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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE PEOPLE OF

JOHORE

FOR

1931

BY

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General Adviser.

JOHORE BAHRU:

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1932

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STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1931.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

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

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1930 and 1931:—

	1930		1931	
Johore Bahru (South) ..	92.58	inches	110.57	inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	74.72	"	91.77	"
Kukup (South-west) ..	107.77	"	119.80	"
Kluang (Central) ..	77.65	"	84.90	"
Batu Pahat ..	73.95	"	103.83	"
Mersing (East) ..	91.73	"	123.15	"
Segamat (North) ..	47.12	"	77.37	"
Muar (North-west) ..	93.27	"	103.19	"

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96°F at Segamat on 17th May, the lowest 74.5°F at Tangkak on 15th December.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 86°F at Kukup on 28th September, the lowest 61°F at Kota Tinggi on 16th November.

3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. One theory finds the earliest Johore in the place-name Wurawari, which in Old Javanese means "clear water": an inscription of 1006 A.D. in Sanskrit and Javanese (now in the Calcutta Museum) tells how Wurawari had brought destruction on Java. The *Kot Monthieraban* or Siamese laws (purporting to be compiled in 1360 A.D.) mention Wurawari as subject to Siam. Perhaps Wurawari signified the same place as Ganggayu, which in Old Javanese means "fresh water" and may survive in the name of the Lenggiu, a tributary of the Johore. At Ganggayu one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced

Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

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

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history: relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

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

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

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present

ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

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

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

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

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

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

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

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

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

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

III.—POPULATION.

11. The preliminary Report of the 1931 Census for Malaya showed a population of 505,309 or a 79.04 increase on the population of 282,234 in 1921. This population was made up of the following races: Malays 235,019, Chinese 214,401, Indians 51,077, Europeans 719, Eurasians 290, others 3,803. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

District	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Female		
Johore Bahru	11,437	8,379	44,989	12,443	245	114	75	67	669	482	69,569	25,813	3,306	2,499
Muar	41,034	37,577	40,241	17,500	100	49	45	42	342	268	91,198	59,250	5,692	3,034
Batu Pahat	41,430	34,890	25,523	11,179	26	12	17	16	696	482	72,180	47,985	5,547	2,150
Segamat	5,975	5,560	17,142	5,164	65	52	9	8	180	107	28,876	13,513	1,493	1,020
Kota Tinggi	6,853	5,574	14,647	4,023	42	14	2	—	272	185	25,445	11,195	992	980
Kukup	14,800	13,034	10,043	4,612	14	1	4	5	44	27	26,010	18,035	1,705	737
Endau	4,376	4,100	5,192	1,703	8	4	—	—	32	17	12,203	6,037	514	420
Total	125,905	109,144	157,777	56,624	500	219	152	138	2,235	1,568	323,481	181,828	19,250	10,840

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

12. The total number of births registered in 1930 was 19,250 (10,034 males and 9,216 females). In every 100 births registered 52.12 were males and 47.88 females, a ratio of 91.85 females to every 100 males born. There were 112 still-births. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 45.00 per mille amongst Malays and the next, amongst Chinese, of 34.38. The lowest rate, amongst Europeans, was 8.34 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 10,840 (6,888 males and 3,952 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May and the lowest in September. The infantile mortality rate was 151.84 compared with 185.83 per mille in 1930.

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IV.—HEALTH.

13. The following are the statistics for Communicable Diseases during the last two years:—

	Malaria	Beri-beri	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Yaws	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza
1930	Cases - 38,506	2,164	1,827	1,101	2,230	2,243	6,730	9,634	816
	Deaths - 892	—	490	325	234	70	—	73	7
1931	Cases - 16,822	1,625	1,647	859	1,694	1,492	4,977	6,352	1,465
	Deaths - 286	—	491	260	196	40	—	32	6

There were no cases of blackwater fever.

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

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro-spinal fever	Measles	Typhoid	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Acute influenza pneumonia	Tropical typhus
Cases	88	6	25	185	14	14	45	1
Deaths	—	4	—	52	2	2	16	—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

14. *In-patients.*—The Admissions were 26,313 against 35,985 in 1930, the total number treated being 28,277 as compared with 37,574 during 1930. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 6.51.

Out-patients.—The number of out-patients treated was 111,706 compared with 90,943 in the previous year. 54,210 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 170,940 as against 128,938 during 1930.

Maternity Work.—1,223 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,054 in the previous year. 157 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 132 ante-natal and 447 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

Infant Welfare Centres.—348 confinements were conducted at patients' own homes. 2,055 ante-natal and 5,601 post-natal visits were made. During the year 77 certified midwives were practising in the State and 14 probationer midwives were in training.

15. *Mental Hospital.*—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1930 was 352. There were 174 new admissions, making a total of 526. Of these 102 were discharged, 4 transferred, 3 absconded and 65 died. 352 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 20. There were 3 escapes.

16. *The Leper Asylum* contained 106 male and 1 female lepers at the end of 1930. After that 70 males and 7 females were admitted. Ten Johore female lepers who were formerly treated in the Female Leper Asylum, Singapore, were transferred back to Johore on 30th April. The total number of lepers treated was 194. From the asylum 25 lepers absconded of whom 3 returned. Six cases died. 14 chronic opium-smokers were transferred to Sungai Buloh Leper Settlement on 7th June. One male leper was discharged cured. 130 males and 18 females remained at the end of the year.

17. *Prison Hospitals.*—(a) *Johore Bahru.*—330 cases with 25 deaths were treated as in-patients during the year. There were 12 cases of judicial hanging and 1 case of suicide by hanging. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 22,670. (b) *Muar.*—279 cases with one death were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 980. The total number of attendances as out-patients was 2,022.

18. Out of a total strength of 73 officers in the Johore Police Force and 1,323 other ranks, 574 were admitted to hospital during the year. 69 cases of malaria-fever and 32 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 6 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 2,378.

19. Out of a total strength of 35 officers and 628 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 343 were admitted to hospitals. There were 2 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 1,645.

BUILDINGS.

20. New buildings are shown in Sections 93 and 94 of this Report. The new Pontian Kechil Hospital was completed, and great progress was made with the new Kluang Hospital, which will consist of 4 large surgical and medical wards, a maternity block, a second class block, an isolation ward, an administrative block, a theatre, a laboratory and a dispensary, the whole to accommodate 200 patients.

LEGISLATION.

21. In April additional rules to the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment forbade the introduction of the virus of yellow fever. In October certain additions were made to the Labour Code for the control of estate and other hospitals.

WATER-SUPPLIES.

22. The water supply to Muar Town was the same as in 1930. In 1931, however, when the top reservoirs were full, it was found possible, by cutting down the supply of water during the drier season, to do without any pumping from the river. The water, however, became very full of vegetable organisms and these choked the filters so quickly that the supply of water was again diminished. If the rate of filtration was so decreased as to give a good water (bacteriologically) the amount available was much too little. Fortnightly bacteriological analyses were made. The scheme of getting Muar's water supply from Mount Ophir was further investigated. The catchment area was surveyed and excavations made on the site of the proposed dam. There were two waterfalls under consideration, the Sungai Blemang and the Sungai Ring. Measurements taken every day for the last year and more, showed that there was enough water in the Sungai Blemang to supply a town twice the size of Muar with water at the rate of 50 gallons a head a day. The Sungai Ring is only a little smaller. Two chemical analyses and two bacteriological analyses were done of this water.

Improvements were effected to the Batu Pahat, Segamat, Tangkak and Batu Anam supplies.

V.—HOUSING.

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

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

(a) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. The chief cause of overcrowding has been the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times and the slump is remedying this, together with constant Government inspection. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

Most villages and schools have football and recreation grounds. Segamat has a Children's Park.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

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

	1929			1930			1931		
	Tons	Value	Duty paid	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-ore	926	1,179,685	371,606	743	631,645	364,625	594	433,893	246,516
Iron-ore	743,209	7,432,090	149,138	729,251	3,514,005	74,870	488,877	2,444,387	46,379
China (Kaolin) Clay	741	14,820	741	410	8,200	410	396	7,920	396
	—	8,626,595	521,485	—	4,153,850	439,905	—	2,886,200	293,291

All these minerals were exported: tin ore to Singapore, iron ore to Japan, and China Clay to Java for the manufacture of paper.

25. The only mine under European management is worked on tribute by Chinese miners, who all came from the same village in China and had settled permanently in the valley whose sole inhabitants they are:—they are reputed to speak Malay with a broad Scotch accent. On most tin-mines Chinese are paid daily wages. A census of tin-miners at the end of the year showed a decrease of 574 men. These miners were distributed as follows: in open-cast mines 2,606, washing for ore 237, on underground work 64.

26. 8,350 acres were held under mining titles and approved applications as against 10,011 at the end of 1930. Seven prospecting licences covering 1,350 acres were issued. Selections amounting to 85 acres were made for stanniferous areas, to 115 acres for iron-bearing land and to 90 acres for alluvial gold-mining.

27. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$
Rents on leases ...	10,396	7,011	7,831
Premia on leases ...	4,970	4,187	9,452
Prospecting licences ...	5,732	2,614	373
Ore buyers ..	500	300	300
Individual ..	239	20	—
	21,648	14,132	17,956
Export duty ...	521,485	439,905	293,291
Total ...	\$543,133	\$454,037	\$311,247

AGRICULTURE.

28. The chief agricultural products, in order of importance from the point of view of area under cultivation, were rubber, coconuts, pineapples, oil-palms, tapioca, areca-nuts, rice, tuba-root, coffee, gambier, sweet potatoes, vegetables and pepper.

29. There is a considerable local consumption of such crops as coconuts, pineapples, tapioca, areca-nuts, coffee, sweet potatoes and vegetables, while practically the whole rice-crop is for Johore consumption but there is no means of assessing accurately this consumption. 1,106,987 *gantangs* of rice were produced, which at 10 cents a *gantang* (gallon measure) were worth \$11,070.

30. The products from rubber, gambier and oil-palms are all exported. 11,140 *pikuls* of palm-oil were valued at \$12,255 and 1,650 oil-palm kernels at \$1,028. 73 *pikuls* of pepper were valued at \$2,202. Chapter VII gives the main export statistics. There was a falling-off in the export of preserved pineapples, counter-balanced by the increased export to Singapore factories.

31. The total value of agricultural produce other than rubber was about \$10,040,000 as against \$13,720,000 in 1930. The value of rubber exported was \$20,319,138: Johore produced 89,749 tons, while the rest of Malaya produced 345,108 tons.

32. The slump led to a development of *rice-cultivation* on many patches of land which only a continuance of the slump or a huge increase of population is likely to keep under this form of cultivation. The one area suitable for wet-rice on a large scale is in the Endau district and it suffers from a lack of population, which must postpone development to the distant future. It is unfortunate that the undesirable form of dry-rice cultivation gave nearly double the yield of wet-rice.

33. Chinese, Javanese, Bugis and other small holders did valuable work towards augmenting locally-grown *food supplies*. One estate planted 30 acres with dukus. Bananas were planted largely as a catch-crop by small-holders. At least one large European rubber company started to convert its idle and swampy areas into vegetable gardens. There is no doubt that Johore is in an extremely favourable position for supplying all the fruits and vegetables for the great port of Singapore, and these forms of cultivation are yet in their infancy owing to the glamour of rubber.

34. It is estimated that 765,282 acres are planted with *rubber*, of which 530,413 acres bear mature trees. Of the total acreage, 269,510 acres belonged to individuals with holdings of less than 25 acres. Tapping had ceased at the end of the year over 70,000 acres. Import of bud-wood was 3,725 metres: the area of bud-grafted rubber is estimated at 38,000 acres, of which 90 are mature. Disease other than root-disease and wet-rot did little damage to Johore rubber.

35. 127,000 acres are planted with *coconut-palms*. Towards the end of the year an application was received for a large inland area for coconuts, the applicant probably intending to plant tapioca as a catch-crop. Inland coconut estates, while a novelty in Malaya, are successful on similar inland soil in Ceylon.

36. 24,480 acres in all were planted with *oil palms*. In view of the low prices ruling for palm-oil, cultivators adopted a cautious policy. The manager of one oil palm estate successfully combated rats, washing traps and the hands of trappers.

in a week solution of aniseed and changing the bait and the position of the traps frequently. Porcupines troubled another estate.

37. 35,000 acres were planted with *pineapples* mostly by the Chinese. Towards the end of the year a distinct improvement in price led to an interest in pineapple cultivation, one enquiry coming from a London company. A Government report on the industry pointed out that there was an increased demand for Malayan canned pineapples, that so far pines had been treated more as a catch-crop for rubber than as an end in themselves and that marketing methods were unsatisfactory. Large scale plantations, and grading and examination by the Government were recommended. No further developments can yet be recorded in the production of bye-products such as pineapple pulp, preserved juice or pineapple bran.

38. There was little new development in the cultivation of *tuba* (3,800 acres) due largely to the expense of combating the beetle-pest (*Neoleptra Sp.*).

39. 20,000 acres were planted with *tapioca*.

40. *Tobacco* was cultivated on a small scale by Javanese and Chinese.

41. The planting of rice, pepper and miscellaneous produce is entirely in the hands of the individual agriculturalist, rice in the hands of the Malay and vegetable-growing in the hands of Chinese. All forms of agriculture, however, are practised by peasant land-owners and their families, though plantations are responsible for the larger crops of rubber, coconuts, pineapples, oil-palms, tuba-root and coffee. All crops other than rubber and oil-palms are grown almost exclusively by Asiatics. Moreover approximately 45 per cent of the rubber plantations and 24 per cent of the oil-palm plantations are owned by Asiatics.

42. European estates pay the wages set forth in Chapter VIII of this Report. On other estates methods of payment vary. Chinese and Javanese are usually paid by result or at contract rates. Small-holders may agree with some contractor to harvest and prepare their produce for the market, fifty per cent of the price obtained to be paid to the contractor. Or owners of rubber, coconut and areca-nut estates may let out their plantations at rates subject to revision from time to time.

43. Asiatic methods of agriculture have improved greatly in recent years through contact with Europeans. Even Asiatic small-holders have learnt, for example, the processes of rubber manufacture. Noteworthy are the fruits of the propaganda work conducted by the Agricultural Department and the Rubber Research Institute. A Malay officer completed a course of

study in rice-cultivation at Malacca and was stationed at Segamat to introduce improved methods among his own people. Four Malay students were sent to Serdang to study at the Agricultural School with a view to joining the Johore agricultural department when they have qualified. The recruitment of a second European officer should enable the Agricultural Department to start demonstration stations and test plots, such as have done so much for scientific agriculture among the Javanese. The completion of training in Rural Science by Malay Vernacular Teachers, sent to the Tanjong Malim College, should also enable gardens to be started at the Malay schools, a potent means of giving the coming generation a bias towards agriculture. Pamphlets on various agricultural problems in Malay and Chinese were distributed. Libraries of such works together with show-cases of agricultural exhibits and specimens of common pests and diseases are in view and perhaps when they are in being, school children may become eager to join in the chase for the Giant Snail, over 2 million of which it was left to pest-gangs to exterminate in 1931. If there is one thing above all others which neither the Government nor the people of Johore can afford to neglect it is scientific agriculture for all races.

LIVE-STOCK.

44. It is estimated that in the State there were 3,500 buffaloes, 6,500 cattle, 25,000 pigs, 3,000 sheep and 5,500 goats. The number of animals slaughtered in Johore for local consumption were: cattle 810, sheep and goats 2,979 and pigs 23,190. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horse		Cattle		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Imports ...	6	5	2,324	102	1,966	127	4,523	7,752
Exports ...	—	—	283	863	44	393	9,682	3,865

All the pig-farms are owned by individual Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by individual Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry. Harder times and a larger population should lead to more interest in live-stock. Poultry especially merits attention and can always find a market.

There was no outbreak of contagious or infectious disease among cattle. All animals for human consumption are inspected before and after slaughter by officers of the Veterinary Department.

MARINE PRODUCE.

45. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middleman at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are popular. An exceptionally severe south-west monsoon made fish scarce on the West Coast, though a number of new stakes were erected. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea river and ditch by rod-and-line small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. The total value of marine produce was \$76,708 against \$99,495 in 1930, and fishing licences brought in \$8,899.

Any one who has seen the great Cambodian fish-market at Pnom-penh may expect that with the growth of Johore's population river-fish is bound in time to become a larger item in Malayan diet. In Segamat market, already, there is a Malay stall where river fish is sold.

FOREST PRODUCE.

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

47. The most important timbers are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapor*), the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*)—the two former are comparatively rare outside Johore. Most of this timber is exported, while a decreasing number of sawn softwood planks are imported from Netherlands India. The timber exported during 1930 and 1931 was:—

	Timber produced, in tons	Timber exported in tons	Value of exports	Percentage of exports to production
			\$	
1930	47,136	34,116	850,380	72.6
1931	39,913	28,832	662,220	72.2

Timber imported was 15,854 tons in 1930 and 11,191 tons in 1931. These figures give us 28,874 tons for local use in 1930 and 12,272 tons in 1931. Of exported timber, most of the hardwoods are sent in the form of round logs to the Singapore saw-mills. Of other woods about half is exported in the round and about half is sawn in a mill before export. At present timber is all taken from State land, whose supplies will probably be exhausted in 15 years. In view of this, there have been constituted Forest Reserves covering 800 square miles or 11.6% of the area of the State, and further areas totalling 27 square miles will be reserved in the near future. In time the present Johore reserves may well provide only timber enough for local consumption. Meanwhile it is hoped that the Singapore saw-mills will import an increasingly large quantity of local timbers for their export trade to Aden, India, Basrah, Zanzibar and Cape Town. And there is also the possibility of a trade in timber between Johore and the United Kingdom.

48. The total output of mangrove-firewood and charcoal produced in 1931 together with the amounts exported to Singapore and imported from Netherlands India was in tons:—

	Imported	Johore out-put	Exported	Locally consumed	Percentage of export to production	Value of exports
						\$
Firewood	1,470	78,648	40,259	39,859	51	201,295
Charcoal	2,305	3,173	869	4,609	27	24,766

49. Of resin (*damar*) 20,987 pikuls were exported against 15,450 pikuls in 1930.

50. The timber industry is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese, most of them resident in Singapore. The Chinese labourer is paid at piece-work rates, and a decrease in those rates followed the fall in the price of timber.

MANUFACTURES.

51. Manufacturing is still in its infancy. There are eight Chinese factories for preserving and canning pine-apples. There are 22 tapioca factories and a few small sago factories. There is a Chinese factory at Kluang for the making of sauces mostly for local consumption. A Chinese owns and operates a saw-mill also at Kluang. There are half a dozen or more Chinese brick-works. There are two Chinese distilleries, one at Johore Bahru and one at Muar, which manufacture

Chinese liquor. The Malayan Oil Extraction Company erected a factory at Batu Pahat for the preparation of oil from coconuts and other oleaginous seeds. A Chinese Match factory was also completed for the manufacture of matches out of local timber. The British American Tobacco Company employed about 100 Chinese hands, male and female, in its new factory at Johore Bahru for the manufacture of cigarettes from leaf imported from Java, China and the United States of America:—the output is large and affects revenue, as the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco is appreciably lower than on cigarettes.

VII.—COMMERCE.

52. The total trade amounted to \$63,132,417 as compared with \$106,448,756 in 1930. The figures were as follows:—

	1930.	1931.
	\$	\$
Imports	48,071,047	29,449,254
Exports	59,714,461	34,995,441
	<u>107,785,508</u>	<u>64,444,695</u>
Less Re-exports	1,336,752	1,312,278
	<u>106,448,756</u>	<u>63,132,417</u>

53. The values of imports for 1930 and 1931 under the various main heads were:—

	1930.	1931.
	\$	\$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco	22,954,141	15,809,829
Class II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,633,669	1,301,544
Class III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	21,523,650	11,922,051
Class IV. Coin and Bullion	13,750	2,500
Class V. Sundries	945,837	413,330
	<u>48,071,047</u>	<u>29,449,254</u>

54. The tendency to give as the value of foodstuffs and articles the retail price in the local shops has been rectified as far as possible, though it is not easy always to obtain correct prices. Manufactured articles particularly are often returned at the same price for succeeding periods regardless of the alterations in the current market prices, a serious matter when prices are falling. There was a marked drop in the value of imports in 1931, the total being over 18½ million dollars less than in 1930.

55. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1930 and 1931:—

Articles	How counted	1930 Quantity	1931 Quantity	1930 Value	1931 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts	Pikuls	216,881	230,900	1,328,773	802,313
Copra	do.	650,346	645,594	5,183,037	3,321,228
Pepper	do.	76	73	4,067	2,202
Gambier	do.	15,978	16,802	191,734	221,568
Coffee	do.	1,966	2,726	69,532	55,752
Rubber	do.	1,522,798	1,525,103	39,259,867	20,319,138
Sweet Potatoes	do.	31,630	34,928	94,890	104,785
Tapioca	do.	257,250	248,695	803,020	746,085
Pineapples	Nos.	19,088,301	48,170,165	477,212	1,204,252
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,310,938½	838,101	5,057,589	3,024,122
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	471,457	431,820
Total Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	<u>52,941,178</u>	<u>30,233,265</u>
Timber	Tons	34,116	28,831	1,349,856	934,625
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	324,683	322,259
Total Forest Produce	—	—	—	<u>1,674,539</u>	<u>1,256,884</u>
Tin-ore	Pikuls	12,042	9,986	631,645	433,893
Iron-ore	Tons	729,251	488,877	3,646,254	2,444,387
China clay	do.	410	396	8,200	7,920
Total Minerals	—	—	—	<u>4,286,099</u>	<u>2,886,200</u>
Marine Produce	—	—	—	99,495	76,708
Swine	Nos.	10,773	9,060	214,788	220,079
Cattle	do.	70	147	3,591	8,958
Poultry	do.	30,792	51,753	27,433	43,269
Goats and Sheep	do.	23	59	216	1,000
Eggs	do.	11,755,235	8,820,790	354,096	228,316
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	113,026	39,862
				<u>\$59,714,461</u>	<u>34,995,441</u>

56. Exports fell from \$59,714,461 to \$34,995,441, a decrease of \$24,719,020 of which \$18,940,729 is accounted for by the fall in the price of rubber. There was actually a slight increase of 2,305 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, but the value fell by nearly \$19,000,000 or just over 48 per cent.

57. The price of tin averaged just over \$59 a pikul in January, increased to an average of just over \$62 a pikul in March and decreased to an average of just over \$52 a pikul in May, touching its lowest price for the year of just over \$50 a pikul towards the end of May. The price then rose till it averaged nearly \$70 a pikul in December, the highest price for the year being just over \$73 a pikul in that month. There was a decrease of 2,056 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and of \$197,752 in the value of the export. The tin restriction scheme was adopted by Johore in March. The quota allotted to Johore for the period from March to December amounted to 8,953 pikuls—the actual export being 8,140 pikuls.

58. There was a considerable decrease in the export of iron-ore.

59. There was a comparatively large decrease in the export of eggs, which amounted to nearly 9 millions in 1931, as compared with nearly 12 millions in 1930.

60. The pigs exported decreased in number, but increased in value.

61. Apart from the decreases in the export of tin-ore, iron-ore and eggs, and the increase in the export of pineapples, the quantity of exports of the various classes remained much as before, but values declined considerably.

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

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

63. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. Very few Malays have worked so far for daily wages.

The number of labourers employed in 1929, 1930 and 1931 were:—

	1929	1930	1931
Indians	34,642	30,025	23,253
Chinese	26,912	29,643	24,626
Javanese	6,403	6,264	6,258
Others	1,594	1,701	1,425

64. *South Indians.*—In normal times estates recruit the Indian labour they require direct from India. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, receives a recruiting licence with which (after he has been passed by the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India) he proceeds to his native village in India. There he persuades his relatives and friends to emigrate to Malaya and work for one month at least on the estate from which he has come. After appearing before the Village Magistrate recruits are taken, at no cost to themselves, to a Malayan Government Depot, where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If they are successful in passing this examination they sail for Malaya. After quarantine at Post Swettenham they are sent to the Railway Station nearest to their future place of employment. They arrive on their estate free from all debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving notice, in no case exceeding one month. A labourer may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State be repatriated on the grounds of his state of health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

65. South Indians are usually employed on lighter forms of labour, such as road-making and as weeders and tappers on rubber-estates. The conditions of their employment are laid down in the Johore Labour Code, 1924, an abstract of which in the vernacular must be exhibited by the employer. A normal day's work is 8 hours, commencing at 6 a.m. Indian labour is always suitably housed on the place of employment and provided with free medical treatment.

66. Since Johore is mainly dependent on rubber, wages reflect the price of that commodity and with rubber at a very low price declined during the year. Wages vary also according to the accessibility and amenities of the places of employment. The following were the approximate rates in cents:—

	January	December
Stores and factories	45 to 70	35 to 70
Tappers (men)	35 „ 55	25 „ 40
„ (women)	30 „ 55	25 „ 40
Field-workers (men)	30 „ 50	25 „ 45
„ (women)	25 „ 40	20 „ 40

Employees of the Government railway received 44 to 50 cents and employees of other Government departments received, men from 40 to 70 and women from 32 to 44 cents a day. Rice, the staple article of diet, is issued by estate-owners at cost price and the average price of the rice preferred by South Indians was 26 cents a *gantang* (= a gallon).

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

Article	Amount	Price per gantang, chupak or kati	Cost
Rice	6 gantang	26	1.56
Salt	1½ chupak	2	.03
Chillies	½ kati	18	.09
Coriander	¾ chupak	9	.07
Tamarind	1½ kati	7	.11
Dhal	1½ chupak	12	.18
Green Peas	1 "	9	.09
White Beans	½ "	12	.06
Onions	1 kati	8	.08
Garlic	½ "	12	.06
Thalippu	½ chupak	24	.06
Pepper	¼ "	28	.07
Turmeric	¼ "	16	.04
Curry Masalai	—	—	.02
Coconut Oil	1 bottle	14	.14
Kerosene Oil	1 "	11	.11
Matches	2 boxes	1	.02
Betel-nut and Tobacco	—	—	—
Soap	10 pieces	2	.20
Pots, pans, etc.	—	—	.20
Salt Fish	1 kati	28	.28
Mutton	½ "	58	.29
Vegetables	—	—	.40
Potatoes	1 kati	9	.09
Coffee	1 tin	20	.20
Sugar	1 kati	5	.05
Tin Milk	1 tin	23	.23
* Clothing	—	—	.20
Mat and Pillow	—	—	.05
Dhoby	—	—	.10
Barber	—	—	.20
Gengelly Oil	½ bottle	32	.16
Soap Nuts	⅓ kati	12	.04
Festivals	—	—	.30
			5.78
4 Vaishti or Kaile	\$ 1. 30		
2 Upper clothes	30		
2 Banians	50		
⅓ Thuppti	30		
* Monthly average	20.		

68. Chinese labour is almost invariably engaged through Chinese contractors, who can interpret between the labourers and employers of other races. No Government scheme exists

for recruiting this labour. Many Chinese pay their own passages to Malaya and work independently; others, although no agreement to labour made before arrival in the State can be enforced, receive an advance on condition that they will work at some stated place.

69. Chinese are employed on the heaviest kind of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. They are engaged through contractors, on piece work or other systems of payment by results, and are justly regarded as well able to look after their own interests. There are chapters of the Labour Code specially concerned with Chinese labour. On mines a labourer employed on time-wages or piece work may be compelled to work for 6 months or if working on tribute for 12 months. All other labourer can leave a place of employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month.

Normally Chinese labourers are provided with housing at their place of employment and then receive free medical treatment.

70. The rate of wages for Chinese labourers was from 32 to 80 cents a day but nearly all were employed on contract work or otherwise paid by results. 185 claims for wages amounting to \$61,869 and involving 1,153 labourers were dealt with by the Chinese Protectorate. Rice is their staple article of diet and the rice consumed by them costs 35 cents a gallon measure. The Chinese labourer is remarkable for the high standard of his food. 735 Chinese were repatriated and restriction of immigration continued.

71. Opium-smokers who are all Chinese were registered. Three Government smoking saloons were closed and of the ten left most are run at a loss.

72. Javanese usually immigrate at their own expense and are therefore quite independent. Some, however, receive assistance from friends and may probably labour without wages for a period. They cannot enter into any written agreement and can terminate their employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month. No agreement to labour made before arrival in the country is binding. Javanese are usually employed direct by European concerns on piece work or on daily wages. Their normal working day is 8 hours. If they do not live in their own houses, they are provided with accommodation at the place of employment and also with free medical treatment. Their wages ran from 25 to 70 cents a day. Their rice cost 35 cents a gallon-measure.

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

Smaller house-rents and the lack of cinemas and other amusements make it appreciably lower than the cost of living in the neighbouring port of Singapore.

IX.—EDUCATION.

74. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1931 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were a European Inspector of Schools and 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

75. *Government Schools.*—In the 41 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 100 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 3,412.

In the 100 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 349 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 8,830 pupils.

In the 13 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 54 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 877 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 77 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,506 pupils.

Aided Schools.—In the one English Girl's school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 200.

In the 46 Aided Tamil schools, all but one of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,092. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

Private Schools.—In the 14 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 662, and in the three private Tamil schools an enrolment of 96. There were 133 registered Chinese schools with 185 teachers and an enrolment of 5,500.

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

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

An outstanding feature of the year was the keen interest taken by Malay parents in these schools. Eleven hamlets offered to provide buildings and several offered to pay teachers as well. In a period of acute financial depression this was remarkable.

In the Malay schools there is a strong group spirit comparable with the House spirit in English schools that is exercising a healthy interest. It will take some years to remedy the inadequate scholastic attainments of many teachers.

In the Tamil schools the slump in rubber has left enrolment practically stationary. The staffs were satisfactory. Some schools have recreation grounds and many Estate Managers take a keen interest in the out-door activities of their schools.

77. *Secondary Education.*—Except for English and Eurasians, all English education is in effect secondary, though the curriculum starts with kindergarten and ends with the Cambridge School Certificate.

Most of the boys in the Johore English schools are Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teacher's reports. In 1931 out of 423 applicants 195 boys were chosen.

The official opening of the new English College at Johore Bahru and of the Segamat school, which were completed in 1930, took place during the year. And a new wing was added to the Muar school.

In the Cambridge Local Examinations 85% of the School Certificate candidates passed and 43% of the Junior candidates. The number of passes is increasing.

There was a further marked decrease in the superannuation of pupils in the English schools, due formerly to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions cruelly gave pupils quite fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement.

78. *Manual, Trade, Technical and Agricultural Education.* Netmaking was taught in 11 Malay schools and basketmaking in 12. In time, as teachers are trained, there will be handicrafts in all vernacular schools. Plasticine work and the handwork usual in primary classes were taught in the English schools. School gardens flourished. During the year arrangements were made to start next year a Trade School with classes in tailoring, hair-cutting, etc. Financial considerations make the building of a Trade School to train fitters, electricians, etc. a matter for the future.

Johore pupils were sent not only to the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur but to the new Agricultural School at Serdang;—both these establishments aim at providing economically for the needs of the whole Malay Peninsula.

Pupils for Engineering have hitherto been sent to Hong-kong University.

79. *Vocational Education.*—44 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in the year under review results were good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-Normal Classes included courses in Phonetics, Geography, and Drama and Physical Training.

There were evening classes for clerks with instruction in Malay and type-writing.

80. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University Education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 4 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, three of them Malays, while for the first time pupils in the English Schools reached a standard that will justify the Johore Government in sending two students next year to Raffles College. There was one Malay Government student taking a course in Civil Engineering in the United Kingdom. Two Malay Government students returned from England, of whom one was called to the bar and given a Johore Government appointment.

81. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Most Government and Aided Schools have recreation grounds. Foot-ball is universally popular. And the standard reached in team games and physical drill is extremely high, highest of all in the Malay Vernacular schools:—during the year the first Annual State Drill Competition for Malay boys' schools was held at Muar. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay girls. In the English Boy school foot-ball, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and more rarely tennis are played. At the English College, Johore Bahru, boxing and swimming were popular.

Government paid \$3,000 to the Johore Scout Association. The various scout troops in the English and Malay schools flourished. Two troops went into camp. There were Wolf Cub Packs at two schools.

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

At Muar English School there was a Post-Normal Class for the study of drama.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

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

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

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

There were the usual medical, dental and ophthalmic inspections of schools. Travelling dispensaries visited out-stations.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

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

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

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

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

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going steamers...	91	314,003	91	314,003
Coasting „ ...	3,158	147,444	3,158	147,444
Sailing vessels ...	9,248	158,268	9,369	164,511

These figures show a decrease of 129,291 tons entered and a decrease of 126,319 tons cleared as compared with 1930. There were 27 fewer ocean-going steamers than in 1930.

85. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

	Entered	Cleared
1927	576,111½	574,712½
1928	737,127	732,285
1929	776,772	776,995
1930	749,006	752,277
1931	619,715	625,958

86. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (121 miles 14 chains with 21 stations and 5 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road. A new Station for Johore Bahru was completed during the year, as also Class III quarters for the Senior District Engineer, Johore Bahru.

87. The state possesses 681 miles of metalled, 110 miles of gravelled and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 48 miles of approach road and back lanes. On all the public roads lorries and motor-cars and converted-Ford-buses ply for hire. A census of the traffic on all roads taken for one week in August is given in Appendix G.

88. Mails are conveyed by train to 25 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 347 miles and to Kukup by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail. Johore has 5 group centre and 22 dependent telegraph offices and is linked by telegraph with the Colony and Federated Malay States. There are 6 group centre and 35 dependent telephone exchanges and the former are connected with telephone exchanges in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

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

	1929	1930	1931
Letters, papers and parcels handled	4,569,977	4,405,243	3,779,569
Value of Money Orders issued	\$961,989	\$868,902	\$554,881
Value of Money Orders paid	\$273,725	\$270,131	\$102,028

90. Three new Post Offices were opened at Pontian, Senai and Yong Peng and two new Postal Agencies at Layang-Layang and Cha'ah.

Direct trunk telephones were opened between Segamat and Gemas, Batu Pahat and Benut, Johore Bahru and Kota Tinggi (No. 2 line), and Segamat and Tenang.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

1 chupak = 1 quart, *1 gantang* = 1 gallon, *1 tahl* = 1½ ozs.
1 kati (16 *tahils*) = ½ lbs., *1 pikul* (100 *katis*) = 133½ lbs.,
1 koyan (40 *pikuls*) = 533½ lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs.
1 hoon = .0133 ozs.

92. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

93. The following were the principal Buildings put in hand and completed:—

Johore Bahru District—

Johore Bahru.—Malay Girls' School, Tambatan; ward for Female Lepers; 12 quarters for subordinate officers; maternity block, covered ways, quarters for married dressers, for female dressers and for attendants, and garage for sisters' cars, General Hospital; store and garage for the Johore Volunteer Engineers; Judge's house and four quarters for Senior officers on Bukit Japun; Johore (Malay) Club; conversion of old power station into a Printing Office.

Pontian Kechil.—General Hospital, Customs Office and Barracks, Police Headquarters, Post Office and quarters, and offices for Agriculture, Forest, Public Works and Survey Departments.

Senai.—Post Office and Telephone exchange.

Muar District—

Bandar Maharani.—Malay Boys School; Infant Welfare Centre; rebuilding sea and river walls; Female and Children's ward (36 beds), quarters for dressers and attendants; painting Istana; extension to permanent drains.

Tangkak.—Quarters for clerk and telephone operator, and for a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Parit Bakar.—Malay School for 180 boys and quarters for head teacher.

Ayer Hitam Road (15th mile).—Cooly lines and overseer's quarters.

Batu Pahat District—

Bandar Penggaram.—Quarters for subordinate officers; extension to drains; extension (4 rooms) to barracks for lorry-drivers; extension to police (single men) barracks; nine storage tanks for rain water; levelling playground, Malay boys' school.

District.—Malay school for 75 boys and quarters for head teacher, Bindu; extensions to Malay schools at Parit Kemang, Sungai Nipah and Bagan; cooly lines and quarters for overseer, Benut-Pontian road.

Segamat District—

Two third class wards (16 beds each); quarters for attendants and for married dressers; two quarters for Malay teachers; one set of quarters for two European officers; town improvements.

Cooly lines at 15th mile, Labis road; improvements to cooly lines 16th mile, Muar road; removal of cooly lines at 9th mile Labis road to a healthier site.

Kluang and Mersing Districts—

Kluang.—Government offices; a Class II Police Station; quarters for 12 clerks, a Sub-Inspector of Waterworks, workshop artisans and lorry drivers.

District.—Cooly lines at 18th mile Ayer Hitam-Yong Peng road, at 10th mile Kluang-Renggam road, at 34½ mile Jemaluang-Mawai road, on Yong Peng-Labis road and at Paloh; overseers' quarters at 18th mile Ayer Hitam-Yong Peng road and at Yong Peng; forced-draught incinerator.

Kota Tinggi District—

Quarters for one European officer and for chief overseer P. W. D.; floating bath-house; floating boat sheds for police at Kota Tinggi and at Mawai.

94. Other Buildings which were under construction include:—

New Hospital, Kluang; a class II Police Station with ten (married) barracks, Kota Tinggi; a new Operating Theatre, Muar; quarters for a Senior officer, Pontian Kechil; a garage and workshop for the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Johore Bahru.

ROADS.

95. Forty six miles of new road were constructed, the Pontian Kechil to Batu Pahat and the Yong Peng to Labis roads being opened to traffic. The programme of work on the construction of the east coast Jamaluang road was completed.

96. Approximately 83 miles of road were treated with bituminous materials.

ELECTRICITY.

97. The new Segamat Power Station commenced a 12 hour supply in March and a 24 hour supply in August.

98. The total capacity of Electrical Plant in operation and controlled by Government at the end of the year was 2,040 Kilowatts. The total Units generated were 2,221,858. B. T. U.

MISCELLANEOUS.

99. The value of construction work supervised by the Government Architect was \$158,068.

100. The Workshops were fully employed on the maintenance and assembling of departmental vehicles and road-rollers.

101. The Chief Inspector of Machinery reports that the total horse power of Plant (prime movers) installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment during 1931 was 14,808 H. P. of which 11,789 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year, the remainder being closed down for the whole or part of the year owing to the financial depression.

FINANCIAL.**102. Expenditure on Special Services was by Districts—**

	Works & Buildings	Roads, Streets and Bridges	Miscellaneous
	\$	\$	\$
Head Office ...	170,222	—	44,727
Johore Bahru ...	335,202	258,171	42,327
Muar ...	150,394	146,793	24,336
Batu Pahat ...	122,249	221,841	94,123
Segamat ...	89,669	267,070	82,295
Kluang ...	249,799	314,276	14,489
Endau ...	4,986	56,464	4,912
Kota Tinggi ...	25,424	204,254	4,929
	1,147,945	1,468,869	312,138

Electrical Special Services cost \$151,239.

103. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$225,497, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$1,023,182, on Miscellaneous Services \$466,188.

104. The average cost of maintenance of metalled and gravelled roads was \$1,175 a mile and of approach roads and back lanes \$254 a mile.

105. Expenditure on anti-Malarial works was \$45,621 and on river clearing \$101,085.

106. The revenue collected from Electrical Installations was \$276,359 compared with \$243,085 in 1930.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIME.

107. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 21,843 compared with 24,170 in 1930 and 22,033 in 1929 and 12,271 in 1928.

Of these reports 8,196 were taken to Court, while 7,999 were merely recorded and the complainants referred to a Magistrate. 5,648 reports disclosed no criminal offence, the complaints being false or relating to civil affairs.

108. The total number of seizable offences was 2,700. Arrests were made in 1,596 of these cases and convictions or committals to the Supreme Court obtained in 600 of them.

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

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Murder and Homicide ...	69	54	28	37	55
Gang-robbery ...	17	24	6	20	24
Robbery ...	78	73	43	53	47
House-breaking ...	94	84	138	262	230
Thefts (over \$100) ...	164	121	111	81	72
Counterfeit Coin and Stamps	10	8	3	8	10
Unlawful Societies ...	4	26	28	11	12
Communism and Sedition ...	—	—	—	117	114

The continued rise in the crime curve may be ascribed to the economic depression.

110. Four hundred and sixteen persons were banished from the State as compared with 49 in 1930.

111. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,539 against 2,122 in 1930. Of these 1,990 were Chinese, 218 Indians, 173 Javanese and 152 Malays. 89 had previous convictions. 37 were females.

At the end of the year only 517 prisoners remained.

There were 26 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 12 executions.

Two floggings were inflicted, one of them by order of the Court.

112. Convicted prisoners who passed through the seven police lock-ups numbered 1,928. Of these 419 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

113. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,396 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,425.

One hundred and forty one Malays and 46 Sikhs were recruited. For the vacancies there were 845 Malay applicants and 150 Sikhs.

Discipline greatly improved. There were only 5 offences by the police against the law. Absence was the most frequent offence among Malays.

114. The Police Force consists (a) of a British Commissioner and 7 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the six police circles and the seventh, Commandant of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(b) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and six Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(c) 28 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,089 N. C. Os and men, of whom all but 22 are Malays;

(e) 175 Sikhs stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

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

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

A better type of recruit, better living conditions, instruction at the depot, and athletics are rapidly improving a force, to which the State owes much in the present trying times.

COURTS.

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

- (a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
- (b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;
- (c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;
- (d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;
- (e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

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

116. There were one (British) Judge, 25 first-class and 5 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

117. In the Supreme Court 117 criminal cases and 23 criminal appeals were registered. Three hundred civil suits, 34 civil appeals, 143 probate and administration suits, 643 miscellaneous applications and 195 land applications were registered. In Bankruptcy 10 receiving orders were made: the aggregate gross liabilities were \$149,536.

118. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 16 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 11 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

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

	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru	3,949	757
Kota Tinggi	782	205
Kukup (including Benut)	894	192
Muar	3,930	1,106
Batu Pahat	3,074	978
Endau	339	173
Segamat	1,670	345
Kluang	1,236	113
	<hr/> 15,874	<hr/> 3,869

PRISONS.

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

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

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

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

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

125. At Johore Bahru an average of 159 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 52.

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

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

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

129. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 35 and at Muar one. 92.61 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

130. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year and no serious complaints were recorded nor were they required to try any offence against prison discipline.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

131. The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
2. The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
3. The Pensions Enactment, 1929, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
4. The State Secretary Incorporation Enactment, 1931.
5. The Post Office Enactment, 1924, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
6. The Stamp Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
7. The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931.
8. The General Clauses Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
9. The Printing and Publication Enactment, 1931.
10. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931.
11. The Pensions Enactment, 1929, Amendment Enactment No. 2, 1931.
12. The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931.
13. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
14. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, No. 2, 1931.
15. The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1931.
16. The Government Suits Enactment, 1931.
17. The Societies Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1931.

132. Of these Enactments ten effected brief amendments of existing law. The two Enactments to amend "The Courts Enactment, 1920" provide rights of appeal to the Courts of Appeal against the severity of a sentence, against a sentence of detention in a reformatory and against a sentence of whipping—an appeal which previously could only be made if a sentence of imprisonment had been imposed in addition to the whipping. The Court was also given power to enhance a sentence upon an appeal by the Public Prosecutor. The jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate has been enlarged by giving him authority to try cases under section 457 of the Penal Code (house-breaking by night) if he considers his powers of punishment to be adequate. Section 74 (i), relating to the adoption of certain foreign laws, was amended to remedy looseness of drafting.

"The Pensions Enactment, 1929" was amended to repeal section 15 which limited the pension payable to a pensioned officer re-employed in the public service and also to raise the maximum pension from £1,300 to £2,000.

The need to stop the unauthorized scale of stamps led to the amendment of both "The Post Office Enactment, 1924" and "The Stamp Enactment, 1914". The opportunity was taken to alter the former Enactment so that the ever-changing list of articles which it is prohibited to send by post might in future be dealt with by Rules.

The amendment of "The Railways Enactment, 1914" gives the Railway administration power to provide motor services and frame regulations for their control and the right to fix special rates of freight without the formality of publication in the *Gazette*, provided that no such rate exceeds the statutory maximum prescribed by Rule under the Enactment.

"The Societies Enactment, 1915" was amended so as to make clear the position of societies which have no organisation and are not active in the State. Facilities were provided for winding up unlawful societies and for allowing societies to change their name.

The change made in "The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922" enables offences thereunder to be tried summarily when in the opinion of the prosecuting officer summary proceedings are warranted.

"The General Clauses Enactment, 1911" was amended to correct a defective definition of the word "solicitor", whereby members of certain Scottish Faculties of Law were disqualified from practising.

133. Of the creative Enactments, "The State Secretary Incorporation Enactment, 1931" made the State Secretary a body corporate in order that certain property acquired by the Government outside the State might be conveyed to it; "The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931" gave the

Government power to establish a scheme for controlling the production and export of tin; and "The Printing and Publication Enactment, 1931" supplemented "The Printing Presses Enactment, 1930", which controls printing presses by licensing them and subjecting the publication of books to some degree of oversight.

Since "The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1919", Government has taken the sale of chandu out of the hands of licensed persons into its own and permits purchase of chandu only to those who have registered themselves as consumers. Radical revision of the law thus became necessary and a new Enactment, "The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931" was passed.

The creation of the Naval Base made it necessary to define the Dockyard Port of Singapore, which was done by "The Admiralty Waters Ordinance, 1931". Seeing that much of the water area of that Port is included within the territorial limits of Johore, the powers reserved to the Admiralty in the Ordinance through the King's Harbour Master had to be vested in respect of the Johore waters in the same officer. "The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931" did this and gave the officer the title "Officer-in-Charge, Naval Base Waters, Johore". It also defined the Naval Base Waters in Johore Territory.

"The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1931" gives effect to the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider the law relating to the protection of women and girls. The principal change it is intended to bring about is the suppression of brothels.

When the Federated Malay States repealed Chapters XXX and XLI of its Civil Procedure Code, which is also Johore's Civil Code, and replaced them by "The Government Suits Enactment, 1928" the Johore law relating to suits by or against the Government and suits connected with public charities ceased to exist. "The Government Suits Enactment, 1931" supplied a new law.

134. The Rules made under various Enactments during the year are tabulated below:—

The Arms Enactment, 1921—

Amendment of fees in Third Schedule.

The Civil Procedure Code, 1918 (F. M. S.)—

Rate of interest payable under section 610.

The Courts Enactment, 1920—

Rules under section 73, (i).

The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929—

Addition of certain Drugs to the First Schedule.

Exemption under section 40 (i) (e).

- The Female Domestic Servants Enactment, 1926—
Minimum rates of wages payable under section 6 (i).
- The Forest Enactment, 1921—
Alteration of rates in Schedule I.
- The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915—
Rescission of Rule 14 of Johore Military Forces Pension Rules, 1930.
- The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931—
Price of Chandu Dross.
Rules under section 45 (i).
- The Pensions Enactment, 1929—
Amendment of Regulation 14.
- The Police Force Enactment, 1916—
Declaration of Police Circles.
Rescission of Rule 12 of the Police Force Pensions Rule, 1916.
- The Ports and Shipping Enactment, 1917—
Prohibition under section 8.
- The Post Office Enactment, 1924—
Amendment of Regulations 7 (a) and (b) and 27 (a) and (b).
Post Office Regulations, 1931.
Rules under section 49.
- The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1917—
New Rules 81—91.
Rule under section 3 (i).
- The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1922—
General Regulations.
Prohibition of certain text books and readers.
- The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923—
Amendment of Telephone Rules, 1923.
Rules under section 6.
Rules under section 6 (ii) (a).
Charges for Malayan Telegraphic System.
Fees for telephonic messages.
- The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931—
The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Rules, 1931.
Amendment of Rules.
- The Town Boards Enactment, 1921—
Amendment of By-law 79 (vii).

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924—
Amendment of Table of Export Duties.
Variation of Customs duties on Liquors, Petroleum
and Tobacco.

The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914—
Amendment of Rule 8 (i).
Amendment of Schedule I.
New Rules 10 A, 13 A and 13 B.
Order under section 12.

The nature of many of these is sufficiently indicated by the entries in the list but others require exposition.

The Rules made under "The Courts Enactment, 1920" regulate the practice and procedure in appeals to the Court of Appeal. Those made under "The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931" re-enact the Rules relating to the registration of consumers of chandu. The various amendments of Pension Rules either remove the limitation upon pensions in the case of a pensioner being re-employed in the public service or extend the period for exercising the option of commuting part of a pension when the officer through no fault of his own has been prevented from doing so. The Post Office Regulations amend, re-arrange and add to existing regulations so as to make them uniform with the Rules observed in the Colony and the Federated Malay States and revise certain postal rates. Similarly alterations of Rules made under "The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923" follow changes made by the same administrations relating to charges and the methods of calculating and paying them.

New Rules were made under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1917" regarding the importation and registration of dogs, the treatment of diseased dogs and the action to be taken in case of rabies. The General Regulations made by virtue of "The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1922" provide for the proper sanitation of schools, discipline, administration and medical inspection. Rules were made under "The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931" for the restriction of production and export of tin and tin-ore. The Rules made under "The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914" prescribed a new type of licence plate and holder, provided for the fixing of a maximum load and for the marking of certain particulars of weight and load in respect of lorries and restricted the weight of motor-vehicles on certain roads.

135. At present there is no special legislation dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or insurance for the sick and aged. Health officers, however, exercise strict control over Johore's two factories, which were started as recently as 1931. The fluctuating character of Johore's immigrant labour,

language difficulties and prejudice against European medicine render insurance legislation impracticable. The Labour Code provides for the payment of maternity benefits to estate labourers and the Code also compels employers to provide hospitals and medicine. The regulations are similar to those in the Federated Malay States.

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

FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

137. **Land:** a Premium on all sales of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and

an Annual Quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold but inclusive of land held under licence for temporary occupation.

138. **Customs: Import duties on**
intoxicating liquors at graduated rates from \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon;
tobacco at graduated rates from 70 cents to \$1.60 a pound;
matches at \$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80 with 40% reduction on matches made in Malaya;
petroleum at 10 cents a gallon of kerosene and 35 cents a gallon of petrol.

139. **Export duties on**
agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem*, with fixed rates on a graduated scale in certain exceptions such as arecanuts, bananas, durians; 2%-5% *ad valorem* on cultivated rubber; oil palm products are free.

metals at 10% *ad valorem*, the chief metal exported being iron ore, with a special rate for tin at \$10 a *bahara* when the market price of tin does not exceed \$41 a *pikul* and an additional 50 cents for every \$1 increase in the price of tin; tin ore is calculated at 72% of tin.

140. **Chandu**, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 *hoon*.
141. **Excise**: duties, on intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on intoxicating liquors of similar strength; on matches at 20-50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the provenance of the timbers used;
annual fees for Licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.
142. **Forests**: royalty on timber of all classes varying from \$2 to \$10 a ton converted or 50 cents to \$5 a ton in the round; and
duty at graduated rates for firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.
143. **Posts and Telegraphs**: revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters, and C.O.D. parcels.
144. **Municipal**: House Assessment rate 12% on annual valuation based on rental.
Water rate, metered supply of 1000 gallons 30 cents for private purposes and 50 cents for trade purposes, unmetered supply at fixed graduated rates.
Removal of rubbish and night soil according to house rating.
Electricity at 25 cents a unit or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate based on the square measurement of the house: special rates for trade purposes.
Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licenses.

145. **Stamp Duties**: payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp Office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—
Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding \$20, 4 cents;
Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.
Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.
Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof;
Mortgages (charges), \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.
Deeds \$5.
Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.
Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.
146. **Death Duties**: these are stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue of probate of a will or letters of administration. There are two kinds of death duties:—
A Probate Duty leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probates or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 12% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and local or locally secured debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than \$500; and
An Account Duty at the like rates on gifts *mortis causa* and on gifts or transfers *inter vivos* or voluntary settlements made within 12 months of the death of the deceased.
147. There is no **Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax**.
148. The revenue for 1931 was \$12,102,704 against an estimate of \$13,467,167 and against an actual revenue of \$14,634,966 in 1930 and \$17,633,212 in 1929.

149. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1930 and 1931 under the more important heads of revenue.

Head of Revenue	1930	1931	Decrease - Increase +
	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ...	2,368,973	2,251,831	- 117,143
Land Sales ...	391,183	380,190	- 10,993
<i>Customs:—</i>			
Areca Nuts ...	85,598	102,978	+ 17,380
Copra and Coconuts ...	201,736	122,695	- 79,041
Pineapples ...	80,159	99,725	+ 19,566
Rubber ...	407,841	213,163	- 194,678
Tin Ore ...	74,870	46,379	- 28,491
Iron Ore ...	364,625	246,516	- 118,109
Tobacco ...	1,459,137	1,257,922	- 201,215
Spirits ...	724,911	375,894	- 349,017
Petroleum ...	430,772	445,651	+ 14,879
Matches ...	138,752	104,865	- 33,887
<i>Licences:—</i>			
Posts and Telegraphs ...	324,266	268,995	- 55,271
Chandu ...	3,280,673	2,096,386	- 1,184,287
Interest ...	1,070,009	1,141,052	+ 71,043
Municipal ...	1,256,234	1,139,305	- 116,929

150. Under Land Revenue: annually recurrent rents came to \$2,113,321 against \$2,206,562 in 1930 and rents from annual licences were \$37,652 against \$41,353 in 1930.

Land Sales show a continuous decline from 1928 in the revenue derived from premia on the alienation of land for agricultural or mining purposes.

151. The decrease of nearly 50% in the export duty on cultivated rubber after last year's collapse is an indication of the coma in the rubber market. The decline of copra and coconut products was severe but not so great as rubber. The reduction of profits in these staples has diverted attention to minor agricultural products such as arecanuts (\$102,978 against \$85,598 in 1930 and \$98,300 in 1929) pineapples (\$99,725 against \$80,159 in 1930 and \$69,367 in 1929) and tapioca (\$36,020 against \$36,947 in 1930 and \$30,004 in 1929).

The reduced export duty on metals indicates a great drop in production and in value.

152. The decrease in all the import duties and in the chandu revenue reveals the progressive decline of trade and the general economic depression. The slight increase in petroleum is due to the enhancement of duty towards the end of the year.

153. Under Licences, Toddy Shops yielded \$69,828 against \$77,704 in 1930 and \$82,395 in 1929 a further symptom of the progressive decline of rubber. Stamp Duties realised \$90,613 against \$112,461 in 1930 and \$180,250 in 1929, Death Duties accounting for \$16,074 against \$27,876 in 1930 and \$23,876 in 1929.

154. Bad trade conditions are again reflected in the Postal and Telegraphic returns.

	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$
Telephones ...	141,810	158,304	138,235
Telegrams ...	13,306	15,270	8,899
Commission on Money Orders	9,434	8,735	6,602
Sale of Stamps ...	127,475	129,667	106,388

155. Municipal Revenue shows an increase in Electric Lighting and in Conservancy, probably due to tightening up of administration, and a decrease under other items indicative of decline in trade. The main heads of this revenue are shown in the following table.

	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$
Automobile Licences ...	273,207	277,107	198,477
Electric Lighting ...	162,924	245,153	271,473
General Assessment ...	273,150	293,022	263,617
Market Fees ...	100,523	106,391	91,215
Water Supply ...	92,829	115,276	110,413
Conservancy ...	92,149	101,910	106,486

156. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principle heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the past five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Lands & Forests ...	14'8	13'3	15'8	17'8	19'7
Customs ...	34'5	45'0	34'9	29'1	26'2
Licences, Excise ...	35'7	25'7	30'0	28'3	22'1
Other Revenue ...	15'0	16'0	19'3	24'8	32'0
	100	100	100	100	100

EXPENDITURE.

157. The expenditure was \$14,778,518 against an estimate of \$17,244,684 and an actual expenditure of \$16,671,946 in 1930 and of \$16,200,829 in 1929.

158. A contribution of \$500,000 was made to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund. Exclusive of this item, the annual expenditure was \$14,278,518 this year against \$15,952,867 in 1930 and \$15,200,829 in 1929.

159. Pensions amounted to \$438,635 against an estimate of \$472,524 and an actual expenditure of \$476,428 in 1930 and \$424,986 in 1929.

160. Personal Emoluments absorbed \$5,331,217, showing a small saving of \$80,627 on the estimate of \$5,411,844 but a large increase on the actual expenditure \$4,892,314 in 1930 and \$4,525,760 in 1929.

161. Other Charges annually recurrent amounted to \$2,828,071, a reduction of \$134,850 on the estimate of \$2,962,921 against an actual expenditure of \$2,730,671 in 1930 and \$2,485,965 in 1929.

162. Miscellaneous Services cost \$683,896 against an estimate of \$634,638 and an actual expenditure of \$791,176 in 1930 and \$763,193 in 1929.

163. Public Works annually recurrent expenditure, estimated at \$2,044,300 actually amounted to \$1,714,871 against \$1,879,640 in 1930 and \$1,757,256 in 1929.

164. Public Works Special Services come to \$3,080,374 against an estimate of \$4,838,420 and actual expenditure of \$4,495,436 in 1930 and \$4,454,295 in 1929.

INVESTMENTS.

165. No remittances were made to the Crown Agents for investment.

166. Surplus Funds investments in Sterling Securities stood at \$16,080,013 on 1st January, 1931, but were reduced by realisations to meet annual expenditure to \$14,494,652 on 31st December, 1931.

Investments to the value of \$500,000 were transferred from Surplus Funds to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund. Owing to worldwide financial uncertainty in the latter half of the year, these sterling securities depreciated approximately 6% in value at the mean market price in London on 31st December, 1931. Since that date they have appreciated considerably.

167. Investments in dollar securities (Straits Settlements Government Loans and Municipal Debentures) stood unchanged at \$415,405. These were at a slight premium on 31st December, 1931, and have appreciated further since that date.

168. Local Fixed Deposits stood at \$6¼ millions on 31st December, 1931, \$¾ million having been withdrawn to meet current expenditure.

169. The Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund (Opium Reserve Fund) stood at \$12,206,815 on 1st January, 1931, and increased to \$13,378,263 on 31st December, 1931. The whole fund is invested in sterling securities and depreciated, like the Surplus Fund, at the end of year.

170. The total investments of the State at the end of the year amounted to \$34,538,320 against \$36,202,197 at the end of 1930 and \$34,189,628 at the end of 1929. The market value of these investments at the end of the year was approximately \$32½ millions.

171. As shown in the balance sheet (Appendix A) the excess of assets over liabilities is \$21,798,251 against \$24,474,066 at the close of 1930 and \$26,511,045 in 1929. These assets are not earmarked for any specific purpose. Cash in Treasuries and at the Bank amounted to \$1,399,746 and cash at the Crown Agents to \$203,394.

172. Loans stood at \$190,951 at the end of 1930. These represent loans free of interest to Muhammadan subordinates to enable them to buy land and build houses for their own occupation. On this account \$191,542 remained outstanding at the end of the year on 148 loans.

173. Loans under the War Service Land Grants Scheme remained outstanding at \$28,450.

174. Special building loans amounting to \$34,636 were approved to senior Government Officers.

175. Advances stood at \$89,271. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance \$27,003, and Post Office Money Order Advance \$18,000. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport motor car, cycles, etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

176. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at the end of the year at \$1,512,587. Of this sum \$1,326,787 were Land Office Deposits mainly on account of premia and survey fees.

177. The gross surplus at the end of the year inclusive of the Opium Reserve Fund, was \$35,192,278 against \$36,680,880 at the end of 1930.

178. Johore has no public debt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

179. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

LAND ENACTMENT.

	1930	1931
	\$	\$
Number of Grants registered ...	926	494
Number of Transfers registered ...	1,110	947
Number of Charges registered ...	810	647
Other transactions ...	1,339	1,087

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1930	1931
	\$	\$
Mining Leases issued ...	1	13
Mining Certificates issued ...	16	13
Prospecting Licences ...	24	7
Other transactions ...	20	20
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	\$48,875	\$47,263

180. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Samentaras under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by Collectors:—

	1930	1931
	\$	\$
Mukim Registers ...	3,364	2,669
Surat Samentaras ...	5,162	3,540
Miscellaneous ...	1,044	2,484
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	\$25,977	\$15,965

181. During the year Land Offices received 4,771 Mukim Register Extracts and 3,720 Surat Samentaras from the Survey Department as against 4,359 Mukim Register Extracts and 1,759 Surat Samentaras in 1930.

182. The application books were closed for rubber cultivation throughout the State. Applications for small holdings for the cultivation of rice and food-stuffs were entertained. Some applications for land for the cultivation of pineapples as a permanent crop were received.

183. At the end of the year the total of alienated land stood at 1,209,693 acres as against 1,224,139 acres at the end of 1930.

184. During the year the number of Foreign Companies on the Register rose from 153 to 156, 13 new Companies being registered and 10 being struck off.

185. The average effective strength of the Survey staff was 156 as against 115 in 1930, including the Superintendent and 12 European Officers.

186. The total revenue was \$41,550 as compared with \$63,515 in 1930. The falling off in revenue was due to the fact that for the greater proportion of surveys completed in 1930 fees were collected years ago.

MILITARY.

187. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 663, being 5 short of the authorized strength.

188. The signal section reached its establishment strength of 24.

189. Health and discipline were good.

190. The musketry was slightly above the standard of 1930 though the Johore Military Forces lost the Royal Johore Challenge Cup after winning it for seven years in succession.

191. Had not the Parade been cancelled owing to heavy rain, a contingent from the Johore Military Forces would have again taken part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty's Birthday, at the invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding. A contingent took part in the subsequent parade on the 14th June.

192. In the absence of H. H. the Sultan in Europe Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato Abdul Hamid acted as Commandant of the Johore Military and Volunteer Forces.

193. The Johore Volunteer Forces established in 1904 were only 13 short of their authorised strength of 400 men at the end of the year. A high standard of musketry was maintained.

JOHORE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

194. The strength was 208 as compared with 226 in 1930.

195. Not including camps, 274 parades were held during the year. One camp, of a week's duration, was held at Changi. His Highness the Regent and His Excellency Major-General Oldfield visited the camp.

196. Musketry results continued to be satisfactory.

TOWN BOARDS.

197. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930	474,410	25,925	100,070	22,785	433,804	213,593
1931	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

198. 373 crocodiles, 59 tigers, and 10 leopards and panthers were destroyed. 85 persons were killed by tigers, 4 by leopards and panthers, and 8 by crocodiles. \$4,731 was paid in rewards, mostly for the destruction of the man-eaters of Renggam and Panchor (Muar).

GENERAL.

199. His Highness Sultan Colonel SIR IBRAHIM, D.K., S.P.M.J., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., etc., returned from Europe on 17th November receiving a sincere welcome from all communities who rejoiced that the health of His Highness had so greatly improved.

200. On 18th November amid universal rejoicings there were celebrated the return of His Highness the Sultan and the coronation of Her Highness the Sultanah HELEN. On 19th November there was a State banquet at the Astana Besar.

201. The dual Regency of His Highness the Tengku Mahkota and the Mentri Besar, DATO MUSTAPHA BIN JAAFAR, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., continued until June 30th when failing health compelled the retirement of the latter after 30 years' loyal and meritorious service. From that date until the return of the Sultan the Tengku Mahkota remained sole Regent.

202. From 1st July until 22nd November the Honourable ENGGU ABDUL-AZIZ BIN ABDUL-MAJID, D.K., acted as Mentri Besar in addition to his own duties as Deputy Mentri Besar. From 23rd November His Highness the Sultan appointed as Mentri Besar, Lieut. Col. the Honourable DATO' ABDUL HAMID, D.P.M.J., who had served in the Johore Military Forces since 1892 and was mentioned in despatches during the Great War.

203. The duties of General Adviser were performed by Mr. G. E. SHAW, C.M.G., O.B.E., from the beginning of the year until 26th June when he went on leave prior to retirement. From that date Mr. R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. Litt. (oxon.), acted as General Adviser and he was confirmed in the appointment from 7th October.

204. The State sustained a loss by death in January of the Honourable ENGGU ALI BIN ABDULLAH, D.K., Secretary for Religious Affairs and a member of the Council of State. The following were appointed members of that Council during the year:—

Inche ABDULLAH BIN ESA, acting State Commissioner, Endau; Mr S. W. JONES, Acting Legal Adviser; Mr. L. RAYMAN, Acting Financial Commissioner; Mr. B. J. R. BARTON; DATO' TOH AH BOON and Mr. R. O. WINSTEDT, Acting General Adviser. The following were appointed members of the Executive Council: H. H. Tengku Abubakar, Aris Bendahara; Lieut. Col. DATO' ABDUL HAMID, Mentri Besar; Mr. R. O. WINSTEDT the Acting General Adviser and Mr. L. Rayman, Acting Financial Commissioner.

R. O. WINSTEDT,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
12th April, 1932.

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APPENDICES.
A
Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1930 and December, 1931.

	LIABILITIES		Dec., 1930		Dec., 1931		ASSETS		Dec., 1931		Dec., 1930	
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Deposits												
Opium Reserve Fund			2,023,012	76	1,512,587	41		Cash in Treasuries ..	24,647	16		
								" Banks ..	1,375,098	88		
								" C. A. ..	203,394	68	1,603,140	72
								" Transit ..			117,376	48
Suspense								INVESTMENTS (at cost):—				
Surplus									\$	(a)		
								Sterling Securities	14,494,652	18		
								S. S. Government and				
								Municipal Securities	415,405	14		
								Fixed Deposits	6,250,000	00	21,160,057	32
								INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC (at cost):—				
										(b)		
								Opium Reserve Fund ..			13,394,026	68
								Due by other Governments			97,178	64
								Chandu Stock			21,701	97
								Advances			89,270	97
								Loans			191,542	50
								Suspense			30,570	10
Total			38,710,257	72	36,704,865	38		Total			36,704,865	38

(a) Valued @ \$13,468,010.03 @ mean market price in London on 31.12.1931.

(b) Valued @ \$12,385,562.68 "

Actual Revenue for 1930 and 1931.

HEAD OF REVENUE	1930		1931		Increase		Decrease	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Lands ...	2,368,973	00	2,251,830	74	—	—	117,142	26
Forests ...	160,960	00	137,918	66	—	—	23,041	34
Customs ...	4,142,845	00	3,173,381	24	—	—	969,463	76
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	4,025,757	00	2,671,152	69	—	—	1,354,604	31
Fees of Court, etc. ...	277,586	00	236,761	29	—	—	40,824	71
Posts and Telegraphs ...	324,266	00	268,994	84	—	—	55,271	16
Railways ...	470,000	00	470,000	00	—	—	—	—
Port and Harbour Dues ...	37,076	00	37,434	65	358	65	—	—
Interest ...	1,070,009	00	1,141,052	32	71,043	32	—	—
Miscellaneous Re- ceipts ...	110,077	00	194,682	44	84,605	44	—	—
Municipal ...	1,256,234	00	1,139,305	28	—	—	116,928	72
Land Sales ...	391,183	00	380,189	95	—	—	10,993	05
Total ...	14,634,966	00	12,102,704	10	156,007	41	2,688,269	31

Actual Expenditure for 1930 and 1931.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	1930		1931		Increase		Decrease	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Pensions ...	481,277	00	438,635	02	—	—	42,641	98
Personal Emolu- ments ...	4,892,314	00	5,331,216	72	438,902	72	—	—
Other Charges ...	2,989,619	00	2,828,070	99	—	—	161,548	01
Transport ...	69,946	00	76,571	80	6,625	80	—	—
Opium Reserve Fund ...	750,000	00	500,000	00	—	—	250,000	00
Miscellaneous ...	791,176	00	683,896	00	—	—	107,280	00
Purchase of Land ...	322,538	00	124,882	36	—	—	197,655	64
Public Works (annually recurrent) ...	1,879,640	00	1,714,871	50	—	—	164,768	50
Public Works (special expenditure) ...	4,495,436	00	3,080,374	00	—	—	1,415,062	00
Total ...	16,671,946	00	14,778,518	39	445,528	52	2,338,956	13

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1911—1931.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1911	3,954,901	3,268,124
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ...	6	—	42,994	44,626
Chandu Monopoly ...	3,280,673	2,097,496	237,202	208,445
Chinese Protectorate ...	242,954	179,518	25,457	31,900
Courts ...	168,122	119,230	84,350	96,657
Customs ...	4,142,846	3,272,363	278,805	297,638
DISTRICTS*				
Muar				
State Commissioner ...	87	75	26,735	27,203
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	140,663	128,748
Dist. Officer, Chohong ...	—	—	8,927	8,746
Batu Pahat				
State Commissioner ...	131	85	23,954	23,880
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	87,810	91,405
Kluang				
District Officer ...	—	—	—	—
Assistiant Adviser ...	—	—	—	17,247
Kota Tinggi				
District Officer ...	—	2	23,241	22,984
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	35,425	37,924
Kukup				
District Officer ...	7	1	10,041	10,368
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	42,269	39,530
Mersing (Endau)				
District Officer ...	—	—	42,094	41,934
Segamat				
State Commissioner ...	8	1	12,489	12,771
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	49,248	50,658
Education ...	28,964	31,525	662,640	703,025
Financial Dapartment ...	145,286	116,553	122,659	122,531
Forests ...	160,960	137,919	97,935	95,648
Game Warden ...	975	2,819	19,001	19,789
Gardens ...	—	—	41,238	34,889
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	8,171,019	5,957,587	2,115,177	2,168,546

* The districts revenues appear mainly under Courts, Lands and Municipal.

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Brought forward.</i>	8,171,019	5,957,587	2,115,177	2,168,546
General Adviser ...	—	—	32,946	33,024
H. H. the Sultan ...	—	—	176,469	294,900
Interest ...	1,070,009	1,141,052	—	—
Labour ...	—	—	24,558	109,180
Land ...	2,368,973	2,340,898	115,868	113,010
Land Sales ...	391,183	380,190	—	—
Legal Adviser ...	—	—	31,477	27,070
Marine ...	37,076	46,843	108,237	107,211
Medical ...	66,305	54,288	1,143,768	1,096,329
Military				
Johore M. Forces ...	—	20	427,701	415,798
Do. V. Forces ...	—	—	19,647	13,947
Do. V. Engrs. ...	—	—	53,181	51,387
Mines ...	—	—	15,479	17,553
Miscellaneous Recpts. ...	110,077	194,682	—	—
Do. Services ...	—	—	791,176	683,896
Municipal ...	1,256,466	1,147,952	619,577	587,176
Officers on Leave ...	—	—	151,561	157,099
Opium Reserve Fund ...	—	—	750,000	500,000
Pensions and Retd. Allowances ...	—	—	481,277	438,635
Police ...	48,922	56,816	866,768	926,646
Posts and Telegraphs ...	324,266	268,995	245,735	259,644
Printing ...	5	180	220,439	207,892
Prisons ...	2,805	2,853	105,165	106,250
Public Works Dept. ...	7,698	5,315	187,360	225,106
Do. A. Recurrent ...	14,960	26,638	577,768	609,294
Do. S. Services ...	—	—	1,879,640	1,714,872
Purchase of Land ...	—	—	4,495,436	3,080,374
Railway ...	—	—	322,538	124,882
Registrar Foreign Co. ...	470,000	470,000	—	—
Religious Affairs ...	797	949	—	175
State Council and M. Besar ...	2,393	2,527	102,738	101,900
State Secretary ...	—	—	53,278	42,523
Survey ...	4,811	4,877	54,096	59,143
Transport ...	—	—	406,558	401,679
Veterinary ...	99	42	69,946	76,572
<i>Total</i> ...	14,347,864	12,102,704	16,671,946	14,778,518

F
HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them.				Number of Barracks, Com- pounds, Tenement Houses, etc., and of persons in- habiting them		Number of Native Huts, and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Houses of two rooms	Inhabi- tants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi- tants	Bar- racks, etc.	Huts	Inhabi- tants
Johore Bahru	20,737	—	442	2,747	1,762	10,956	10	742	4,568
Kluang	5,326	80	112	442	194	1,204	221	494	2,549
Muar	24,672	670	736	4,768	1,655	13,540	78	656	1,872
Segamat	1,987	52	45	221	64	507	34	115	613
Kota Tinggi	2,631	29	23	145	104	1,047	82	140	732
Mersing	4,005	381	53	600	164	1,134	29	46	218
Batu Pahat	6,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	65,958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

G
TRAFFIC CENSUS.

A census of the traffic on all roads was taken for one week during August. The following is a summary of the results at the more important stations:—

Station	Weight per day in Tons	Intensity in Tons per foot per day
<i>Johore Bahru District—</i>		
(1) Jalan Ah Fook ...	1,691	68
(2) Jalan Tai Heng ...	3,326	129
(3) 8½ Mile, Jalan Scudai	1,660	104
(4) 46th Mile Renggam Road Junction ...	699	44
(5) 14th Mile, Pulau Road	580	42
(6) 27th Mile, Pontian Road	547	39
<i>Muar District—</i>		
(1) Panchor Road ...	2,384	132
(10) 1¼ Mile, Batu Pahat Road ...	1,374	85
(12) Parit Jawa ...	1,319	82
(16) Tanjong Agas Road ...	2,203	122
(22) Muar-Segamat Road at Tangkak Hospital ...	716	45
<i>Batu Pahat District—</i>		
(12) Jalan Rahmat ...	5,267	202
(13) Jalan Kluang 3rd Mile	1,035	64
(14) Jalan Kluang 14th Mile	940	58
<i>Segamat District—</i>		
(B) Batu Anam-Gemas Road	624	39
(H) Muar Road-Segamat ...	554	34
(M) Segamat-Labis Road 20th Mile ...	464	27
<i>Kluang District—</i>		
(1) 5th Mile, Mersing Road	648	54
(3) Mengkibol Road ...	408	34
(4) 8th Mile, Ayer Hitim Road ...	373	26
<i>Kota Tinggi District—</i>		
(1) 11th Mile, Johore Bahru-Kota Tinggi ...	523	32
(2) Johore River Bridge, Kota Tinggi ...	875	54

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

- Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1931. Cmd. 3914. 9d. (10d.).
- The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1s. (1s. 1d.).
- Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
- British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1s. (1s. 2d.).
- Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1s. (1s. 2d.).
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