



JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1919

BY

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE
FOR THE YEAR 1919.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total revenue for 1919 amounted to \$11,002,777 and the total expenditure to \$8,223,862, giving a surplus for the year of \$2,778,915. The actual and estimated totals are compared in the following table:

	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference.
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	8,709,300	11,002,777	2,293,477
Expenditure	7,016,413	8,223,862	1,207,449
Total	1,692,887	2,778,915	1,086,028

REVENUE.

2. The revenue exceeded the estimates under all heads except Miscellaneous Receipts and Land Sales, which are always variable items. The largest excesses were \$137,532 under Land Revenue, \$1,153,174 under Customs and \$891,117 under Licences, Excise, etc.

3. The total revenue exceeded that for 1918 by \$1,877,083 and was \$834,153 more than the record 1917 total. There were increases under all heads except Miscellaneous Receipts and Land Sales. The principal increases were \$250,787 or 33 per cent. under Land Revenue, \$910,176 or 35 per cent. under Customs, \$620,146 or 14 per cent. under Licences, Excise, etc., and \$81,706 or 43 per cent. under Interest.

4. The following increases under sub-heads are worthy of notice:

Head.	Sub-head.	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Per cent.	Remarks.
		\$	\$	\$		
Land	Land Rents	641,882	816,742	174,860	27	Fees for contract surveys credited to revenue in 1919
	Survey Fees	30,520	99,343	68,823	...	
Customs	Coconuts	114,694	239,614	124,920	109	1917, \$1,581,458 1917, \$475,031
	Rubber	842,077	1,640,892	798,439	95	
	Spirits	342,077	464,598	122,521	36	
Licences, etc....	Chandu	4,227,768	4,789,175	551,407	13	1917, \$121,049
	Stamp Duties	64,136	118,541	54,405	85	
Posts and Telegraphs	Rubber Dealers	27,372	37,498	10,126	37	
	Sale of Stamps	43,268	53,637	10,369	24	
Port and Harbour						
Dues	Wharf Dues	6,204	9,563	3,359	54	
Interest	Investments	174,697	254,460	79,763	46	

5. The principal decreases were as follows:

Head.	Sub-head.	1918.	1919.	Decrease.	Per cent.	Remarks.
		\$	\$	\$		
Customs	Minerals	604,347	356,424	247,923	41	1917, \$510,752
Land Sales	Gambier	98,387	68,654	29,732	30	1917, \$16,315
	Mining leases	91,185	57,746	33,439	...	

6. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the annual total (excluding Land Sales) in the five years 1915-1919 were as follows:

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Land	6.0	5.3	5.9	8.7	9.3
Customs	30.7	33.3	33.3	29.4	32.0
Licences, etc.	54.6	54.1	51.3	51.3	47.0
Other Revenue	8.7	7.3	9.5	10.6	11.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

EXPENDITURE.

7. The total expenditure exceeded the estimates by \$1,207,449. The principal excesses were \$1,589,400 under Miscellaneous Services due to large unforeseen items under special expenditure as detailed in paragraph 9 below—\$30,002 under Purchase of Land and \$43,761 under Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent. There were savings of \$215,921 under Personal Emoluments, \$107,277 under Other Charges, \$79,258 under Railways and \$85,801 under Works and Buildings, Special Services. The savings under Railways were partly due to the expenditure of only \$1,200 out of \$50,000 provided for Surveys of New Lines.

8. As compared with the previous year there was a net increase of expenditure amounting to \$2,365,271. There were increases under all heads of service except Railways and Interest. The largest increases were \$112,504 (8 per cent.) under Personal Emoluments, \$340,360 (43 per cent.) under Other Charges and \$1,652,074 under Miscellaneous Services, while the increase under Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent, amounted to 66 per cent.

9. Under Miscellaneous Services the following special items may be mentioned:

Temporary War Allowances	\$464,442	1918	\$148,605
War Expenditure	4,201	"	7,944
Contribution to the King's Fund for the disabled	256,000		
Peace Celebrations	25,031		
Compensation for abolition of Kangchu Rights	181,848		
Compensation on rice stocks and expenses of Food Control	867,161		

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

10. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$9,127,785.60 and was made up as follows:

Assets—

Cash at Bank, in Treasuries and with Crown Agents	\$1,556,847.60
Cash-in-transit	191,737.17
Investments (at cost)—	
British War Loan, 1929-47, £249,993 18s. 3d.	\$2,018,443.65
National War Bonds, 1928-9, 104,400	893,147.34
Funding Loan, 1960-90, 277,963 11s. 4d.	1,902,073.50
S.S. War Loan, 1929	150,000.00
Fixed Deposits	1,350,000.00
	6,313,664.49
Due by S.S. and F.M.S. Governments	437,684.98
Stock of Chandu	6,409.26
Sundry Advances and Loans	1,117,875.86
Suspense	12,951.50
	9,637,170.86

Liabilities—

Sundry deposits	509,385.26
Surplus	9,127,785.60

11. A sum of £60,000 remitted to the Crown Agents at the end of the previous year was invested in National War Bonds and a further remittance of £30,000 was invested in 5 per cent. War Loan Stock, £120,000, 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds and £100,000, National War Bonds were converted into £275,000, 4 per cent. Funding Loan Stock. The market value at the end of the year of the investments in British War Loan and Funding Loan was somewhat below cost.

12. Advances to the Treasurer, Straits Settlements, for the purpose of financing food purchases amounted, at the end of the year, to \$1,055,000.

13. Deposits amounted to \$509,385 as compared with \$420,056 at the end of 1918. Land deposits amounted to \$420,729.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1915-19.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
1915	5,790,393	68	3,645,421	10
1916	7,976,862	62	4,602,432	84
1917	10,168,624	84	5,119,519	68
1918	9,125,694	42	5,858,591	23
1919	11,002,777	92	8,223,862	50

For the year 1920 Revenue is estimated at \$10,002,000 and Expenditure at \$10,341,000.

Appendix A (i) shows Assets and Liabilities, 1918-19.

Appendix A (ii) shows Comparative Revenue, 1918-19.

Appendix A (iii) shows Actual Expenditure, 1918-19.

II.—TRADE.

14. The total trade for the year shows a value of \$100,586,046 constituted as follows:

Imports	\$29,524,700
Exports	71,279,930
	100,804,630
Less Re-exports	218,584
	100,586,046

as compared with \$62,898,685 in 1918, an increase of 59.9 per cent.; imports showing an increase of 51.6 per cent. and exports an increase of 63.6 per cent. In both cases the increases are due rather to higher prices than to greater quantities. The percentage of decrease in 1918, compared with 1917, was 5.6 per cent., imports having increased 11.9 per cent. and exports decreased 11.7 per cent. in that year.

A detailed statement appears as Appendix B (i).

IMPORTS.

15. The following table shows, under the main heads into which imports are divided, the actual and relative increases over 1918 imports:

Class.	1918.	1919.	Difference.	Increase per cent.
	\$	\$	\$	
A. Foods, Drinks and Narcotics	12,731,519	20,905,117	8,173,798	66
B. Raw Materials	2,062,998	2,699,281	636,283	31
C. Manufactured Articles	4,117,017	5,147,919	1,030,902	25
D. Coins and Bullion	28,716	52,561	23,845	83
E. Sundries	533,435	719,222	186,387	35
Total	19,473,685	29,524,700	10,051,017	51.6

EXPORTS.

16. Exports increased in value by 63.6 per cent.

The following table shows under main heads a comparison with the previous year:

	1918.		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pikuls.	\$	Pikuls.	\$
Arecanuts	255,041	1,785,000	254,513	3,817,700
Copra	304,598	2,336,000	315,375	4,834,699
Pepper	7,904	252,000	8,473	385,775
Gambier	95,043	1,516,000	74,746	1,719,200
Rubber	383,316	30,281,000	468,631	53,203,400
Tapioca	118,076	1,510,000	131,795	2,322,228
Forest Produce ... ..	...	666,200	...	876,100
Minerals	39,431	4,211,800	31,024	2,638,600
Marine Produce ... ..	...	124,500	...	184,550

A detailed statement appears as Appendix B (ii).

Cultivated rubber furnishes 61.9 per cent. of the total value of exports.

Of the principal articles of export, rubber, copra, tapioca and forest and marine produce show satisfactory increases in both quantity and value. Pepper shows a slight increase whilst gambier and minerals shows marked decreases in both quantity and value.

The export of rubber for the last five years was as follows:

1915	9,197 tons.
1916	14,004 "
1917	19,061 "
1918	22,816 "
1919	27,890 "

One thousand eight hundred and forty-three tons of tin-ore=1,290 tons of metallic tin were exported, a decrease of 21.4 on the 1918 export.

Only one-third ton of wolfram ore was exported.

Comparative Trade Returns, 1913-19, are shown in Appendix B (iii).

III.—CUSTOMS.

17. The total Customs revenue collected was \$3,570,852 composed of the following main divisions:

Export Duty on Agricultural Produce	\$2,273,596.84
" Forest "	87,580.76
" Minerals "	346,073.57
" Marine "	18,456.12
" Miscellaneous "	4,522.48
Import Duty on Alcoholic Liquors	466,451.47
" Tobacco	375,171.38
Total	*\$3,571,852.62

This amount is \$1,006,143.97 or 39.2 per cent. more than the 1918 total of \$2,565,708.65 and exceeds the total estimated by \$1,201,852.

The Customs revenue for the last five years is as follows:

1915	\$1,690,316
1916	2,603,541
1917	3,326,458
1918	2,565,708
1919	3,571,852

* Less \$1,802.58 refunded to Bekok Estates, Limited, for rubber manufactured in Johore but produced in Malacca.

18. (I) REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1915-19.

District.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar	529,963	763,703	917,211	529,530	994,357*
Batu Pahat	155,466	208,904	237,085	187,819	350,738
Kukob	101,231	147,055	131,256	119,404	199,251
Johore Bahru	405,369†	752,376‡	1,085,819‡	841,880‡	1,172,459‡
Kota Tinggi	205,458	264,341	306,693	276,566	382,327
Endau	202,424	311,749	461,204	496,900	270,490
Segamat	90,405	155,414	187,191	113,610	204,033
Total	1,690,316	2,603,542	3,326,459	2,565,709	3,573,665‡

(II) REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1915-19.

Group.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts	141,182	145,440	87,567	94,973	91,551
Copra	86,444	105,532	93,515	115,337	241,683
Pepper and Gambier	146,877	165,535	137,473	107,453	86,235
Rubber	689,081	1,167,904	1,573,349	819,294	1,689,445
Tapioca	28,253	39,119	48,467	72,008	103,834
Other Agricultural Produce	34,343	55,413	21,123	39,019	60,849
Forest Produce	14,641	15,835	14,666	60,896	87,581
Minerals	258,771	358,010	528,833	582,687	346,074
Marine Produce	9,738	11,157	11,716	12,445	18,456
Miscellaneous Produce	1,359	2,006	3,596	4,351	4,522
Spirits Imports	279,627	414,273	479,422	340,696	466,451
Tobacco Imports ... ..	...	123,318	326,732	316,550	375,171
Total	1,690,316	2,603,542	3,326,459	2,565,709	3,571,852

19. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles in the last five years:

Group.	Percentage.				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Arecanuts	8.3	5.6	2.7	3.7	2.6
Copra	5.1	4	2.8	4.5	6.8
Pepper and Gambier	8.9	6.3	4.1	4.2	2.4
Rubber	40.7	44.8	47.3	31.9	47
Tapioca	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.8
Other Agricultural Produce	2	2	.6	1.5	1.7
Forest Produce ... ..	.8	.6	.4	2.4	2.4
Minerals	15.3	13.7	15.9	22.7	9.6
Marine Produce ... ..	.6	.5	.4	.5	.5
Miscellaneous Exports ... ..	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
Spirits Imports	16.5	15.9	14.4	13.3	13.6
Tobacco § ... ..	...	5	9.8	12.3	10.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

20. The Commissioner of Customs gives the following details regarding dutiable exports:

The export revenue collected was \$2,732,032.35. Of the dutiable exports, rubber, tin-ore and copra were the most important items. The revenue derived from rubber was 61.9 per cent. of the export revenue and 47.0 per cent. of the import and export revenue combined, whilst the percentages for tin-ore were 12.7 per cent. and 9.6 per cent., respectively, and for copra 8.9 per cent. and 6.8 per cent., respectively.

The quantity of arecanuts exported and the revenue derived therefrom do not appreciably differ from 1918 figures. The quantity of copra exported shows a small increase whilst the duty derived shows a relatively very large one; this is mainly due to the very much improved selling price and the increased shipping facilities for placing the commodity on the world's markets. Pepper shows a small increase over the year 1918, both in quantity and revenue, although the amount harvested decreased month by month throughout the year. The quantity of and duty on gambier continue to decrease steadily;

* Less \$1,802.58 refunded to Bekok Estates, Limited, for rubber manufactured in Johore but produced in Malacca.

† Includes the whole of the spirits import duty.

‡ " " spirits and tobacco import duty.

§ Duty imposed from 7th August, 1916.

crops interplanted with rubber are continually being cut out as the latter comes into bearing. Tapioca continues to show satisfactory increases both in output and revenue. The quantity of cultivated rubber exported shows a normal increase whilst the revenue derived was more than double that in 1918. The reasons for this increase are the improved selling price of the commodity and the re-imposition of export duty as from 30th December, 1918, after the temporary suspension of duty during the last two months of that year.

Arecanuts.—The export was 254,513 pikuls as compared with 255,041 in 1918, a decrease of 0.02 per cent. and the revenue derived was \$91,551 as compared with \$94,973 in 1918, a decrease of 0.04 per cent.

The quantity exported was 43.9 per cent. of the total export from Singapore (580,557 pikuls).

Copra.—The quantity of the export increased as compared with 1918, from 304,598 pikuls to 315,375 pikuls or 3.54 per cent. and the revenue derived from \$115,337 to \$241,683 or 109 per cent. The average of the monthly prices on which duty was collected was in 1919, \$15.33 and in 1918, \$7.66 per pikul.

The export was 21.9 per cent. of the total export from Singapore (1,435,913 pikuls).

Pepper.—The quantity of pepper exported was 8,473 pikuls as compared with 7,904 pikuls in 1918, an increase of 6.72 per cent. whilst the revenue increased from \$15,093 to \$17,424 or 15.5 per cent. The average of the monthly prices on which duty was collected was \$45.53 per pikul as compared with \$31.36 in 1918.

The quantity exported was 2.2 of the total export from Singapore (385,478 pikuls).

Gambier.—The export of gambier in 1919 amounted to 74,746 pikuls as compared with \$90,043 pikuls in 1918, a decrease of 15.9 per cent. and the revenue derived was \$68,806 as compared with \$92,360, a decrease of 25.5 per cent.

The export consisted principally of bale gambier, the average price of which in 1919 was \$23.30 per pikul as compared with \$15.80 in 1918.

The output of gambier continues to decrease steadily, this decline is shown in the following figures of the quantities exported during the last five years:

1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180,257	pikuls
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,116	"
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,218	"
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,043	"
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,746	"

The export is 45.8 per cent. of the total export from Singapore (158,837 pikuls).

Rubber.—The quantity of cultivated rubber exported in 1919 was 468,631 pikuls (27,890 tons) as compared with 383,316 pikuls (22,816 tons) in 1918, an increase of 22.3 per cent.

The revenue collected was \$1,689,445 as compared with \$819,294 in 1918, an increase of 106 per cent. The average price on which duty was collected was \$109.33 per pikul equivalent to 1s. 11d. per lb. as compared with \$89.46 per pikul or 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. in 1918.

294,374	pikuls	paid	duty	at	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	per	cent.	<i>ad valorem</i>	(62.8	per	cent.)
159,064	"	"	"	"	5	per	cent.	"	(33.9	")
15,193	pikuls	exported	free	of	duty	"	"	"	(3.3	")

Apart from the increased quantity harvested the main reasons for the largely increased revenue from this service were the re-imposition as from 30th December, 1918, of duty and the improved selling price of the commodity.

The estimate for 1919 was \$749,000 based on an output of 308,300 pikuls and the price taken for the purpose of preparing it was \$70 per pikul.

Tapioca.—The quantity exported shows an increase from 118,076 pikuls to 131,795 pikuls or 20.1 per cent. over 1918 and the revenue increased from \$72,008 to \$103,834 or 44.2 per cent. The combined average monthly prices of flake and pearl tapioca on which duty was collected was \$17.62 per pikul as compared with \$12.82 per pikul in 1918.

The export constitutes 36.9 per cent. of the total Singapore export (359,151 pikuls).

The quantity of tapioca exported during the last five years were:

1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,510	pikuls
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,047	"
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,063	"
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,076	"
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,795	"

Other Agricultural Produce.—The revenue derived from other agricultural produce was \$60,849 as compared with \$39,019 in 1918, an increase of 56.9 per cent.

The items composing this total are:

Sago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 7,145
Fresh Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,105
Pineapples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,353
Fresh Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,509
Tapioca and Sago Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,664
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,073
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 60,849

The contribution from sago shows a large increase over the 1918 figures, viz., from \$2,605 to \$7,145 or 174.3 per cent. The year 1919 was very bad for fresh fruit whilst 1918 was an exceptionally good one, the revenue under this head dropped from \$19,238 to \$4,105 or 78.7 per cent. Pineapples contributed \$18,353 compared with \$525, an increase of 3,396 per cent. This large increase is probably due to increased facilities in obtaining tins for canning and to the greatly increased demand. Fresh vegetables, tapioca, sago refuse and miscellaneous products all show satisfactory increases of 98.2 per cent., 63.4 per cent. and 92.7 per cent., respectively.

Agricultural Products Generally.—A revenue of \$2,273,597 was derived from agricultural products as compared with \$1,248,083 in 1918, an increase of \$1,025,514 or 8.22 per cent.

This revenue forms 63.7 per cent. of the total Customs revenue and of 83.3 per cent. of the export revenue.

Forest Produce.—The export revenue from forest produce shows an increase from \$60,896 in 1918 to \$87,581 in 1919 or 43.9 per cent.

The chief items composing this revenue are:

Damar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 2,019
Rotans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,958
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,158
Bakau and firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,823

The revenue under timber continues to show a satisfactory increase as also does that under Bakau and Firewood.

Marine Produce.—The revenue derived from marine produce was \$18,456 (dried fish \$15,823, shell fish \$1,839 and blachan \$793) as compared with \$12,445 in 1918, an increase of 48.3 per cent.

Miscellaneous Produce.—The revenue for 1919 under this head amounted to \$4,522 as compared with \$4,351 in 1918, an increase of 3.8 per cent. Of this amount, the duty on hides furnished \$2,402.

Minerals.—The export of tin-ore amounted to 31,019 pikuls (1,843 tons equivalent to 1,290 tons of metal) as compared with 39,420 pikuls in 1918, a decrease of 8,401 pikuls or 21.4 per cent.

The revenue derived was \$346,074 as compared with \$582,687 in 1918, a decrease of \$236,613 or 40.6 per cent.

The approximate average value of the ore was \$85.05 per pikul as compared with \$105 in 1918, giving on a 70 per cent. basis an average price of the metal of \$121.50 as compared with \$150.05 in 1918.

The lowest and highest prices quoted for tin on the Singapore market were \$100 and \$166, respectively. The former figure was maintained from the middle of February until the beginning of May, during which period the British Government guaranteed to buy at that price. The latter figure was attained on 31st December. From 5th May until the end of the year the price of tin steadily improved and this rise in price gives every indication of continuing.

The Mersing field produced 18,720 pikuls of ore as compared with 30,162 pikuls in 1918, a decrease of 11,442 pikuls. The Kota Tinggi field's production was 12,119 pikuls against 9,168 pikuls in 1918, an increase of 2,951 pikuls. Other districts produced 180 pikuls in all.

Litigation between the partners in the principal mine in the Mersing fields is largely responsible for the decrease in output.

Wolfram ore was exported to the amount of 5.40 pikuls valued at \$386 against 11 pikuls valued at \$800 in 1918. No duty is levied on this mineral.

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

21. *Alcoholic Liquors*.—The liquor import duty produced a revenue of \$466,451 as compared with \$340,696 in 1918, an increase of \$125,755 or 36.9 per cent.

Tobacco.—The tobacco duty brought in a revenue of \$375,171 as compared with \$316,550, an increase of \$58,621 or 18.5 per cent.

EXPENDITURE.

22. The expenditure of the department was as follows :

Personal Emoluments	\$52,191.69
Other Charges	15,139.50
Total	\$67,331.19

IV.—PROTECTORATE AND MONOPOLIES DEPARTMENT.

23. This department combines the duties of Protectorate prepared opium and spirit shop controls. In the former branch the numbers given show considerable reduction as on the 31st December, viz., Chinese 153, Japanese 69, as against 274 and 118, respectively, at the beginning of the year. Fourteen bonds were entered into—one child was sent to the Singapore Home. Three complaints by Chinese coolies of retention of wages were dealt with.

24. *Opium*.—The price of prepared opium was raised on the 28th October, from \$10 to \$12 per tahil. The quantity issued during the year was 538,670 tahils. Seven hundred and twenty selling permits were issued and 408 smoking rooms were licensed—971 tahils of dross were purchased.

25. *Liquors*.—Two hundred and thirty-nine “grocers” licences were issued and of Public Houses, 18 first class, 11 second class and 23 third class were licensed. Seven licences for the sale of medicated wines were granted.

26. *Toddy*.—One hundred and three licences were issued at a charge of \$18 per quarter year each.

The usual inspections were carried out by the Head of the Department throughout the year.

V.—LAND AND MINES.

REVENUE.

27. The revenue for 1918 and 1919 was as follows :

	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$
<i>Rents</i> —		
Land Rents, Recurrent	641,923	816,743
“ Annual Licences	4,894	7,114
Mining Rents	17,871	17,531
Rent of Government Plantations	810	537
<i>Licences</i> —		
Forest Revenue	38,237	44,392
Gravel, Stone, etc.	3,881	2,682
Mining	—	1,640
Prospecting	20,945	16,875
<i>Fees</i> —		
Miscellaneous	1,350	427
Notices, Warrants, etc.	1,546	2,566
Registration of Title, etc.	8,066	13,087
Survey and Demarcation	30,590	99,323
Total	\$770,113	1,022,917
<i>Land Sales</i> —		
Premium on Agricultural land	160,707	159,280
“ Mining land	91,185	57,746
Total	\$251,892	217,026

Other sums collected in 1919 but not credited as land revenue were :

	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$
<i>Licences</i> —		
Rubber Dealers Enactment	27,372	37,508
<i>Fees</i> —		
Sale of Boundary Marks	17,575	16,331
Sale of Plans	762	528
Total	\$45,709	54,367

The total collections, land revenue and land sales amounted to \$1,239,943, an increase of 21 per cent. over the figures for 1918, and equivalent to about 11 per cent. of the total State revenue.

28. The collections in the four districts were as follows :

REVENUE BY DISTRICTS.

Sub-head.	Batu Pahat.	Muar.	Endau.	Johore Bahru.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Rents</i> —					
Land Rents (Recurrent)	109,470	210,897	23,934	472,442	816,743
Rents Annual Licence	658	527	1,292	4,637	7,114
Mining Rents	15	543	13,209	3,764	17,531
Government Plantations	—	106	147	284	537
<i>Licences</i> —					
Forest Revenue	2,274	4,296	4,742	33,079	44,391
Gravel, Stone, etc.	279	652	19	1,732	2,682
Mining	—	25	1,365	250	1,640
Prospecting	25	—	5,000	11,850	16,875
<i>Fees</i> —					
Miscellaneous	61	215	—	151	427
Notices, Warrants, etc.	1,994	356	36	179	2,566
Registration of Titles	1,959	7,050	158	3,920	13,087
Survey and Demarcation	12,542	39,978	6,109	40,695	99,324
Total	129,277	264,645	56,011	572,983	1,022,916
<i>Land Sales</i> —					
Premium on Agricultural Land	23,424	50,550	1,670	83,636	159,280
Premium on Mining Land	—	—	54,696	3,050	57,746
Total	23,424	50,550	56,366	86,686	217,026
<i>Miscellaneous Licences</i> —					
Rubber Dealers Enactment	8,276	22,384	208	6,640	37,508
<i>Fees</i> —					
Sale of Boundary Marks	453	8,272	793	6,813	16,331
Sale of Plans	62	96	5	465	528
Total	8,791	30,752	1,006	13,918	54,367

COMPARISON.

29. A comparison of revenue for the last five years shows :

	\$	Percentage of increase over previous year.	Percentage of State revenue.
1915	315,665	15 per cent.	5.4 per cent.
1916	409,960	30 “	5.1 “
1917	587,108	43 “	5.7 “
1918	770,113	31 “	8.4 “
1919	1,022,916	32 “	9 “

Including land sales and reimbursements, the Land Offices collected about 11.6 per cent. of the State revenue.

REMARKS ON REVENUE FIGURES.

30. The agricultural rents show a steady increase of 27 per cent. Mining rents do not come up to the estimate owing to the fact that 5,000 acres of land, referred to below, were not alienated.

The large increase in Survey fees is due to the alteration in the system by which all such fees are now credited to Government, instead of being paid direct to the Contract Surveyors.

Premium on agricultural land is about the same as in 1918. Much more of course could have been collected had survey been effected.

On mining land, the premium realized was \$57,746 as against an estimate of \$100,000 and an actual collection in 1918 of \$91,185. This is due to the fact that it was decided to put up for tender 5,000 acres of land at Mersing, for which a sum of \$100,000 had already been offered in 1918. Great delay in survey occurred and it was not possible to call for tenders before February, 1920. As eventually not a single tender was received, the collections on account of both rent and premium suffered considerably.

REGISTRATION.

31. The comparative figures of the more important transactions in the Commissioner of Lands and Mines Office for the last three years are as follows:

	1917.	1918.	1919.
LAND ENACTMENT.			
Total number of transactions	2,006	2,333	3,077
Number of grants registered	1,016	1,226	1,248
" transfers	324	388	781
" charges	292	333	405
MINING ENACTMENT.			
Total number of transactions	48	99	51
Number of mining leases registered	16	42	11
" certificates registered	7	19	7

APPLICATIONS FOR LAND.

32. The application books for agricultural land remained closed until the 1st October, when they were re-opened. So great was the rush for land that applications were received for no less than 750,000 acres—about one-sixth of the area of the State. As it was not possible for want both of Land Office and Survey Office staff to keep pace with this demand the books were re-closed on the 1st December for the whole of the State except the district of Endau.

Most of these applications were of course for rubber land, but for the first time a rival product received attention, and an application for a large area of land for the cultivation of African Oil Palm (*Elaeis Guineensis*) was received.

PREMIUM.

33. The premium on alienation of State land was raised from the previous figures of \$3 and \$2 per acre for land with and without road frontage, respectively, to \$6 and \$4 per acre. Considering that jungle land held under grant is assessed in flotations of rubber companies at not less than \$50 per acre it is certain that the new premium figures are not too high and on the next re-opening of the books it may be advisable still further to raise them.

SURVEY.

34. The following figures show the progress of survey and demarcation work in 1919:

	No. of lots.	for Acres.
BATU PAHAT.		
Requisitions for survey received in 1919	230	4,070
" satisfied	95	1,430
" demarcation received in 1919...	615	1,946
" satisfied	242	750
MUAR.		
Requisitions for survey received in 1919	438	4,985
" satisfied	665	12,225
" demarcation received in 1919...	1,555	3,974
" satisfied	1,338	3,400

	No. of lots.	for Acres.
ENDAU.		
Requisitions for survey received in 1919	125	12,480
" satisfied	20	1,900
" demarcation received in 1919...	Nil.	...
" satisfied	Nil.	...
JOHORE BAHRU.		
Requisitions for survey received in 1919	577	11,250
" satisfied	740	35,025
MINING LAND.		
Requisitions for survey received in 1919	125	12,480
" satisfied	20	1,900

35. At the end of 1919 there were in the whole State, according to the Superintendent of Survey's figures, awaiting survey 3,760 lots totalling 103,300 acres, and awaiting demarcation 5,100 lots totalling 15,000 acres.

MINING.

36. One hundred and fifty-one prospecting licences were issued and the sum of \$16,875 collected as fees. The greatest demand for licences was in the regions between the Lenggor and Madek rivers on the south of the Kluang road and in the Ulu Sedili and Ulu Ambat. The trend of mining was quite distinctly towards the region forming the watershed of those four rivers, three of which have their sources in the foot-hills of Gunong Blumut. The greatest mining activity was in the Ulu Ambat region, while there was also considerable development in the Ulu Kemendong region (tributary of the Lenggor). The lands around Jemaluang itself were mostly neglected.

The other main mining field continues to be the Tengkil, Linggiu and Pelepah valleys in Kota Tinggi.

RENT ROLL.

37. Summarizing the rent roll details for the whole State, we have the following figures.

Agricultural land held under grants or leases, about	480,000 acres
" mukim register entry about	17,000 "
" approved applications	100,000 "

In addition to which there must be at least another 100,000 acres occupied under old Malay title or under no title at all and a further 50,000 acres approved but not yet held under grant.

It will be noticed that the area under mukim entry is only about one-sixth of that under approved application. Every year tends to increase this disproportion survey and settlement lagging far behind.

LEGISLATION.

38. The Rubber Lands Restriction Enactment was repealed on the 15th September, and a minor amendment to the Land Enactment was made on the 15th December.

MAP.

39. The latest State map is dated 1912. It is of course hopelessly out of date, and the new one, showing the great development of survey and road construction in the last eight years, is not yet available.

EXTRA DUTIES PLACED ON COLLECTORS.

40. In addition to their ordinary and legitimate work, the Collectors have also since the 1st July been burdened with the duties of Food Control and Food Production. For some periods these duties were very onerous indeed and took up so much of their time that land work was of necessity somewhat affected. That this extra work was so well done, and that the Land Office work, as the returns show, was carried on with such energy and success, reflects the highest credit.

VI.—SURVEYS.

41. The year's work comprised 1,600 lots=4,480 acres of native holdings and 835 lots=2,100 acres Departmental Surveys for grants, 1,140 lots=45,436 acres surveyed by Contract Surveyors for grants.

The total acreage surveyed was 52,015 acres. One thousand three hundred and seventy grants and 625 extracts were prepared.

Requisitions for the survey of 38,705 acres were received.

On the 31st December, 1918, unsatisfied requisitions for survey were 103,300 acres, some dating back to the year 1914.

At the present rate of progress this represents about three years' work.

Of this 103,300 acres, 38,388 acres have actually been surveyed and await settlement or requisition for title.

Difficulty is experienced in obtaining labour. Apart from the hardships of the work tigers are a constant danger to the gangs and the men cannot be induced to work in certain localities on this account.

One man was taken by a tiger in September, the fifth victim of the same animal. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by \$50,000.

VII.—JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

42. Forty criminal cases were tried and 230 civil suits heard.

Seven civil appeals from Magistrates' Courts were heard.

One hundred and forty-one administration suits were registered. Six criminal assizes were held at Johore Bahru, six at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

43. The returns show a reduction both in civil and criminal hearings excepting a slight increase of criminal work at Endau. In all 3,578 criminal and 2,498 civil cases were tried.

A compilation of the returns is given—

	Criminal.	Civil.
Johore Bahru	2,010	839
Muar	1,028	879
Batu Pahat	318	694
Endau	222	86
Total	3,578	2,498

44. The Court of Appeal sat on three occasions in February, June and October; a deferred hearing was heard in July.

VIII.—POLICE.

45. The strength of the armed branch of the Force was on the 31st December, 23 officers and 701 other ranks as against the full complement of 31 officers and 750 other ranks.

The actual strength of the non-uniformed branch, including detectives and supernumeraries, amounted to 108, making a grand total of 31 officers and 858 other ranks.

RECRUITING.

46. In the early part of the year recruiting was very favourable and the Force was at one period up to strength. Incidentally with the rise in the price of rubber the numbers offering for enlistment fell off considerably; in addition very many men deserted or acted so badly as to incur dismissal—thus leaving us at the end of the year with a shortage of 50 men. One hundred and fifty-one recruits enlisted during the year, 45 resigned, 36 were dismissed, 39 deserted and 14 died. The casualties therefore amounted to 22 per cent. of the Force. About 60 per cent. of the Force are men of under three years' service. Discipline was very fair, of men charged before the Courts, 7 per cent. were deserters.

HEALTH.

47. The Force at Johore Bahru suffered severely from malaria and at times 30 per cent. of the men were off duty in consequence—of 699 treated in hospital in the State 603 were stationed at Johore Bahru, as also were 1,867 out of 3,026 out-patients.

CRIME.

48. Crime showed an increase both in reports and convictions 5,633 reports were received and 2,126 convictions resulted.

Crimes of violence were prevalent. Banjarese are the chief offenders and the use of knives is resorted to somewhat freely by these people.

49. The following is a comparative return of more serious offences reported since the year 1916:

	Murder and culpable homicide.	Robberies.	Thefts.
1916	30	66	1,030
1917	41	91	1,123
1918	47	127	1,252
1919	40	107	1,280

A serious case occurred at Jemaluang (Mersing). The local Chinese theatre manager established illicit gambling on a considerable scale. While gambling was proceeding a gang of robbers rushed the village shot two men dead, wounded many others and decamped with the money.

The number of returned deportees detected and arrested (in the Peninsula) was 61. In 1918 it was 48 only.

FIREARMS.

50. Five thousand nine hundred and sixty-one arms were registered as against 2,941 in 1918. The numbers are kept as low as possible and only in special cases are licences issued.

There were 48 prosecutions and 34 confiscations.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

51. Thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-eight weights and measures were verified by the Police Department.

MOTOR CARS AND DRIVERS.

52. The Police regulate this department. One hundred and seventeen private cars and 361 hire cars were registered in Johore, a total of 478 as against 354 in 1918; 383 drivers are licensed. Approximately, 90 per cent. of the cars are of American make.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

53. Tigers were particularly troublesome in the Kukob and Muar areas. At Jelutong eight villagers were taken and the village was abandoned. The man eater was eventually shot by the Police.

Four thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars were paid in rewards. One hundred dollars are paid for each tiger.

GAMBLING SUPPRESSION.

54. One hundred and fifteen cases were brought and fines amounting to \$18,000, including confiscations, imposed.

The Commissioner reports that suppression is well in hand and that little gambling is now carried on.

CRIMINAL REGISTERS.

55. Seven hundred and seventy-four first offenders and 201 recidivists were recorded. Of 2,308 enquiries, 263 were identified by the Criminal Registry, Federated Malay States.

STAFF.

56. Mr. G. P. Cuscaden was Commissioner throughout the year, Mr. B. W. Allen, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was in charge of Muar Division and Inche Mohamed Taff, Assistant Commissioner of Police, of Batu Pahat Division.

IX.—PRISONS.

PRISON POPULATION.

57. Admissions to the two prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 1,129 as against 1,069 in 1918.

The daily average numbers for 1918 and 1919 are shown in the following table:

	1918.		1919.	
	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.
Convicted prisoners	196.67	41.60	189.23	44.7
Civil prisoners	20.40	1.27	22.52	10.8

Convicted prisoners in the State Prisons numbered as follows:

	Johore Bahru.		Muar.	
	Remaining on 1st January, 1919	192	36	
Admitted during 1919	712	417		
Total	904	453		
Released during 1919	697	353		
Transferred	1	82		
Escaped	2			
Died	12	7		
Executed	6			
Remaining 31st December, 1919	186	11		
Total	904	453		

Classification of prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1919:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Total.
Long sentence	83	—	83
Short „	102	11	113
Prisoners on remand	19	10	29
Awaiting Banishment	7	—	7
Sentenced to death	1	—	1
Total	212	21	233

Percentage of nationalities of convicted prisoners remaining in State Prisons on 31st December, 1919:

	Per cent.
Chinese	64.50
Malays and Javanese	20.80
Indians	14.70

HEALTH.

58. There were 14 deaths, including one remand prisoner and one life prisoner, in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru and seven deaths at Muar.

The average numbers in Hospital were:

Johore Bahru	7.66
Muar	5.5

DIET.

59. As a result of the rice shortage the daily ration of rice was, in May, reduced by half and flour substituted. The flour was prepared in the form of Mee or Chupatties.

DISCIPLINE.

60. One hundred and seventy-eight offences by prisoners were dealt with and 12 floggings were inflicted. No great improvement in discipline can be recorded but there were no serious disorders in either prison.

LABOUR.

61. At Johore Bahru an average of about 111 prisoners were engaged on extramural labour for the Public Works Department. In July, arrangements were made whereby prisoners engaged on extramural work were given a set daily task to perform. A better output of work was thus obtained, though difficulty was experienced in apportioning suitably the daily task for the different varieties of work.

The remainder undergoing hard labour were employed in carpentering, chik-making, tailoring, basket-making, or cooking inside the prison.

62. At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 32.4.

RECIDIVISM.

63. Among the prisoners admitted during the year 50 had one previous conviction, 16 two previous convictions, and 13 three or more convictions.

EXECUTION.

64. Six executions were carried out.

BUILDINGS.

65. The construction of the new ward at Johore Bahru was completed and a new bakehouse was erected by prison labour. Quarters were also completed for two European Warders.

At Muar the following Prison buildings were completed during the year:

Civil prison (24 cells), criminal prison (48 cells), female prison, hospital, infectious diseases hospital, dispensary, mortuary. Barracks for warders were nearly completed at the end of the year.

EXPENDITURE.

66. The expenditure on maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to \$66,051.63 as against \$52,710.08 in 1918. The expenditure at Muar was \$15,121.29 as against \$7,931.29 in 1918. The Muar 1919 figures are swollen beyond the normal as a result of the imprisonment, in one case, of a large number of estate labourers.

REVENUE.

67. A sum of \$2,805.57 was received from the Public Works Department in payment for earth-baskets and chiks manufactured at Johore Bahru.

No revenue was collected at Muar.

X.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

STRENGTH.

68. The total strength of the Forces on 31st December, 1919, was as follows:

	Actual.	Authorized.
Infantry, Malay	417	418
Artillery, Pathan	89	100
Band, Malay	84	84
Total	590	602

DISTRIBUTION.

69. On the 31st December, 1919, the Forces were distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Johore Head-quarters	19	201
Singapore	1	25
Total	20	226
Muar	2	103
Batu Pahat	2	50
Mersing	1	13
Total	25	392

During the year the services of the Band were frequently requisitioned in Singapore. The Band received payment for playing outside Johore and the amount was distributed amongst the men.

The Forces were again asked to assist the Imperial Government when a detachment of 6 officers and 100 men under Captain Vyner proceeded to Singapore on the 2nd June, 1919, and by kind permission of His Highness the Sultan were quartered at Woodneuk, Tanglin. The Forces were stationed in Singapore for one month and His Highness the Sultan himself remained with his troops there almost the whole time.

PARADES.

70. On 29th March the Forces paraded for the presentation to His Highness at Bukit Timbalan by His Excellency the Governor of the order of the K.B.E.

His Majesty the King has since been pleased to confer on His Highness the Sultan the Military Division of the K.B.E., instead of the Civil Division as previously bestowed.

On 19th July, 200 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamid proceeded to Singapore and paraded with the rest of the garrison there for the Peace Celebration.

ARMY COUNCIL.

The following letter was received from His Excellency the Governor, Straits Settlements, addressed to His Highness:

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
“Singapore, 19th February, 1919.

“MY DEAR SULTAN,

“The Army Council has just learnt that the services of the detachment of the Johore Military Forces which has been employed since 1915, in the defence of Singapore on Blakang Mati are being dispensed with.

“The Army Council fully realize how useful the detachment has been and at their request, in which the Secretary of State for the Colonies heartily concurs, I have much pleasure in conveying to Your Highness the high appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the services which Your Highness has rendered in this connection.

“Yours sincerely,
“ARTHUR YOUNG.”

GUARD OF HONOUR.

71. On 25th August one hundred men under Major Yahya proceeded to Singapore to form a Guard of Honour on the departure of His Excellency Sir Arthur Young for England.

VOLUNTEERS.

STRENGTH.

72. The strength of the Johore Volunteer Forces remained as in the previous year—namely, 150 at Johore, 150 at Muar, 50 at Batu Pahat and 50 at Mersing. The men continued to drill twice a week.

Musketry practice was held at Johore, but no practice was held at Muar and Batu Pahat during the year.

XI.—POST OFFICE.

73. The years' statistics show continued expansion. Outward despatch increased by 10 per cent. and inward receipts by 16 per cent. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	1,143,071	1,577,720	1,828,137
" " " despatched ...	744,077	833,586	920,549
Value of money orders issued ...	\$622,173	\$524,685	\$562,792
" " " paid ...	126,206	121,810	129,223

The revenue was \$63,606 as against \$51,000 estimated.

A new Post Office was opened at Kluang, Central Johore, on the 23rd of June.

TELEGRAPHS.

74. A telegraph office was opened at Batu Pahat in June when it became possible by utilizing the Muar-Malacca telephone line, to transmit messages to main lines. This method is by no means ideal but pending the completion of the Malacca-Muar telegraph line it is the only available system for through messages.

The total revenue was \$3,389.

XII.—MEDICAL.

75. Existing Government hospitals were maintained. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 12.5, excessive, but attributable largely to the condition in which patients were received from estates for admission. Admissions, including lepers and lunatics, were 12,041. Seven hundred and thirty-six remained on the 31st December, 1918, 9,580 were discharged, 801 absconded and 1,598 died. On the 31st December, 1919, 787 remained. Seven thousand vaccinations were performed. The detailed report of the Principal Medical Officer is separately printed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

76. The population on Census in 1911 was 180,412 but the general opening up of the State during the past nine years must have increased this figure enormously—no statistics on which an estimate can be based exist but 300,000 would not be excessive. The birth-rate for 1919 was 51.66 per mille compared with 39.15, 51.53 and 49.50 in the three preceding years. The highest was among Malays, viz., 70.35 per mille. The death-rate was 54.36 per mille compared with 45.25, 63.39 and 78.68 in the three preceding years. Infant mortality was 199.79 per mille as compared with 244.05, 319.81 and 233.53, a considerable improvement.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

77. No plague or cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred. An epidemic of cholera at Batu Pahat, following on an outbreak in Singapore Island, resulted in 85 deaths. Five cases of small-pox occurred among newly recruited Indian labourers on an estate. During the latter part of the year influenza occurred sporadically. Estates returned 642 cases with 95 deaths but these returns are unverified.

Estates.—The monthly average labour force was 47,410, the death-rate 27.86 per mille, the lowest during the past five years, and comparing most favourably with the rate of the previous year which was 52.61. Special measures were concerted on one property where the rate had risen from 22.22 in 1915 to 119.85 this year. An anopheline survey disclosed thousands of *larvæ* close to the lines. The State is still without a Health Officer. Full details are given in the Principal Medical Officer's Report.

METEOROLOGICAL.

78. *Rainfall.*—Government stations record the highest rainfall at Kota Tinggi, viz., 126.19 inches, the lowest at Segamat 78.35 inches. Estate returns give Bekok the highest, 185.25 inches and the lowest at Batu Pahat 68.95 inches.

Temperature.—Records for the whole State give the highest shade maximum 95, the lowest 65. At Johore Bahru, the capital, these were 91 and 72.64, respectively. Detailed returns appear in the Principal Medical Officer's Report.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Staff.
79. Boys	66 ... 3,789	2,937	112
Girls	5 ... 172	121	6

KORAN CLASSES.

Boys	4 ... 577	399	16
Girls	3 ... 95	76	4

The average attendance for the whole State was 75 per cent.

Malay Teachers' Training College.—Ten teachers were under training. This College does not provide a sufficiency of teachers. A larger and more suitable building is to be erected, the training staff increased and provision made for lecturers.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on vernacular education was \$68,500.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Enrolment.	Attendance.	Masters.	Pupil Teachers.
80. English College ...	75 ... 70	4	1	
Bukit Zaharah School ...	347 ... 292	14	2	
Muar School ...	160 ... 146	7		
Batu Pahat School (from April)	200 ... 185	7		
Total	782 ... 693	32	3	

Despite the shortage of masters good work has been done. Mr. Mortimer who had served with the army in Mesopotamia returned in May and assumed charge of the Bukit Zaharah School.

Trained teachers holding Senior Normal Certificates are essential, much of the sound work done has been due to the two Trained Teachers who have been on the staff since 1916. Two more have now joined and it is hoped to secure four more shortly.

The success of the Johore system of teaching English concurrently with Malay appears undoubted. In the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Seventh Standard Examination twelve candidates sat and eleven obtained certificates, two of these were placed in the First Class. The average hitherto has been four.

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners reports that the 1919 record compares favourably not only with other Malay schools but with all schools. It is noticed that the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Federated Malay States, where the curriculum is entirely in English, obtained nine Second Class passes with 20 candidates. The advantage gained by admission to the College at an earlier age than formerly is becoming apparent. Boys now reach the Seventh Standard between 15 and 16 whereas elsewhere the average is generally 17 to 18 or even older. Health has been excellent. There were a few cases of malaria of a mild type.

Bukit Zaharah Day School.—The repairs to the building approach completion and the temporary buildings will be abandoned early in 1920. The introduction of Trained Teachers is improving the standard which was low previously.

Muar Day School.—Good progress was made under the direction of the Headmaster, Mr. Moore. Three boys obtained Seventh Standard certificates, one a First Class, the first from this school. This school is unable to afford accommodation to meet the demand and four additional class-rooms are being provided.

Batu Pahat.—The Malay and English schools have now been amalgamated in the same building. The new building proves entirely satisfactory and is already over full, extension will be needed in the near future. A severe outbreak of cholera made it necessary to close the school for a month during October and November.

The creation of an Education Board is a step in the right direction. The influence of this Board should prove of great value to the advancement and co-ordination of education in the State. It is to be regretted that, with the exception of needlework in the girls' schools, there is no system of technical education. A commencement should be made although it will be a matter of difficulty to obtain the necessary teachers.

Two more English Headmasters and five English Masters are to be engaged, in 1920, providing the much-needed strengthening to the English schools' staff but it is most important that with the combined Malay and English system of education giving as it does such encouraging results, the standard of teaching and training in the vernacular schools should be improved. Absence of soundly trained teachers is the difficulty but coupled with trained ability to teach there should also be a high moral standard set to and impressed upon the pupils at an age when sound guidance in conduct and morals is of the highest importance.

XIV.—TOWN BOARDS.

81. The more important towns of the State are Johore Bahru, the capital, Bandar Maharani, Muar and Bandar Penggaram, Batu Pahat.

As administration is not by separate Municipal account any attempt at comparison of expenditure and receipts would be misleading. Relative importance may, however, be judged by revenue which was: Johore Bahru, \$94,878; Bandar Maharani, \$116,889; Bandar Penggaram, \$42,158.

Business growth is indicated by building progress. In Johore Bahru nine shop-houses were added, in Bandar Maharani 98 were completed and 19 commenced and in Bandar Penggaram 38 were completed.

At the newly opened settlement of Kluang, on the main line and practically the centre of the State, 50 brick shops were built and building continues as fast as material and labour is procurable.

The cost of building, which has appreciated by 100 per cent. since 1915, acts as a deterrent and although many existing buildings are hovels which should be demolished, to do this in the absence of new provision for housing, is out of the question—it would render homeless a large proportion of the poorer classes. In Johore Bahru a Government housing scheme for the poorer classes is proposed for 1921.

There is at present little suitable land for town extension, in Johore Bahru especially and steps are being taken to remedy this. Provision for back lanes in the older towns is in progress, a much-needed improvement. In the newer townships the land required is excised and no difficulty arises.

The President of the Johore Bahru Town Board furnishes an interesting comparison of the rise in price of common food-stuffs since 1914:

	First week, 1914.	First week, 1920.
Mutton	35 cents	80 cents per pound
Fowls	70 "	\$2.30 ,, each
Fish	40 "	1.10 ,, per katty
Pork	38 "	79 "
Eggs (hen)	30 "	84 ,, per dozen
Potatoes	8½ "	26 ,, per katty
Vegetables	7 "	22 ,, per katty average
Sugar	7 "	42 ,, per katty
Matches	5½ "	20 ,, per packet

Great delay is experienced in proceeding with water supplies owing to the difficulty in procuring piping. Johore Bahru is barely able to meet demands and an additional source of supply must be sought, investigation in 1921 is provided for. The Batu Pahat supply is held up for want of piping and the same applies to Muar where the pressure is inadequate and larger pipes are needed to remedy the defect.

82. *Electric Lighting.*—No addition to the load can be made and additional generating power is contemplated, the existing plant is running at full capacity is five years old and the safety margin is narrow. Specifications for additional plant have already been sent to England for quotations. The department is much hampered by difficulty in procuring spares and break downs are consequently unavoidable as replacements must be made locally.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

83. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:

Provision	\$4,512,501
Expenditure	3,542,663

The expenditure in 1919 exceeded that of 1918 by \$251,646 and the cost of supervision was 3.62 per cent. of the total works expenditure.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The expenditure was as follows:

Annually Recurrent	\$ 204,235
Special Services	1,205,512

JOHORE BAHRU.

84. The re-construction of Bukit Zaharah School was well in hand.

The sum of \$72,491 was spent on works for the Medical Department, including \$12,658 for district hospital, Kluang, with necessary out-buildings, and \$34,989 for two hospital wards, infectious diseases wards, administration block and dresser's quarters, Segamat.

Military works cost	\$90,945
Police buildings cost	41,072

Only slow progress could be made with works at the old royal cemetery, Kota Tinggi, owing to difficulty in obtaining contractors.

The banqueting hall, Istana Besar, was completed.

Fifty thousand and forty-four dollars was spent on anti-malarial works.

Quarters for Assistant Adviser and Assistant Engineer at Kota Tinggi were completed, also Assistant Adviser's quarters at Kluang.

Other important buildings completed were:

- District Office, Segamat;
- Assistant Adviser's quarters, Segamat;
- District Officer's quarters, Segamat;
- Two semi-detached quarters for European Warders, Johore Bahru;
- Block of isolation cells.

MUAR.

85. The following were the principal works and buildings in the Muar district:

- Extension to English school not yet completed, owing to lack of materials;
- Post office not yet completed;
- Re-inforced concrete wharf delayed due to piles having to be lengthened owing to the soft ground;
- New public offices, work started;
- River wall, Bentayan, Muar, work completed.

BATU PAHAT.

86. The works of chief importance in the Batu Pahat district were:

- Quarters for Assistant Master, English school;
- Reclamation works costing \$19,982;
- River wall costing \$22,421;
- English school.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

87. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:

Annually recurrent.		Special services.	
Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.
\$	\$	\$	\$
506,700	506,481	1,621,641	1,404,545

ANNUALLY RECURRENT.

88. The following shows mileage of roads and paths upkept during the year:

	Town roads.		Country roads.		Bridle-paths.
	Metalled.	Natural.	Metalled.	Natural.	
Johore Bahru	43.50	—	205.76	4.50	12.50
Muar	15.00	2.00	89.25	12.00	6.00
Batu Pahat	7.02	2.39	42.55	26.70	5.00
Total	65.52	4.39	337.56	43.20	23.50

Much damage was done in January to roads owing to heavy rains. The total length of metalled roads upkept was 403 miles. Cost per mile came to \$1,170.

The rainfall throughout the year was :

Johore Bahru	...	...	...	...	...	105.18 inches
Muar	...	...	...	...	...	80.61 "
Batu Pahat	...	...	...	...	...	102.94 "

SPECIAL SERVICES.

89. *Road Extension Scheme.*—At the end of 1918 there were 178 miles opened to traffic and during 1919 an additional 20 miles were added making a total of 198 miles.

During the year there were 44 miles under construction making a total of 242 miles completed and under construction.

The total expenditure was \$3,386,099.

The position on each section is as follows :

Section I.—*Batu Anam-Tambang, 8½ miles.*—This road was widened in several places and several important deviations were put in hand.

Section II.—*Batu Anam-Jementah, 8 miles.*—Widening completed in 1918.

Section III.—*Jementah-Ulu Jementah, 7 miles.*—Completed in 1917.

Section IV.—*Ulu Jementah-Tangkah, 19 miles.*—Completed in 1918.

Section V.—*Tangkah-Sungei Mati, 9 miles.*—Completed in 1914.

Section VI.—*Sungei Mati-Kesang, 5 miles.*—Completed in 1912.

Section VII.—*Tangkah-Chohong, 3 miles.*—Completed in 1913.

Sections VIII and IX.—*Tenang-Segamat.*—This road was substituted for the Segamat-S'pinang and the Tenang-Kampong Tenang roads.

Nine miles of the existing estate road was widened to 20 feet and several important deviations are in hand.

Section X.—*Labis-Muar, 47 miles.*—This road was metalled to the 16th mile, Lanadron Estate, from the Muar end.

Section XI.—*Kluang-Batu Pahat, 33 miles.*—Completed in 1917.

Section XII.—*Ayer Hitam-Muar, 44 miles.*—Four miles metalled at Muar end and one mile at Ayer Hitam end. In addition, eight miles of earthwork in progress.

Section XIII.—*Kulai-Ayer Hitam, 38 miles.*—Owing to the failure of the contractor to complete this work departmental work was in progress throughout the year. Traffic was not interrupted.

Section XIV.—*Rengam-Ulu Benot, 8 miles.*—Completed in 1918.

Section XV.—*Kluang-Kuala Mersing, 67 miles.*—At Kluang end 20 miles were completed and opened to traffic. Owing to the constant flooding between the 9th and 11th miles it was found necessary to deviate this portion through higher ground. Earthwork was well advanced and metal has been collected.

The portion between Jemaluang and Sungei Lenggor was completed and metalling well advanced. The traffic here is very heavy and as motor rollers were not available the metalling was insufficiently consolidated by bullock rollers.

Earthwork was well in hand between Sungei Lenggor and Kuala Madek where some deviations will be necessary.

Section XVI.—*Ulu Lenggor-Endau, 25 miles.*—Not undertaken.

Section XVII.—*Layang Layang-Ulu Johore, 4½ miles.*—Earth road only and very little traffic.

JOHORE BAHRU.

90. *Deviation of Scudai Road.*—This was completed and opened to traffic.

MUAR.

91. *Extension of road, Serom to Ulu Ring.*—Work was well in hand. One and a half miles of metalling was completed to Sungei Belmang. A trace was run to extend the road to Ulu Jementah.

Metalling and Widening Road from Sungei Pulai to Batu Pahat Boundary.—Work well in progress. Metalling was started on the finished portion.

BATU PAHAT.

92. *Metalling Jalan Semrah.*—Completed up to the 11th mile.

Metalling Batu Pahat-Senggarang Road.—Completed.

It is proposed to extend the road towards Benot.

XVI.—DISTRICTS.

MUAR.

93. In all important items revenue showed an increase, 13 per cent. over 1917 and 55 per cent. over 1918. The Muar Railway receipts decreased as the road system extended and a portion of the track was closed, 8½ miles remain. This line serves a populous part of the district and the remaining portion might usefully continue to be run as a tramway, preferably electric, when Muar is supplied in the future with electric power.

A gang of robbers caused some alarm but was run to earth and suitably dealt with. The gang is believed to have operated in conjunction with a secret society which also was suppressed.

An interesting innovation was a large central public eating hall at Bandar Maharani into which the street stall vendors of cooked meals moved—recent inspection showed this to be a success. The loss of municipal revenue is well repaid by the relief from congestion of the streets. The innovation is a popular and useful one, it was initiated by a leading Chinese and had the full support of the authorities. Eighty-nine thousand two hundred and five tons of shipping entered the port, 3,000 tons more than in 1918. The river tonnage in addition was 13,932 tons. Port facilities were increased by additional warehouse and wharf accommodation, reinforced concrete being largely used. Construction of the sea-wall was continued.

The construction of the new Government offices, a much-needed work, was begun and should be completed in 1920. The Assistant Adviser reports that the year was one of great prosperity and that the ever increasing number of motor cars plying for hire provides a sign of, and outlet for, the superfluous wealth of the small cultivator.

Local efforts were made to remedy the deficiency of subsidiary currency by counterfeiting ten-cent notes, these at one time constituted a large proportion of that denomination. Suitable action caused their disappearance from centres, though in some parts these are still in use.

BATU PAHAT.

94. The revenue of the district increased 52 per cent. All items showing an increase. A year of general prosperity is reported notwithstanding the cholera outbreak in October which severely hampered trade. This outbreak was most difficult to deal with seeing that the only water supply of Bandar Penggaram is, in the absence of a pipe supply, carried in open drains from a lake. The prompt measures taken confined the outbreak to 100 cases and 85 deaths and this result reflects great credit on those upon whom the strenuous work of promptly dealing with the position devolved.

ENDAU.

95. For a practically undeveloped district a revenue of about \$400,000 is remarkable. This is due largely to land receipts which contribute more than 25 per cent. of the total, largely mining land.

Mining activity in this district attracted bad characters and serious crime was the consequence. The mining camp of Jemaluang was the centre and several gang-robberies, murders resulting, occurred. The head-quarters town of Mersing, although consisting mostly of temporary buildings, is clean and well kept and the lay out of the township has been prepared for future development on permanent lines.

Pending the completion of direct road connection this district, which depends on the steamer service, is poorly served during the north-east monsoon period of the year and the telegraph line is not yet through. Both these necessary works will be completed in 1920 and development should rapidly follow upon them.

A total area of 2,070 acres is reported to have been cultivated with rice.

96. At Kota Tinggi, Segamat, Kukob and Chohong there are District Officers of the Malay Civil Service. The Assistant Advisers deal with all land matters and are Collectors of Land Revenue. Since the introduction of food control they have also undertaken the direction of food control and food production.

This work has proved onerous and has consequently detracted considerably from the efficiency of land administration in the State. In the matter of food supply it was fortunate that prices ruled high for rubber, coconuts, betel and tapioca, also for minerals, enabling the increased cost of living to be met by the workers.

97. The failure of the Siam rice crop and the reduction in supply which ensued was met equably by the Chinese but caused a temporary panic among Malays and Indians, especially in Muar where crowds of thousands awaited the arrival of rice-carrying vessels. Insistence upon purchase of a percentage of wheat flour with rice went far towards teaching them to utilize the latter and the fact that not less than 5,016 tons of tapioca was exported from that district alone shows that at no time was there any fear of actual food shortage. A similar panic occurred in Batu Pahat but prompt action in importing 4 or 5,000 bags of flour and compulsory purchase on the same lines had the desired effect. This tends to demonstrate that so long as rice is to be had invitation to adopt other foods is largely ineffective and that only by direct compulsion can a partial substitution become effectual. At the same time some measure of sympathy is felt for those thus compelled to resort to it while full rice ration is obtainable elsewhere. The order had also the noticeable effect of stopping rice hoarding by the dealers as they were compelled both to stock flour and to retail a percentage of it with the rice, otherwise both became unsaleable. It is noteworthy that the special steps taken rendered individual rationing unnecessary, this was specially fortunate as with our meagre staff any detailed system could not have been introduced.

In the Batu Pahat district much rice was successfully planted by Japanese rubber estate owners who were thus able not only to supply their employees with rice but also to spare seed to Government for distribution. It is understood that the Japanese did this with satisfactory financial result and it is to be commended as an object lesson.

XVII.—STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

98. The Council of State met on nine occasions when the following Enactments were passed :

1. Mineral Ores.
2. Rubber Lands Restriction (Amendment).
3. Railways (Amendment).
4. Non-Ferrous Metals Industry.
5. Women and Girls Protection.
6. Indian Immigration (Amendment).
7. Increase of Rent Restriction.
8. Prisons Enactment (Amendment).
9. Termination of the War (Definition).
10. Johore Straits Causeway.
11. Rubber Lands Restriction.
12. Rubber Lands Restriction (Repeal).
13. Usurious Loans.
14. Tobacco Manufacture.
15. Registration of Imports and Exports.
16. Arbitration.
17. Deleterious Drugs.
18. Theatres.
19. Opium and Chandu.
20. Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment).
21. Land Enactment (Amendment).
22. Coconut Palms Preservation.
23. Former Alien Enemy Aliens Admission.
24. Rivers Obstruction.
25. Offences by Mohammedans.
26. Small Offences (Amendment).
27. Mohammedan Law Determination.
28. Agricultural Pests (Amendment).
29. Burials.
30. Town Boards (Amendment).
31. Labourers Wages.

The Executive Council met weekly to transact the current business of the State.

XVIII.—STAFF.

99. With few exceptions British Service Officers are overdue for leave for periods ranging from one to three years and no reliefs can be sent. Attacks of malaria and dysentery from time to time incapacitate them and the additional food control work has come upon a staff already overtaxed. Five Assistant Adviserships and two Second Assistants' posts are vacant. These facts are merely stated; elsewhere conditions are probably similar, still a tribute should be recorded to those who though doubtless medically certifiable for leave have in the interests of their Service struggled on. Two British Officers of the Johore Service returned to duty on demobilization and one returned from leave. The State Civil Service had its full complement of officers. Much difficulty is experienced in maintaining an adequate clerical staff. This branch consists almost entirely of Johore Malays and is supplemented from the English College. It became necessary to transfer Sixth Standard students, who showed little promise of progress towards the Seventh, to the clerical staff as probationers. These transfers were optional and due to frank recognition of limitations too often unfortunately not conceded.

XIX.—GENERAL.

100. Construction work on the stone causeway destined to connect Johore with Singapore by road and rail proceeds day and night.

His Highness the Sultan left Johore on a visit to India on the 11th October, 1919, and Ungku Ahmad, the State Commissioner of Batu Pahat and first cousin to His Highness, assumed the duties of Regent.

On 29th March His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements visited Johore to present to His Highness the Sultan the Order of the K.B.E., conferred by His Majesty the King.

Two hundred of the Johore Military Forces took part in the Singapore parade at the celebration of peace on 19th July.

Local celebrations were also held at the principal centres of the State.

May, 1920.

J. F. OWEN,
Acting General Adviser.

APPENDICES.

- A. FINANCIAL RETURNS—
 - (i) Assets and Liabilities, 1918 and 1919.
 - (ii) Revenue receipts.
 - (iii) Expenditure.
- B. TRADE RETURNS—
 - (i) Imports, 1918 and 1919.
 - (ii) Exports, 1918 and 1919.
 - (iii) Imports and Exports (comparative return), 1911-1918.
- C. STATISTICAL RETURN, 1911-1919.

APPENDIX A (i).
Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1919, with corresponding figures for 1918.

	31st December, 1918.		31st December, 1919.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Deposits	420,055	94	509,385	26
Surplus	6,348,870	18	9,127,785	60
	6,768,926	12	9,637,170	86
Assets.				
Cash	1,336,620	10	4,443,448	04
Cash-in-transit	553,184	23	321,896	00
Investments (at cost):			8,697	60
British War Loan, 1929-47,			99,898	65
£249,993 18s. 3d.			4,430	00
National War Bonds, 1928-29, £104,400	\$ 2,018,443.65		751	50
Funding Loan, 1960-90	893,147.34			
£277,963 11s. 4d.	1,902,073.50			
Straits Settlements War Loan, 1929	150,000.00			
Fixed Deposits...	1,350,000.00			
Due by other Governments			6,313,664	94
Stock of chandu			437,684	98
Advances			6,409	26
Loans			1,113,185	86
Suspense			4,690	00
			12,951	50
	6,768,926	12	9,637,170	86

APPENDIX A (ii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1918 and 1919.

Head of Revenue.	Actual, 1918.		Actual, 1919.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Revenue	768,745	15	1,019,532	21	250,787	06		
Stamps	2,612,998	48	3,523,174	00	910,175	52		
Duties, Excise, etc.	4,551,971	46	5,172,117	47	620,146	01		
Salaries of Court or Office, etc.	144,138	56	144,881	58	743	02		
Telegraphs and Telegraphs	50,668	53	61,381	06	10,712	53		
Harbour Dues	19,084	56	23,141	81	4,057	25		
Way	285,486	82	286,436	47	949	65		
Interest	189,870	62	271,576	42	81,705	80		
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,807	95	725	02			2,082	93
Municipal	248,030	36	282,835	35	34,804	99		
Sales	251,891	93	216,976	53			34,915	40
Total	9,125,694	42	11,002,777	92	1,914,081	83	36,998	33
					1,877,083	50		

APPENDIX A (iii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1918 and 1919.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual, 1918.		Actual, 1919.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Pensions, Retired Allowances, etc.	95,706	57	107,667	74	11,961	17		
Personal Emoluments	1,353,788	17	1,466,292	29	112,504	12		
Charges	799,173	70	1,139,533	68	340,359	98		
Travels	83,114	22	74,024	34			9,089	88
Transport	1,983	40	12,047	35	10,063	95		
Interest	95,917	81					95,917	81
Miscellaneous Services	251,706	56	1,903,780	20	1,652,073	64		
Acquisition of Land	69,753	90	130,001	69	60,247	79		
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent	122,585	96	203,760	72	81,174	76		
Works, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent	437,666	11	508,230	10	70,563	99		
Works and Buildings, Special Services	1,155,317	14	1,250,268	92	94,951	78		
Works, Streets and Bridges, Special Services	1,391,877	69	1,428,255	47	36,377	78		
Total	5,858,591	23	8,223,862	50	2,470,278	96	105,007	69
					105,007	69		
					2,365,271	27		

APPENDIX B (i).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1918 and 1919.

Articles.	How Counted.	1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS.					
Animals—					
Cattle...	Nos.	1,724	131,105	3,269	247,130
Goats...	"	720	10,497	374	7,712
Horses...	"	15	4,710	12	3,905
Poultry...	Dozs.	15,625	189,353	11,308	236,830
Sheep...	Nos.	981	17,953	810	17,755
Swine...	"	14,157	476,742	16,748	616,931
Other animals (not specified)	"	...	597	409	1,057
Birds...	"	...	876	...	318
Birds' nests...	"	...	19	...	1,486
Blachan...	Pikuls	2,281	35,819	2,561	37,173
Bread and biscuits...	"	...	136,958	...	217,837
Butter and cheese...	"	...	21,000	...	36,309
Beche-de-mer...	Pikuls	...	7,344	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,679
Chandu...	Tahils	489,719	646,430	536,234	815,060
Chocolate and cocoa...	Pikuls	21	2,340	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,232
Coconuts...	Nos.	...	8,448	...	22,321
Coffee...	Pikuls	929	31,578	1,962	65,368
Confectionery...	"	...	152,602	...	205,787
Curry-stuffs...	"	...	10,893	...	33,718
Drugs and medicines...	"	...	146,535	...	192,532
Eggs...	"	...	123,999	...	160,512
Fish, dried...	Pikuls	13,352	323,016	...	484,440
" fresh...	"	1,430	44,152	...	78,877
" sharks' fins...	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits, dried...	"	...	34,879	...	64,606
" fresh...	"	...	64,314	...	130,985
Ghee...	Pikuls	488	36,797	...	53,431
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas...	Pikuls	15,199	145,450	18,454 $\frac{1}{2}$	228,117
Bran...	"	91,188	294,183	91,617	444,027
Crushed food...	"	3,065	86,797	645	5,497
Dholl...	"	573	5,538	838	14,640
Gram...	"	269	2,371	227	2,796
Padi...	"	7,704	30,753	5,207 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,865
Rice...	"	711,535	5,625,766	786,133	9,002,188
Wheat...	"	66	799	...	...
" flour...	"	18,765	245,030	35,693	550,601
Other grains...	"	...	384	612	6,073
Lard...	Pikuls	4,117	150,455	...	180,437
Malt liquor—					
Beer and ale...	Dozs.	22,837	104,022	11,740	66,789
Porter and stout...	"	4,505	39,827	4,555	40,900
Milk, condensed...	Cases	21,910	389,171	26,112	505,612
Mineral and aerated waters...	"	...	52,494	...	100,682
Onions and garlic...	Pikuls	11,124	131,618	12,863	188,393
Provisions, fresh and salted...	"	...	214,298	...	270,053
Oilman's stores...	"	...	62,099	...	101,458
Sago flour...	Pikuls	663	7,063	995	11,420
" pearl...	"	27	347	165	3,378
Salt...	"	23,013	72,435	28,435	72,040
Sea-weed...	"	117	13,799	112	17,630
Spices—					
Pepper, black...	Pikuls	13	438	48	1,628
" long...	"	1,455	42,374	1,510	63,861
" white...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts...	"	212	2,634	340	5,104
Sugar...	"	43,672	400,431	51,106	1,084,294

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1918 and 1919—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS—(cont.).					
Tapioca—					
Root...	Pikuls	182	1,549	309	5,429
Flake...	"	509	5,290	818	9,829
Flour...	"	1,748	14,594	755	6,222
Pearl...	"	...	62	...	...
Tapioca and sago refuse...	"	3,489	150,117	4,234	242,031
Tea...	"	5,470	375,026	...	654,034
Tobacco...	"	...	20,612	...	20,764
" European...	"	...	732,340	...	...
Cigars and cigarettes...	"	...	80,363	...	108,962
Vegetables, fresh...	"	...	83,108	...	178,278
" preserved...	"	...	...	...	...
Wines and spirits—					
Arrack and samsu...	Gallons	73,219	190,040	80,129 $\frac{1}{2}$	417,955
Brandy...	Dozs.	5,824	173,294	7,882 $\frac{1}{2}$	251,444
Gin...	Cases	490	15,039	426 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,428
Liqueurs...	"	60	3,740	62	2,738
Rum...	Dozs.	...	23	33	1,499
Whisky...	"	2,171	64,201	2,694	88,775
Champagne...	"	37	2,738	36	2,829
Claret...	"	85	2,041	82	1,659
Port...	"	406	9,000	333	8,212
Sherry...	"	58	1,660	32	892
Vermouth...	"	695	11,335	237	5,549
Cider and perry...	"	49	526	12	145
Other liquors...	"	840	15,289	2,615	18,053
Total Value A...	...	...	12,731,519	...	20,905,117
B.—RAW MATERIALS.					
(a) Textile—					
Cotton...	Pikuls	205	5,744	388	15,358
Silk...	"	...	4,891	...	2,119
Other sorts...	"	...	...	...	...
Value (a)...	...	...	10,635	...	17,477
(b) Metals—					
Copper...	"	...	568	...	419
Iron...	Pikuls	127	3,712	...	50
Lead...	"	...	...	...	...
Tin...	"	...	497	...	...
Other sorts...	"	...	...	...	...
Value (b)...	...	...	4,777	...	469
(c) Other—					
Arecanuts...	Pikuls	16	148	...	2,130
Ataps...	"	...	25,546	...	16,252
Bark...	"	...	4	...	...
Canes and sticks...	"	...	...	100	3,750
Coal...	Tons	553	24,102	...	...
Copra...	Pikuls	368	2,245	...	...
Gambier...	"	153	5,921	348	12,264

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1918 and 1919—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
B.—RAW MATERIALS—(cont.).					
(c) Other—(cont.).					
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Getahs	Pikuls	39	9,931	3,484	112,551
Damar	"	277	2,587	436	3,676
" torches	"	...	16,967	...	30,112
Hides (raw)	Pikuls	3	246	41	3,825
Sheeps' skins	"	...	405	...	...
Manure, fish	Pikuls	5,787	20,255	5,670	29,023
" guano	"	34	160	...	...
Nuts, ground	"	2,051	21,581	2,832	49,674
Oil cake	"	...	...	...	...
Oils—					
Benzine	Gallons	303,033	309,677	323,911	299,530
Cajuput	"	...	20	...	24,544
Castor	Cases	19	477	6	260
Coconut	Pikuls	6,646	145,813	7,499	227,885
Gingelly	"	56	1,298	727	13,307
Kachang	Pikuls	4,508	172,368	5,950	252,219
Linseed	Gallons	782	2,597	835	2,258
Lubricating	"	...	50,667	...	94,971
Naptha	"	...	...	...	...
Petroleum	Cases	180,752	813,319	162,649½	976,692
Turpentine	Gallons	45	110	...	2,737
Liquid fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Wood	Pikuls	23	294	10	115
Other sorts	"	...	7,549	...	8,769
Precious stones	"	...	9,788	...	3,020
Rattans	Pikuls	185	1,946	419	6,337
Seeds, cotton	"	717	16,737	671	18,478
" rubber	"	...	420	19	570
" others	"	...	1,005	...	1,518
Shells, tortoise	"	...	...	...	...
" others	"	...	314	...	...
Stones, marble	"	...	8,798	...	9,021
" various	"	...	5,138	...	2,546
Sulphur	"	...	...	...	...
Tallow	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Trees and plants	"	...	863	...	1,125
Wax	Pikuls	189	4,911	246½	9,674
Wood—					
Firewood	Pikuls	69,517	39,810	67,897	67,853
Gharu	"	...	...	...	...
Planks	"	...	233,434	...	306,805
Sandal	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Timber	"	...	90,135	...	75,992
Value (c)	...	...	2,047,586	...	2,681,335
Total Value B	...	...	2,062,998	...	2,699,281
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.					
(a) Textile—					
Apparel	"	...	103,325	...	120,886
Canvas	"	...	1,769	21	1,245
Cotton goods—					
Plain	Pieces	13,460	125,857	15,030	169,197
Dyed	"	15,583	161,162	26,029	289,186
Printed	"	23,954	231,415	27,458	270,419
Thread	"	...	72,063	...	79,879

JOB.

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1918 and 1919—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).					
(a) Textile—(cont.).					
Cotton goods—(cont.).					
Handkerchiefs	Dozs.	4,088	8,541	3,667	11,362
Sarongs, etc.	"	...	62,781	...	151,078
Blankets	Pieces	3,836	9,395	3,585	14,148
Wick and waste	"	...	2,844	...	2,586
Towels	"	...	631	...	5,209
Linen Cloth	Pieces	8,763	107,676	7,338	69,162
Cordage, coir	Pikuls	...	28,534	1,184½	43,944
" European	"	...	715	1	25
" Manila	"	...	3,234	90½	2,541
Gunnies	"	...	25,702	...	43,965
Hats and caps	"	...	34,259	...	48,472
Silk goods—					
Handkerchiefs	Dozs.	1,568	6,020	598	4,187
Piece goods	Pieces	9,621	152,529	9,354	331,363
Sarongs	Corges	7,854	143,615	...	216,810
Thread	"	...	176	...	2,310
Twine	Pikuls	...	117	124	8,081
Umbrellas	"	...	11,209	...	24,451
Woollen goods—					
Blankets	Pieces	1,506	17,062	910	11,596
Cloth	"	311	3,763	199	2,883
Textiles, others	"	...	19,880	...	25,105
Value (a)	...	...	1,334,274	...	1,950,090
(b) Metal—					
Arms, etc.—					
Cartridges	"	...	1,813	...	1,394
Guns	"	...	1,535	...	2,143
Percussion caps	"	...	...	...	...
Pistols and revolvers	"	...	286	...	299
Swords and spears	"	...	...	...	...
Shot	"	...	3	...	345
Machinery—					
Machinery	"	...	201,987	...	212,993
Anchor and chains	"	...	54	...	151
Brassware	"	...	6,573	...	5,423
Copperware	"	...	2,802	...	3,512
Cycles, motor cars and accessories	"	...	269,090	...	181,347
Hardware and cutlery	"	...	41,151	...	44,233
Iron, rod and hoop	Pikuls	796	23,594	381	9,359
" corrugated	"	1,595	35,928	806	18,781
" nails	"	8,435	251,425	9,559	212,351
" sheet	"	98	4,299	146	4,346
Ironware	"	...	154,163	...	134,486
Lead	"	...	...	...	...
Leadware	"	...	23,720	...	11,061
Steel	Pikuls	68	1,366	35	666
Tin plates	"	421	41,715	58	7,074
Tinware	"	...	594	...	5,964
Tools	"	...	148,652	...	118,544
Wire rope	Pikuls	893	32,433	920½	41,480
Zincware	"	...	14,376	...	25,018
Platedware	"	...	...	...	...
Metals of sorts	"	...	1,529	...	1,707

JOB.

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1918 and 1919—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).					
(b) Metal—(cont.)					
Materials—					
Bridge
Gas and electric lighting	3,771	...	10,640
Telegraph and telephone	4,115	...	4,532
Tramway and Railway	50
Roofing	8,209	...	6,033
Value (b)	1,275,183	...	1,063,932
(c) Other—					
Ammunition—					
Detonators and fuse	468	...	3,391
Dynamite	Cases	29	1,144	8	320
Gunpowder	Pikuls	...	...	2	6
Bamboo and rattanware	30,783	...	49,162
Beads
Books and maps	12,634	...	21,748
Bricks and tiles	154,691	...	171,529
Cabinetware	41,325	...	46,455
Candles	11,392	...	22,547
Carriages and materials	7,372	...	3,940
Cement	Casks	16,774	189,806	16,305	189,143
Charcoal	Pikuls	25,183	41,601	...	60,110
Chemicals	80,576	...	92,281
Clocks and watches	11,594	...	30,267
Coke	202	3	250
Crockery and earthenware	97,229	...	150,256
Fancy goods and toys	26,325	...	13,631
Fireworks	44,595	...	79,631
Glass and glassware	44,260	...	64,731
Glue	1,469
Hides (tanned)	7,579	...	11,329
Indigo	Pikuls	2	112	...	...
India-rubber goods	857	...	11,988
Jewellery	57,810	...	95,163
Joss sticks and joss paper	60,788	...	96,785
Lamps and lampware	43,355	...	49,767
Leather—					
Boots and shoes	40,190	...	46,486
Boxes and trunks	14,163	...	41,217
Saddlery	245
Ware	7,789	...	12,023
Lime	Pikuls	15,798	16,589	18,059	36,074
Matches	Cases	2,286	106,624	5,966	201,327
Mats and matting	18,212	...	38,213
Musical instruments	12,304	...	14,242
Paints	35,967	...	28,609
Paper and paperware	120,364	...	179,416
Perfumery	19,768	...	32,153
Photographic materials	1,195	...	2,375
Saltpetre	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Soap and soda	5,149	5,899	139,574
Tar-coal	Casks	589	6,949	460	5,191
Pitch	98	150	4,801
Woodenware	44,816	...	76,052
Value (c)	1,507,560	...	2,133,897
Total Value C	4,117,017	...	5,147,919

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1918 and 1919—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
D.—COIN AND BULLION.					
\$					
Gold	5,370	...	...
Gold coin	45	...	530
Silver	20,850	...	42,000
Copper	2,451	...	10,031
Total value D	28,716	...	52,561
E.—SUNDRIES.					
Sundries	533,435	...	719,822
Total Value E	533,435	...	719,822
Grand Total Value	19,473,685	...	29,524,700

APPENDIX B (ii).

Comparative Return of Exports for the years 1918 and 1919.

Articles.	How Counted.	1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
\$					
Arecanuts	Pikuls	255,041	1,785,000	254,513	3,817,700
Copra	...	304,598	2,336,000	315,375	4,834,700
Pepper	...	7,904	252,000	8,473	385,800
Gambier	...	95,043	1,516,000	74,746	1,719,200
Rubber	...	383,316	30,281,000	486,631	53,203,400
Tapioca	...	118,076	1,510,000	131,795	2,322,200
Other agricultural produce	...	...	780,400	...	1,216,900
Timber	Tons	13,071	471,500	13,515	631,600
Other forest produce	...	...	194,700	...	244,500
Tin-ore	Pikuls	39,420	4,211,000	31,019	2,638,200
Wolfram	...	11	800	5	400
Marine produce	...	...	124,500	...	184,550
Swine	Nos.	664	19,500	706	24,100
Cattle	...	39	2,800	20	3,000
Goats and sheep	...	35	500	34	280
Miscellaneous	...	...	75,000	...	53,400
Total	...	...	43,560,700	...	71,279,930

Re-exports, 1919.

Articles.	Value.
	\$
Silk apparel	7,470
Gunnies	38,062
Bottles	22,652
Miscellaneous	150,400
Total	218,584

APPENDIX B (iii).

Trade Returns, 1913-1919.

	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						
	Class A. Foods, drinks and narcotics.	Class B. Raw materials.	Class C. Manufac- tured articles.	Class D. Coin and bullion.	Class E. Sundries.	Total.	Agricultural products.	Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
1913 *	\$ 7,398,150	\$ 543,907	\$ 939,314	\$ 174,985	\$ 248,153	\$ 9,304,509	\$ 13,359,350	\$ 190,000	\$ 530,000	\$ 120,000	\$...	\$ 13,500	\$ 14,212,850
1914...	6,688,520	635,577	994,576	171,196	207,865	8,692,734	15,315,000	340,000	720,000	120,000	40,150	300	16,535,450
1915...	6,262,105	915,278	1,580,140	124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,600	279,739	2,588,000	97,500	26,961	35,000	28,917,800
1916...	8,198,667	1,391,724	2,510,727	175,882	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	3,580,100	111,560	27,540	9,440	41,863,700
1917...	10,440,305	2,052,205	4,076,763	223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	4,163,200	117,200	24,600	35,500	49,340,300
1918...	12,731,519	2,062,998	4,117,017	28,716	533,435	19,473,685	38,460,400	666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700
1919...	20,905,117	2,699,281	5,147,919	52,561	719,822	29,524,700	66,283,002	876,100	2,638,600	184,550	27,380	53,400	71,279,930

* First year for which records are available.

APPENDIX C.

Statistical Return of Progress.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Public Works Expenditure.	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
1911...	\$ 3,954,901	\$ 3,469,371	\$ 101,652	\$ 634,016	\$ 2,517,655	\$ 17,932	\$ 63,843	\$ 109,186	\$ 568,636	Lbs. 1,244,500	Pkls. 5,179
1912...	4,348,641	3,231,406	205,403	828,504	2,614,423	20,618	81,609	227,269	857,028	2,949,072	6,689
1913...	4,378,555	3,267,484	233,939	933,210	2,742,727	23,023	83,356	74,420	753,126	6,338,835	14,175
1914...	4,352,896	3,899,698	275,245	1,045,866	2,528,925	23,002	103,925	48,585	1,467,538	11,804,800	47,756
1915...	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,561	126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	57,246
1916...	7,976,862	4,602,433	412,056	2,605,754	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	54,965
1917...	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,309,342	5,097,014	42,170	216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,754,880	39,420
1918...	9,125,694	5,858,591	768,745	2,612,998	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	251,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	29,488
1919...	11,002,777	8,223,862	1,019,332	3,523,174	5,172,117	61,381	282,835	216,976	3,390,515	62,473,600	