and General Assistant, whilst for the various works, more and better qualified Contractors competed for Contracts and works were thus brought to completion with greater expedition than formerly.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

XVIII.—RAILWAYS.

108. The negotiations for the leasing of the Johore State Railway to the Federated Malay States Government which had been proceeding since 1911 were finally concluded in August, when a 21 years' lease was signed by His Highness the Sultan of Johore and the Chief Secretary to the Government, Federated Malay States.

JOHORE STATE RAILWAY.

109. The light railway in Muar running from Bandar Maharani to Parit Pechah had a successful year, the receipts amounting to \$79,044 as compared with \$63,440 in 1913 and the number of passengers carried to 304,725 as compared with 223,716, whilst the goods traffic increased from 6,215 tons to 8,282 tons.

MUAR LIGHT RAILWAY.

XIX.—GENERAL.

110. On the 12th May an Agreement supplementary to the Agreement of 1885 regulating the relations between this State and the British Government was signed by His Highness the Sultan and His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

AGREEMENT OF 12 MARCH, 1914.

111. On the 6th June His Excellency visited Johore Bahru, arriving at 4 p.m. and remaining to a Banquet given in his honour by His Highness the Sultan.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

In August the Legal Adviser and Datoh Dr. J. P. A. WILSON were nominated as Members of the Legislative Council.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. N. GAWLER was at the same time appointed a Member for two years.

The Legal Adviser was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council.

In February Mr. J. D. HALL, of the Straits Settlements Civil Service, was seconded to Officiate as Assistant Adviser at Batu Pahat.

Mr. J. W. SIMMONS, of the Federated Malay States Civil Service, was seconded, on his return from leave in October, to officiate as Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, of the Federated Malay States Civil Service, was seconded to officiate as Financial Commissioner with effect from the 29th October.

Mr. W. H. MACKRAY, also of the Federated Malay States Civil Service, was seconded to officiate as First Magistrate, Johore Bahru, with effect from the 9th November.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

114. The outbreak of war in the beginning of August created considerable alarm for a few days, not only amongst the Malay and Chinese population but also among the European Managers of Estates who found themselves, owing to the sudden cessation of all Banking facilities, unable to pay their labour. The local Government however, undertook to advance money and to buy in rubber when necessary. The knowledge that such facilities were available did much to allay any inclination to panic, although no such loans or assistance were in fact required. Following the initiative of the Colony, the State also undertook the repatriation of all unemployed Chinese. These measures proved quite adequate to meet the difficulties of the situation and the trade of the country, which was almost at a standstill during August and September, made a good recovery before the end of the year.

D. G. CAMPBELL,
General Adviser to the
Government of Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
April, 1915.

APPENDIX B.
ESTATE RETURNS.

Note.—This return includes all the Estates which have furnished statements of particulars and certain other Estates but is in no sense exhaustive. * ... Agricultural Leases. When not so marked the number of Title is that of a Grant under the Land Enactment 1910.

Table with columns: No., Locality as given in Map, Name of Estate, Title, Total Area, Owner, Area under Rubber, Total Area Cultivated, Approx. Export of dry Rubber 1914, Average Labour Force, Manager, Agents.

No.	Locality as given in Map.	Name of Estate.	Title.	Total Area.	Owner.	Area under Rubber.	Total Area Cultivated.	Approx. Export of Rubber 1914.	Average Labour Force	Manager.	Agents.
30	Kluang	<i>Brought forward</i>		50,168	Hup Seng Sau	19,622	21,749	3,067,052	7,570		
31	Do.	Mengkibol	139, 141	6,965	Mengkibol (Central Johore)	3,447	3,447		607	L. H. J. Willson	
32	Do.	Do.	361	1,000	Lok Chia Poh	120	150		20	Tan Eng Yiu	
33	Do.	Kim Hin Long	184, 490, 537, 654, 655	6,972	Tau Eng Yiu	3,797	3,824	890	909	O. Watanabe	
34	Kota Tinggi				Baron Heitaro Fujita						
35	Do.	Akita	615	566	T. Akita	180	180		20	E. Nakai	
36	Do.	Batu Tiga	249, 147*	634	Messrs. Edmett Bros.	75	75	6,900	35	J. Lee Doux	
37	Do.	Kota Tinggi	153, 122, 158*	1,121	Kota Tinggi (Johore) Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,050	1,050	55,250	250	W. Petersen	
38	Do.	Do.	196, 197*	4,889	South Malay Rubber Plantation, Ltd.	682	682		145	S. Hayami	
39	Do.	Hayami	270, 271	1,003	do.	300	300		40	S. Nagano	
40	Do.	Mawai	189	549	S. Nagano and others	450	450		50	S. Hayami	
41	Do.	Do.	231	1,108	K. Sugahara					S. Nagano	
42	Do.	Lam Siew Neng		370	Ibrahim						
43	Do.	Pelepah Valley	120, 125, 165	3,020	The Pelepah Valley (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,520	1,520	60,000	530	W. N. Gawler	H. Carpmael, Singapore.
44	Do.	Do.	181, 182*	5,000	T. Sarkies	100	100		30	S. D. M. King	
45	Kota Tinggi	Coombe	31	1,941	The Coombe Estate Syndicate, Ltd.						
46	Road.	Do.									
47	Do.	Fong Yuen	33	1,030	W. Zollner	481	481				
48	Do.	Hariman	472	1,495	The Mount Alma Syndicate, Ltd.	350	350		50	S. D. M. King	
49	Do.	Mount Alma	M. L. 48, 50, 56	209	The Tiram Estate, Ltd.	175	175		25	S. D. M. King	
50	Do.	Tiram									
51	Kukob	Kukob		12,788	Kukob Rubber Estate, Ltd.	625	7,464	83,269	332	Bruce Petrie	
52	Do.	Permas		10,000	Hevea (Johore) Rubber Plantations	1,225	1,725	100,000	503	C. Peters	
53	Do.	Sungei Burong									
54	Do.	Sungei Peradin		5,935	Peneiro Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,300	1,360	9,319	167	D. Duclos	Behn Meyer & Co. Singapore.
55	Labis	Melville	2	544	Melville Development Syndicate, Ltd.	525	525		100	F. S. Monteith	
56	Do.	North Labis		5,933	N. Labis (Johore) Rubber and Produce Co.	1,510	1,510		281	C. Bradbery	
57	Do.	South Labis	205*	5,063	The Rubber Estates of Johore, Ltd.						
58	Layang Layang	Ban Chee San	209	1,551	Chang Leong and others						
59	Do.	King Sang			Che Tat Wong						
60	Do.	Layang Layang			Seizo Tomonaga and another						
61	Lunchu	Gouthia	200	1,003	Abdul Rahman	290	290	4,600	50	S. Niamoi	
62	Do.	Permas	27	959	Low Teng Peow	122	136		50	A. B. A. Raheem	
63	Do.	Sungei Buloh	165	1,346	Permas Rubber Co., Ltd.						
64	Do.	Sungei Masai	144	440	Lee Cheok Seng	1,316	1,316	129,000	373	F. T. Holbrook	
65	Do.	Anglo-Johore	164*	8,493	Anglo-Johore Rubber Estates, Ltd.						
66	Mersing	Okura	705, 706	8,103	K. Sugahara	891	891	151,400	270	R. G. Creighton	
67	Nam Heng	Fook Sing	194*	573	Osada, Kaizo	350	350		20	K. Sugahara	
68	Niyor	Do.	203	1,029	Goh Yow Sing	420	420		50	K. Osada	
69	Do.	Do.		1,189	Goh Yow Sing	700	700		60	Goh Yow Sing	
		<i>Carried forward</i>		151,400		41,623	51,220	3,667,680	12,537		

No.	Locality as given in Map.	Name of Estates.	Title.	Total Area.	Owner.	Area under Rubber.	Total Area Cultivated.	Approx. Export of Rubber 1913.	Average Labour Force.	Manager.	Agent.
70	Pagoh	Lanadron	134, 154, 155*	151,400	Lanadron Rubber Estates Ltd.	41,623	2,952	3,667,680	12,537	F. C. Harrison	F. W. Barker & Co. Singapore.
71	Do.	Sarang Buaya	193, 194	4,081	Khoo Am, Khoo Tap	1,000	1,600	12,800	120	Koh Tap	
72	Do.	Jorak	219, 220	546	Yew Kean Kee	300	400	34,000	200	Yeow Ngee Kiong	
73	Panchur	Asahi	202	1,026	Masaro Yoshida	800	800		60	M. Yoshida	
74	Do.	Kimura	290	1,773	C. Kimura and Y. Takaki	80	80		8	C. Kimura	
75	Do.	Malay	164, 189, 197	1,890	K. Inoue	930	950		88	J. Shirai	
76	Do.	Nanyo	152	2,024	T. Okamoto	1,028	1,028		85	Y. Gotoh	
77	Do.	Panchur	185	1,302	Otoji Nagano	600	600		32	O. Nagano	
78	Do.	Katoh	270, 271	1,001	Y. Yamakawa and others	450	450		18	S. Kato	
79	Do.	Tokamaru	297	542	S. Kato	200	200		38	J. Yasi	
80	Do.	Hock San Hwn	105*	316	O. Murakami and G. Tokumaru	250	250		120	Tan Boon Kar	
81	Pendas	Do.	195*	2,125	Tan Kah Kee	200	200		8	Kee Meah Joo	
82	Do.	Meng Mong	369, 370	560	Lim Teck Siong	1,330	1,330		35	R. C. Matthews	
83	Do.	Sungei Kemudi	179*	6,494	E. N. Benjafield and others	250	250	195,000	72	T. Koizumi	
84	Do.	Sungei Perling	79, 107, 154	2,290	N. Akuzawa	537	555		659	Do.	
85	Pengerang	Pengerang No. 2	84, 103, 105, 137, 138.	770	Kilat Estate Limited	211	211		18	E. Stacey Spencer	
86	Do.	Do.	187*	1,680	The Johore Para Rubber Co., Ltd.	822	822	115,000	300	G. C. Lancaster	
87	Do.	Kilat	69, 70, 90, 34.	258	G. C. Lancaster	78	78		5	L. M. Ross	
88	Pulai	Johore Para Rubber	35, 91, 15*	4,402	Low Koon Yee	4,656	4,656	55,293	714	W. Jack	
89	Renggam	Carsham	198*	7,634	The Renggam General Co., Ltd.	760	760		200	W. Jack	
90	Do.	Do.	30	870	The Renggam Syndicate Ltd.				3	Ah Ja	
91	Do.	Renggam	135	3,007	Sungei Sayong Rubber Co., Ltd.				30	Tan Boon Iye	
92	Do.	Renggam Syndicate	16, 95	4,839	Rubber Estates of Johore Ltd.				288	E. R. S. Gordon	
93	Do.	Sungei Sayong	208*	4,839	Cheah Cheu Co.						
94	Do.	Do.	62	1,082	W. M. Sime						
95	Do.	Ban Joo	166, 167	4,425	Toh Ah Boon						
96	Sarang Buaya	Alison	71	2,041	Sungei Dangar (Malay) Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,504	1,504				
97	Sekudai	Gau Seng	117, 118, 119	3,002	Yong Kien Ying						
98	Do.	Sungei Dangar			Dr. J. P. A. Wilson						
99	Do.	Do.	130	489	Li Kiah Soon						
100	Do.	Do.	193*	2,596	Wong Sen Nam and others	1,000	1,000		1,200	Lee Chong Heng	
101	Do.	Do.	211*	4,158	Pak Kin Sam				250		
102	Do.	Do.	210*, 120	2,793	Pontian (Malay) Rubber Co., Ltd.	2,000	2,000		600	R. J. Nelson	
103	Sedenak	Sedenak	3	4,832	Sedenak Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,000	1,000		175	C. F. Lushington	
104	Do.	Do.	10, 11, 100	5,984	Johore Rubber Lands	3,442	145,000		500	H. E. Burgess	
105	Do.	Do.	168, 169*	12,712	The Segamat (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2,789	2,789		481	H. M. Mackay	
106	Do.	Do.	321, 322	320	Ungku Esa binte Abdul Majid	1,820	1,820		12	M. Noah bin Abas	
107	Do.	Do.	32	1,930	Tan Tat Yan	83	83				
108	Sedili	Sarikah Laba									
109	Segamat	Do.									
110	Do.	Do.									
111	Do.	Do.									
112	Do.	Do.									
		<i>Carried forward</i>		257,743		74,751	5,102,845	19,944			

No.	Locality as given in Map.	Name of Estate.	Title.	Total Area.	Owner.	Area under Rubber.	Total Area Cultivated.	Approx. Export of dry Rubber 1914	Average Labour Force.	Manager.	Agents.
113	Segamat	Brought forward	332,333	257,743	Tan Chay Yan	74,751	85,510	5,102,845	19,944		
114	Senai	Senai	4	894	Wong Ah Yam	200	200	624	15	Wong Ah Yam	
115	Sempang Kanan	Chi Wo Yuen	110*	1,000	Chin Shu Ming	450	500	3,800	75	A. Brown	
116	Do.	Rayah Rubber	328,329	1,000	Sei Tokio and others	400	400	9,000	65	S. Nishi	
117	Do.	Sungei Separap	635,636	500	Penang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	500	500	1,490	131	J. W. Humphreys	
118	Do.	Do.	36,544,211,212,	1,070	K. Watanabe	1,490	1,490	2,006	204	M. Sasaki	
119	Do.	Batu Pahat No. 1	215,266.	2,006	K. Marimura	1,193	1,193	2,927	263		
120	Sembrong	Do.	108,109,210,	15,486	N. Akuzawa	2,927	2,927	23,300	708	S. Satoh	
121	Do.	Do. No. 2	213,214,216,	14,252	Do.	4,701	4,933	..	1,024	Do.	
122	Do.	Sembrong	378,563.	859	Sembrong Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	500	500	16,500	80	Tam Chim Beng	
123	Do.	Rayat	168	917	Chubai Narasaki	400	400	..	20	S. Nishi	
124	Do.	Do.	379	117	Seigo Nishi	140	140	..	20	..	
125	Sungei Layang	Do.	195	493	Asada	300	300	..	20	..	
126	Do.	Do.	342,343	1,254	Watanabe	280	280	..	20	..	
127	Do.	Do.	241	312	Yehimi	4,601	4,765	..	650	K. Watanabe	
128	Sungei Lebam	Sungei Papan	99	5,017	T. Hayashi	1,023	1,031	..	98	S. Kawakomi	
129	Sungei Santi	Santi	75,80	2,378	N. Akuzawa	211	231	..	..	T. Kotzumi	
130	Do.	Do.	187*	2,029	Kojiro Matsugata	..	..	..	..	..
131	Do.	Do.	318	770	Kilat Estate, Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..
132	Sungei Tiram	Kilat	317	647	I. Konishi	500	500	..	64	J. Konishi	
133	Do.	Pulau Burong	317	106	E. Ono	100	100	..	10	Y. Yamasaki	
134	Do.	Ono	344	4,915	T. Furukawa	2,600	2,600	..	200	T. Sakai	
135	Do.	Sungei Tiram	345	2,310	S. Suzuki	1,400	1,400	..	110	S. Suzuki	
136	Do.	Do.	309	519	N. Yoshii	200	200	..	18	N. Yoshii	
137	Tangkah	Bekoh	7	3,031	The Bekoh Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,341	1,341	83,300	220	C. R. Boyd	
138	Do.	Paya Mas	86,87	6,093	R. S. H. McBain	750	1,000	76,821	315	C. W. Edwards	
139	Do.	Sagil	304	3,025	The Virginia Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,593	1,593	43,600	220	..	
140	Do.	Kundang	19,20	294	Sim Choon Kee	144	144	..	32	Ak Cheng	
141	Do.	Tangkah	21	10,979	Tanah Merah Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,537	1,537	193,000	650	C. Byers	
142	Do.	Tanah Merah	24	6,630	Wee Swee Boo	800	800	17,000	100	A. Wylid	
143	Tanjong Langsat	Bukit Tanjong	45,46,47	1,717	Wee Swee Boo	2,200	2,200	8,000	118	Tan Swee Hee	
144	Do.	Adda	56	633	Adda Rubber Estates, Ltd.	597	597	100,000	170	E. S. Jorgensen	
145	Do.	Bintang	202,203*	1,048	Bintang Johore Rubber Estates, Ltd.	380	380	..	23	H. Kalkan	
146	Do.	Buan Heng	38,40,42,43,	793	Leow Chia Heng	600	600	..	65	S. D. M. King	
147	Do.	Mount Alma	44,49,50,51,	1,500	The Mount Alma Syndicate, Ltd.	10,701	10,701	589,900	1,920	A. Vesterdal	East Asiatic Co., Singapore.
148	Do.	Mount Austin	124,138,139,	10,919	Mount Austin (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3,917	3,917	418,612	878	A. L. W. McEwan	
149	Do.	Do.	132*	355	Swee Wee Bock	1,578	1,578	..	..	..
150	Do.	Tebrau	206,207	4,000	Tebrau Rubber Estates, Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..
151	Do.	Utara	..	1,590	The Utara Rubber Estates, Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..
152	Do.	Do.	..	606	Wee Cheow Keng	..	..	..	..	..
153	Do.	Do.	TOTAL	371,428	..	125,684	136,988	6,710,702	28,495	..	..

APPENDIX C.

Comparative Return of Imports for the Years 1913 and 1914.

Articles.	How Counted.	1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS.					
Animals—					
Cattle ...	Nos.	541	39,181	369	24,404
Goats ...	"	385	4,192	859	9,341
Horses ...	"	16	5,155	13	3,605
Poultry ...	Dozens	9,177	60,483	8,128	52,056
Sheep ...	"	1,164	12,022	807	8,140
Swine ...	"	1,372	31,136	1,613	35,529
Other animals (not specified)	"	408	5,776	279	512
Birds ...	..	..	66	..	203
Birds' Nests	..	..	60	..	85
Blachan ...	Pikuls	617	8,328	1,766	15,160
Bread and Biscuits	..	..	54,913	..	57,647
Butter and Cheese	..	..	1,120	..	5,808
Beche-de-Mer	..	..	..	3	69
Chandu ...	Tahils	415,254	2,429,072	359,423	2,156,538
Chocolate and Cocoa	Pikuls	..	1,455	24	1,223
Coconuts ...	Nos.	..	6,216	41,725	4,165
Coffee ...	Pikuls	306	9,648	387	8,538
Confectionery	..	..	63,144	..	73,926
Curry Stuffs	..	..	5,429	..	6,252
Drugs and Chemicals	..	..	45,024	..	68,644
Eggs	..	..	53,912	..	56,535
Fish, dried ...	Pikuls	[16,013]	237,467	13,276	214,585
„ fresh ...	..	..	5,440	391	8,278
„ Sharks' fins	..	..	..	15	33
Fruits, dried	..	..	3,481	..	7,513
„ fresh	..	..	46,196	..	29,562
Ghee ...	Pikuls	263	13,854	232	12,390
Carried Forward	..	..	3,142,770	..	2,860,741

Articles.	How Counted.	1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Brought Forward</i> ...	...	...	\$ 3,142,770	...	\$ 2,860,741
<i>Grains, etc.—</i>					
Beans and Peas ...	Pikuls	15,428	90,659	12,989	76,143
Bran ...	"	59,591	118,064	66,508	125,528
Crushed food ...	"	727	3,101	774	4,077
Dhall ...	"	285	1,636	215	1,504
Gram ...	"	61	287	157	674
Padi ...	"	5,803	15,407	5,905	15,481
Rice ...	"	451,084	2,274,215	434,755	2,007,137
Wheat ...	"	2	16	2	8
" flour ...	"	20,078	103,873	15,483	95,873
Other Grains ...	"	...	910	...	372
Lard ...	"	3,519	77,165	2,966	67,579
<i>Malt liquor—</i>					
Beer and ale ...	Dozens	...	14,383	14,544	44,595
Porter and Stout ...	"	...	1,361	4,709	16,250
Cider and Perry ...	...	...	...	...	83
Milk condensed ...	Cases	11,903	108,988	11,710	112,818
Mineral and Aerated Waters ...	...	...	23,957	...	25,826
Onions and Garlic ...	Pikuls	8,723	50,390	10,670	46,705
Provisions fresh and salted ...	...	...	57,277	...	104,426
Oilman's stores ...	...	...	106,099	...	35,836
Sago Flour ...	Pikuls	2	9	359	2,097
" Pearl ...	"	2	9	353	936
Salt ...	"	21,106	22,626	24,237	25,741
Sea-Weed ...	"	...	461	257	2,461
<i>Spices—</i>					
Pepper, black ...	Pikuls	...	21	18	370
" long ...	"	854	11,509	943	20,878
Other sorts ...	"	...	2,319	388	3,141
Sugar ...	"	35,827	228,074	30,457	205,281
<i>Tapioca—</i>					
Root ...	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Flake ...	"	488	3,014	1	11
<i>Carried Forward</i> ...	...	...	6,458,600	...	5,902,572

Articles.	How Counted.	1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Brought Forward</i> ...	...	...	\$ 6,458,600	...	\$ 5,902,572
<i>Tapioca— Cont.</i>					
Flour ...	Pikuls	84	352	321	1,521
Pearl ...	"	158	727	141	685
Refuse ...	"	...	...	485	238
Tea ...	"	...	57,721	1,572	54,437
Tobacco ...	"	...	163,334	6,768	133,328
" European ...	...	...	...	...	4,379
Cigars and Cigarettes...	...	...	126,203	...	171,658
Vegetables, Fresh ...	...	...	137,114	...	42,183
" Preserved ...	...	...	94,099	...	31,022
<i>Wines and Spirits—</i>					
Arrack and Samsu ...	Gallons	...	...	28,956	100,130
Brandy ...	Dozs.	...	...	13,574	151,864
Gin ...	Cases	...	...	3,067	35,823
Liqueurs ...	...	...	...	...	1,199
Rum ...	Dozs.	...	...	14	181
Whisky ...	"	...	...	2,849	36,567
Champagne ...	"	...	360,000*	169	4,372
Claret ...	"	...	...	545	5,182
Port ...	"	...	...	191	2,400
Sherry ...	"	...	...	68	913
Still ...	"	...	...	138	1,471
Sparkling ...	"	...	...	43	807
Cordial ...	"	...	...	36	588
<i>A Total Value</i> ...	...	...	7,398,150	...	6,683,520
<i>B.—RAW MATERIALS.</i>					
<i>(a) Textile—</i>					
Cotton ...	Pikuls	108	2,145	142	2,971
Silk ...	"	...	...	1	44
Other sorts ...	"	...	770	...	3,656
<i>Value (a)</i> ...	...	...	2,915	...	6,671

* Batu Pahat import estimated from partial return.

Articles.	How Counted.	1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
(b) <i>Metals—</i>					
Copper	Pikuls	...	7,402	3	44
Iron ... ..	"	...	...	315	1,447
Lead ... ..	"	...	...	9	181
Tin ... ..	"	...	...	6	202
<i>Value (b)</i> ... ..	...	...	7,402	...	1,874
(c) <i>Other—</i>					
Arecanuts	Pikuls	21	142	169	618
Ataps ... ..	...	...	3,980	...	1,888
Bark	Pikuls	...	...	300	180
Canes and Sticks ... ..	...	...	...	...	131
Chemicals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Coal	Pikuls	...	4,466	3,852	4,034
Copra	"	1	10	...	...
Gambier	"	106	2,367	168	3,935
<i>Gums, Resins, etc.—</i>					
Camphor	Pikuls	...	...	5	23
Damar ... ..	"	...	...	171	979
„ torches	"	...	5,376	...	3,320
Hides (raw) ... ..	"	...	...	15	848
Sheeps' Skins ... ..	...	...	150	...	651
Manure, Fish	Pikuls	...	...	4,272	14,629
„ Guano	"	378	460	17	200
Nuts, Ground	"	147	492	716	5,700
Oil Cake	"	...	619	...	...
<i>Oils—</i>					
Benzine	Gallons	16,471	15,419	24,125	35,135
Cajeput ... ..	...	...	...	...	403
Castor	Cases	29	374	93	1,081
Coconut	Pikuls	...	157,961	4,794	97,752
Gingelly	"	34	675	41	789
<i>Carried Forward</i> ... ..	...	...	192,491	...	17,2206

Articles.	How Counted.	1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
			\$		\$
<i>Brought Forward</i>			192,491		172,296
<i>Oils—Contd.</i>					
Kachang	Pikuls.	1,557	30,081	3,719	62,954
Linseed	Gallons	414	536	910	917
Lubricating ... ..	...	...	2,571	...	3,469
Petroleum	Cases	87,344	218,970	98,326	263,978
Turpentine	Gallons	37	42	2,215	1,665
Wood ... ..	...	...	...	101	196
Other sorts	Pikuls	...	14,249	...	7,815
Precious Stones ... ..	...	...	...	...	170
Rattans	Pikuls	...	1,022	272	1,750
Seeds, Cotton ... ..	"	...	...	142	1,229
„ Rubber	"	...	306	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	709	...	184
Shells, Tortoise ... ..	"	...	...	...	28
„ Others ... ..	"	...	...	...	1,797
Stones, Marble ... ..	...	...	2,451	...	8,744
Stones, various ... ..	...	...	1,913	...	6,588
Sulphur	Pikuls	...	...	1	9
Tallow ... ..	"	...	...	1	36
Trees and Plants ... ..	...	...	2,250	...	15
Wax	Pikuls	...	138	39	1,258
<i>Wood—</i>					
Firewood	Pikuls	...	5,338	5,950	4,738
Gharu ... ..	...	...	...	16	100
Planks ... ..	...	...	60,503	...	76,688
Sandal	Pikuls	...	20	...	...
Timber ... ..	...	...	...	...	10,408
<i>Value (c)</i> ... ..	...	...	533,590	...	627,032
<i>B. Total value</i> ... ..	...	...	543,907	...	635,577

Articles.	How Counted.	1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.					
<i>(a) Textile—</i>					
Apparel ...	...	...	59,737	...	28,871
Canvas ...	Bolts	...	70	74	565
<i>Cotton Goods—</i>					
Plain ...	Pieces	}	179,184	13,145	55,291
Dyed ...	"			8,335	37,683
Printed ...	"			10,345	39,583
Thread ...	...	...	1,143	...	9,687
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozen	...	77	2,048	2,994
Sarongs, etc. ...	...	...	6,990	...	26,482
Blankets ...	Pieces	...	97	3,051	7,521
Wick and waste ...	...	...	730	...	580
Towels ...	Pieces	...	404	...	...
Linen Cloth ...	...	...	...	3,771	9,435
Cordage: Coir ...	Pikuls	...	6,451	851	7,401
„ European ...	...	...	...	10	174
„ Manila ...	...	...	...	28	637
Gunnies ...	...	...	4,799	...	10,237
Hats and Caps ...	...	...	4,033	...	6,711
<i>Silk Goods—</i>					
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozen	...	542	103	390
Piece Goods ...	Pieces	...	2,179	2,434	19,636
Sarongs ...	Corges	...	...	2,210	31,049
Thread ...	...	...	50	...	534
Twine ...	Pikuls	...	13	...	578
Umbrellas ...	...	...	2,425	...	4,114
<i>Woollen Goods—</i>					
Blankets ...	Pieces	540	747	1,091	2,506
Cloth ...	...	...	543	1,568	7,075
Textiles others ...	...	...	1,115	...	5,416
Value (a)	..	...	271,329	...	315,150

Articles.	How Counted.	1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>(b) Metal—</i>					
<i>Arms, etc.—</i>					
Cartridges ...	...	...	1,011	...	761
Guns ...	...	...	642	...	2,836
Percussion Caps ...	...	...	1	...	79
Pistols and Revolvers ...	...	...	597	...	218
<i>Machinery—</i>					
Machinery ...	...	...	18,990	...	36,450
Anchors and Chains ...	...	...	40	...	...
Brassware ...	...	...	461	...	1,333
Copperware ...	...	...	36	...	431
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories ...	...	...	17,176	...	51,071
Hardware and Cutlery ...	...	...	974	...	6,456
Iron, rod and hoop ...	Pikuls	...	631	...	9,683
„ Corrugated ...	„	...	13,712	...	8,765
„ Nails ...	„	...	8,159	...	9,907
„ Ware ...	„	...	87,603	...	28,073
Lead ..	„	...	...	...	1,024
Leadware ...	„	...	1,238	...	6,448
Japanware ...	„	...	1,218	...	...
Tin plates ...	„	...	...	164	6,045
Tinware ...	„	...	375	...	2,911
Tools ...	„	...	12,706	...	17,472
Wire rope ...	„	...	5,568	771	5,321
Zincware ...	„	...	9,622	...	10,975
Plated Ware ...	„	...	273	...	1,225
Metals of sorts ...	„	...	846	...	3,202
<i>Materials—</i>					
Building ...	...	...	1,831	...	...
Gas and Electric Lighting ...	...	...	414	...	795
Telegraph and Telephone... ..	...	...	6,300	...	1,211
Tram and Railway ...	...	...	125	...	1,733
Value (b)			190,549		214,425

Articles.	How Counted.	1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
(c) Other—			\$		\$
<i>Ammunition—</i>					
Detonators and fuse ... ..	...	...	87	...	208
Dynamite	Cases	...	144	6	162
Gunpowder	Pikuls	...	6	...	30
Bamboo and Rattanware ... ..	...	...	6,607	...	6,958
Beads ... ..	...	...	...	...	18
Books and Maps ... ..	...	...	1,974	...	5,143
Bricks and tiles ... ..	...	...	26,035	...	23,090
Cabinet ware ... ..	...	...	69,180	...	33,124
Candles ... ..	...	...	241	...	7,311
Carriages and Materials ... ..	...	...	1,910	...	6,938
Cement	Casks	8,995	43,968	9,891	45,073
Charcoal	Pikuls	18,481	15,967	19,457	15,951
Clocks and Watches ... ..	...	...	945	...	1,924
Coke	Tons	34	349	...	...
Crockery ... ..	...	...	78,621	...	47,566
Fancy Goods and Toys ... ..	...	...	3,530	...	6,412
Fire Works ... ..	...	...	4,296	...	7,015
Glass and Glassware... ..	...	...	36,156	...	42,683
Glue	Pikuls	...	40	...	...
Hides (tanned) ... ..	...	...	2,624	...	629
Indigo ... ..	...	...	...	...	321
India Rubber Goods ... ..	...	...	...	...	8,555
Jewellery ... ..	...	...	346	...	15,383
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper ... ..	...	...	1,357	...	10,384
Lamps and Lampware ... ..	...	...	1,527	...	6,075
<i>Leather—</i>					
Boots and Shoes ... ..	...	...	5,545	...	15,414
Boxes and Trunks ... ..	...	...	25	...	2,577
Saddlery ... ..	...	...	322	...	500
Ware ... ..	...	...	748	...	1,891
<i>Carried forward</i> ... ..	...	...	302,550	...	311,335

Articles.	How Counted.	1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Brought Forward</i>	\$ 302,550	...	\$ 311,335
<i>Leather—Contd.</i>					
Lime	Pikuls	...	11,185	12,448	8,336
Matches	Cases	...	30,829	4,458	28,800
Mats and Matting	5,987	...	5,426
Musical instruments	5,318	...	3,321
Paints	6,653	...	9,797
Paper and paperware	47,103	...	32,217
Perfumery	4,956	...	5,864
Photographic Materials	690	...	506
Saltpetre	Pikuls	...	11,780	...	...
Soap and Soda	„	...	30,403	2,873	30,157
Tar-Coal	Casks	...	313	206	1,057
Pitch	78	495
Woodenware	19,669	...	23,151
Miscellaneous	4,539
<i>Value (c)</i>	477,436	...	465,001
<i>C. Total value</i>	939,314	...	994,576
<i>D.—COIN & BULLION</i>					
Gold	5,236
Gold Coin	13,519
Silver	174,985	...	148,580
Copper	3,861
<i>D. Total value</i>	174,985	...	171,196
<i>E.—SUNDRIES</i>					
Sundries	248,153	...	204,656
Ice	3,209
<i>E. Total value</i>	248,153	...	207,865
<i>Grand Total Value</i>	\$ 9,304,509	...	\$ 8,692,734

APPENDIX D.

Comparative Returns of Exports for the Years 1913 and 1914.

Article.	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Arecanuts	P. 364,500	1,458,000	P. 401,987	2,010,000
Copra	171,867	2,062,400	222,084	2,150,000
Pepper	58,813	1,117,450	36,709	580,000
Gambier	208,740	1,513,400	185,950	1,250,000
Rubber	46,466	6,500,000	88,544	8,250,000
Tapioca	55,450	332,700	61,083	275,000
Other Agricultural Produce...	...	375,400	...	800,000
Forest Produce ... ..	...	190,000	...	340,000
Tin	7,740	530,000	14,175	720,000
Marine Produce ... ..	...	120,000	...	120,000
Swine ... ..	...	...	1,344	37,000
Cattle	54	3,100
Goats	6	50
Miscellaneous	13,500	...	300
Total	\$14,212,850	...	\$16,535,450

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