



JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

---

FOR THE YEAR

1928

BY

G. E. SHAW, M.C.S.,  
*General Adviser*

---

SINGAPORE :

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,  
by W. T. CHERRY, Government Printer.

1929

1935

**CONTENTS**

	<i>Page</i>
I.—Financial ... ..	1
II.—Trade ... ..	4
III.—Agriculture ... ..	6
IV.—Gardens ... ..	9
V.—Chinese Protectorate ... ..	9
VI.—Council of State ... ..	10
VII.—Customs ... ..	11
VIII.—Chandu ... ..	13
IX.—Education ... ..	14
X.—Forests ... ..	20
XI.—Game Warden ... ..	21
XII.—Judicial ... ..	22
XIII.—Land ... ..	23
XIV.—Marine ... ..	25
XV.—Medical ... ..	26
XVI.—Military ... ..	31
XVII.—Mines ... ..	32
XVIII.—Police ... ..	33
XIX.—Post Office ... ..	35
XX.—Prisons ... ..	35
XXI.—Public Works ... ..	38
XXII.—Railway ... ..	42
XXIII.—Surveys ... ..	43
XXIV.—Town Boards ... ..	44
XXV.—Veterinary ... ..	45
XXVI.—Staff ... ..	46

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE  
FOR THE YEAR 1928**

I.—FINANCIAL

The Revenue for 1928 amounted to \$20,698,077 as compared with \$18,239,023 for 1927 and \$18,781,565 for 1926. The estimated revenue for the year was exceeded by \$5,297,612.

2. When restriction of rubber exports ceased the sum standing at credit of the Rubber Surplus Deposit Account was credited to Customs revenue. Revenue for the year was thus swelled by the sum of \$3,422,041.

3. There were increases under all the main Heads of Revenue except under Licences, Excise etc., and Land Sales which showed decreases of \$1,060,944 and \$107,088 respectively. The comparative receipts as shewn by the Treasury Books for 1927 and 1928 under the larger items were as follows:—

	1927	1928	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Land Revenue</i> ...	2,380,293	2,444,690	64,397	—
<i>Customs—</i>				
Copra, etc. ...	244,025	249,868	25,843	—
Rubber ...	2,090,245	5,053,729	2,963,484	—
Tobacco ...	1,453,120	1,345,078	—	108,042
Spirits ...	962,009	831,672	—	130,337
Petroleum ...	372,553	358,895	—	13,658
Tin Ore ...	220,978	186,969	—	34,009
Iron Ore ...	181,431	348,188	166,757	—
<i>Licences—</i>				
Chandu Revenue ...	5,388,749	4,221,619	—	1,167,130
<i>Posts and Telegraphs</i> ...	238,299	252,238	13,939	—
<i>Interest</i> ...	719,292	932,012	212,720	—
<i>Municipal</i> ...	838,516	1,000,593	162,077	—
<i>Land Sales</i> ...	1,136,899	1,029,811	—	107,088

4. Under Land Revenue: Land Rents (Recurrent) amounted to \$2,222,556 as compared with \$2,164,835 in 1927. The large increase shown under Rubber Duty was due to the Rubber Surplus Deposit which was brought to account under that head.

5. The Duty collected on imports of Tobacco, Spirits and Petroleum showed a falling off in sympathy with the depression in the rubber market which ruled for most of the year.

6. Chandu revenue showed a large decrease also in sympathy with the lower prices for rubber. Two new items under the head Licences, etc., viz., Toddy Shops and Death Duties yielded \$51,132 and \$78,869 respectively. Telephone Rentals were responsible for the increase under Posts and Telegraphs. This item of revenue yielded \$94,299 as against \$81,389 for 1927. Under interest the increase was entirely due to Interest on Investments. The most notable increases under Municipal were on account of Automobile Licences which increased from \$161,066 to \$252,981, General Assessment which increased from \$223,621 to \$258,587 and Private Water Supply which amounted to \$76,664 as compared with \$47,626 in 1927.

7. The decrease under Land Sales was entirely on account of Premia on Grants.

8. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of Revenue to the total Revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the year 1924—1928 were as follows:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Land and Forests ...	16·4	14·5	12·8	14·8	13·3
Customs ...	33·0	37·2	39·8	34·5	45·0
Licences, Excise etc.	36·4	33·3	35·7	35·7	25·7
Other Revenue ...	14·2	15·0	11·7	15·0	16·0
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

#### EXPENDITURE

9. The total expenditure in 1928 was \$16,445,473 as compared with \$15,348,473 for 1927 and an estimate of \$18,073,429.

10. These figures include the contributions to the Opium Reserve Fund. Deducting these the true net expenditure for 1928 becomes \$15,195,474 as compared with \$14,098,475 for 1927.

11. Expenditure under Pensions showed a small increase of \$8,250 over 1927 but was \$21,423 under the Estimate.

12. Personal Emoluments again showed a large increase of \$347,197 over the previous year but there were savings of \$200,578 on the estimate.

13. Expenditure under Other Charges was \$3,008,512, an increase of \$281,242 over 1927 but \$33,223 under the Estimate.

14. Under Miscellaneous Services there was a decrease in expenditure amounting to \$139,104 as compared with 1927 and a saving on the estimate of \$74,735.

15. Under Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure increased by \$102,526 but was \$18,516 under the estimate.

16. Expenditure on Public Works Special Services was \$5,219,528, an increase of \$443,323 over 1927 but \$1,400,102 under the estimate. Expenditure under Works and Buildings Special Services showed an increase of \$601,002 and Miscellaneous Special Services a decrease of \$252,807 as compared with 1927.

#### INVESTMENTS

17. During the year £233,333.68 (\$2,000,000) was remitted to the Crown Agents for investment. A profit of \$2,232 was made on the remittance.

18. Investments on account of Surplus Funds in Sterling Securities on 31st December, 1928 amounted to \$12,877,503 as compared with \$10,337,396 on 1st January, 1928. During the year Sterling Investments to the value of \$1,249,999 were transferred from Surplus Funds Investments to the Opium Reserve Fund.

19. Investments in Straits Settlements Government and Municipal Securities amounted to \$1,047,555 at the end of the year. A profit of \$34,256 was realised on part of the holding in Straits Settlements 5½ per cent War Loan which matured in July, 1928.

20. Local Fixed Deposits amounted to \$6,500,000 at the end of the year.

21. The Opium Reserve Fund increased from \$7,704,199 on 1st January, 1928 to \$9,369,429 on 31st December, 1928; all in Sterling Securities.

22. The total investments held by the Government on 31st December, 1928 amounted to \$29,794,486.

23. The Surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$25,078,662 as compared with \$20,826,058 at the end of 1927. On the Assets of the Balance Sheet, Cash, including Cash in Transit, amounted to \$5,131,702 of which \$1,228,246 was held by the Crown Agents. In addition a sum of \$857,143 is shown under Suspense: this represents a temporary investment made by the Crown Agents. The amounts outstanding

under advances and Loans were \$130,806 and \$145,506 respectively. The greater proportion of the amount shown under Loans represents Loans given to Subordinate Officers to enable them to purchase land and build houses for their own occupation.

24. The Loans are made free of interest to Mohammedan Subordinates and are usually repayable by monthly instalments spread over a period of not more than five years. The amount actually outstanding on 31st December, 1928 on this account was \$109,306 and the number of Loans in existence on that date 130.

25. On the Liabilities Side Deposits amounted on 31st December, 1928 to \$1,737,892 only as compared with \$5,660,984. This large difference is due to the transfer of the Rubber Surplus Deposit Account to Revenue as explained above.

26. The financial position at the close of the year was very strong and the gross surplus including the amount set aside for the Opium Reserve Fund amounted to \$34,448,090.

27. The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix A.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1927 and 1928.

Appendix B.—Statement of Actual Revenue 1927 and 1928.

Appendix C.—Statement of Actual Expenditure 1927 and 1928.

Appendix D.—Statistical Return of Progress 1924 to 1928.

## II.—TRADE

28. The total trade for the year 1928 shews a value of \$101,521,757 (compared with \$126,828,445 in 1927) constituted as follows:—

	1927	1928
	—	—
	\$	\$
Imports ...	39,422,852	37,502,279
Exports ...	88,317,154	65,327,031
	<u>127,740,006</u>	<u>102,829,310</u>
Less Re-Exports ...	911,561	1,307,553
	<u>126,828,445</u>	<u>101,521,757</u>

## IMPORTS

29. The following table shews, under the main heads, the value for 1927 and 1928:—

	1927	1928
	\$	\$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	23,809,484	19,302,514
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	2,411,915	2,599,362
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	13,176,390	15,458,875
IV. Coin and Bullion ...	25,063	141,528
	<u>39,422,852</u>	<u>37,502,279</u>

## EXPORTS

30. The following table shews a falling-off in the more important exports excepting iron-ore, timber and preserved pineapples:—

Articles	1927 Quantity	1928 Quantity	How Counted	1927 Value \$	1928 Value \$
Arecanuts ...	171,066.66½	183,891	Pkls.	1,247,676	1,199,915
Copra ...	532,068.60½	576,990	"	5,499,841	6,225,927
Pepper ...	202.28	82	"	13,153	8,030
Gambier ...	19,138.07	19,387	"	233,800	197,382
Coffee ...	560.19	997	"	33,536	87,992
Rubber ...	825,258.31	1,024,884	"	69,084,686	44,234,992
Sweet Potatoes ...	17,870.30	26,399	"	49,173	103,029
Tapioca ...	130,275.98	120,882	"	534,700	376,453
Pineapples ...	24,455,378.—	21,478,497	Nos.	482,647	603,375
Preserved Pineapples	630,943.—	857,819	C/s.	4,480,605	4,780,358
Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	260,047	800,290
Timber ...	23,061.30½	23,908	Tons	1,291,420	1,197,934
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	311,434	370,954
Tin ...	16,373.28½	18,424	Pkls.	2,356,495	2,038,064
Iron-ore ...	409,241.8	584,588	Tons	2,046,205	2,658,193
China Clay ...	824.04	985	"	16,481	19,700
Wolfram ...	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	83,221	98,536
Swine ...	4,029	3,624	Nos.	87,894	80,536
Cattle ...	4	24	"	310	2,568
Poultry ...	3,189½	2,807	Dozs.	31,970	28,037
Goats and Sheep ...	1	1	Nos.	5	15
Eggs ...	3,181,360	6,287,210	"	121,457	153,958
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	50,398	52,250
			TOTAL ...	<u>88,317,154</u>	<u>65,327,428</u>

## III.—AGRICULTURE

31. The field staff of the Department consisted, at the end of the year, of the Principal Agricultural Officer, six junior agricultural assistants, one probationer and eight sub-inspectors. Six agricultural apprentices were undergoing training at the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur.

## RUBBER

32. Owing to the slump in prices and the general uncertainty as to the effect of removal of restriction of rubber exports, most planting Companies adopted a waiting policy and refrained from extensive development. Where new clearings were planted up care was generally taken to secure high yielding stock. About 35,000 metres of budwood, 12,000 stumps and 600,000 seeds were imported into the State during the year.

33. Root disease appears to be less prevalent in native holdings than in the larger Estates, the reason probably being that small holders habitually remove timber for use as firewood, little felled jungle being left to decay on the ground.

34. Mouldy rot continues to give trouble. Pink disease is not common, the coastal districts being comparatively free from it.

35. Johore has a total area of 579,317 acres planted in rubber and 767,555 acres alienated for rubber cultivation.

36. The Johore Government contributes \$50,000 a year to the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya. The work of the Institute is, of course, directed to the scientific investigation of the problems of the rubber planting industry. Enforcement of the provisions of the Agricultural Pests Enactment is left to the Johore Agricultural Department, which, in liaison with the Institute, provides instruction to Estate staffs and to small holders.

37. Instruction by the Institute takes the form of scientific publications, advisory correspondence, lectures, visits and demonstrations. In 1928 seventeen visits were paid to Johore by members of the Institute and two lectures were delivered at suitable centres. Considerable and special attention was paid to the problem of soil denudation in those areas of the State which might be expected to have lost fertility as a result of years of intensive cultivation in gambier, pineapples and pepper. The experiments conducted during the year tend to shew that in those areas it is not so much on actual loss of soil fertility which has ensued as excessive soil compactness, lessened aeration and reduction of water-holding capacity due to loss of fine soil particles.



38. In connection with reported cases of die-back a very full examination was made of fungi found associated therewith. As a result the Institute has reported that "no fungus was found on rubber trees showing a die-back of branches that is capable of attacking the upper crown branches under normal conditions of growth and none was found to exhibit epidemic tendencies even under existing conditions of poor nourishment and exposure of the host".

39. *Coconuts*.—The Coconut Palm continues to receive attention on small and medium sized holdings in the fertile coastal area lying between Kukup and the Malacca boundary.

40. Production of copra during the year, which amounted to 576,990 pikuls valued at \$6,225,927, exceeded that of the previous record output in 1926.

41. The area planted in coconuts is approximately 97,000 acres.

42. *Oil Palm*.—Increasing interest is being taken in cultivation of the Oil Palm. The total area alienated for this form of cultivation is 29,000 acres. The actual planted area was 6,457 acres at the end of the year. Some of the earlier plantings are now nearing the producing stage.

43. *Arcca*.—Interest in this crop has been well maintained. For the Malay small holder this is a lucrative industry. In the West Coast Districts many individual holdings now extend to 100 acres in area or thereabouts.

44. Export for the year showed an improvement on that of the previous year and amounted to 183,891 pikuls, valued at \$1,199,914. Effort is being made to combat carelessness in preparation. The Johore product is good average quality and, provided that the nuts are properly dried, commands a good price. There is a tendency to dry insufficiently and as a result the standard sinks.

45. *Coffee*.—The planting of coffee has attracted considerable attention recently. Many small estates have been established in the vicinity of Paloh. Estates have also been opened in the Segamat and Muar Districts. The largest individual plantation has at present a cultivated area of 500 acres. The total area under cultivation slightly exceeds 2,500 acres. It is not unlikely that coffee will be planted as a catch crop on some of the newer Oil Palm estates.

46. Unfortunately the bee hawk pest (*Cephonodes hylas*) has again made its appearance. The problem of control of this most destructive pest is under consideration by experts. Some considerable success has attended efficient spraying. This pest has behind it a long history of coffee destruction.

47. *Tuba*.—There is considerable new cultivation in Central Johore where plantations have contracts for definite shipments: further extensions are anticipated. Japanese cultivators now favour the planting of tuba as a sole crop, rubber being planted after its removal. Usually tuba has been cultivated as a catch crop with rubber, but this has been found to be detrimental to the rubber on account of interlacing root systems and the impracticability of harvesting the tuba without injury to the rubber. Planted areas at the end of the year were in the neighbourhood of 2,000 acres.

48. *Tapioca*.—Seventeen tapioca factories were in operation during the year. An estimated total area of 14,000 acres is under cultivation.

49. *Padi*.—There has been some revival of interest in padi planting during the year. Wet padi lands in the Segamat District which had not been cultivated for several years have again been brought under cultivation. Considerable progress has also been made in the Endau District. The local padi lands are not rich. Seven thousand and forty-nine acres were brought under cultivation. The yield was estimated at 844,000 gantangs. Selected seed from Krian, of type considered to be suitable for local cultivation, has been supplied to cultivators.

50. *Pineapples*.—The tinned pineapple industry continues to expand. Three new factories were in the course of erection at the end of the year.

51. The output of tinned pines has shown a considerable increase on that of 1927. Production was somewhat in excess of that of the previous record year, 1925. Exports during 1928 were valued at \$5,383,733. An area of about 35,000 acres is under cultivation.

52. *Bananas*.—The banana is still extensively cultivated by small holders in the Kukup, Muar and Batu Pahat Districts and as a catch crop on many small Chinese estates. The bulk of the produce is exported to Singapore.

53. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—Efforts continue to be made for extension of fruit cultivation. There is a ready market in Singapore. Crops were good during the year, and export to Singapore has been extensive. The value of fruit so exported including bananas, but excluding pineapple fruit and tinned pines, amounted in 1928 to \$511,390. There is also a large local consumption.

54. *Fibres*.—There is little interest shewn in fibre crops. There have been inquiries about the possibilities of local cultivation of Sisal, Indian hemp, Roselle and Merguay fibre, but as yet nothing has materialised. No use has yet been made of the pineapple leaf as a source of fibre.

## IV.—GARDENS

55. On the 1st September the State and Istana Gardens, which had formerly been left to irregular control, were placed under a Superintendent of Gardens trained at Kew. These beautifully situated gardens have of late years been somewhat neglected and much valuable material has been lost. Horticultural nurseries will be established with a view to the supply of selected fruit planting material.

## V.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

56. The usual work of the supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

57. Four societies were exempted from registration, and 15 were registered. There are now 69 exempted and 165 registered societies in Johore.

58. Thirteen Chinese schools were registered. At the end of the year there were 115 registered schools.

59. Considerable and increasing activity was displayed during the year by Chinese secret societies.

60. The number of labourers employed in each of the last two years, according to returns furnished to the Controller of Labour, was—

	1927	1928
Indians	35,925	32,475
Chinese	16,055	19,607
Javanese	5,486	5,494
Others	801	1,154

Generally Estates tended to reduction of labour forces during the early part of the year but there was little unemployment.

61. Fifty-one Estate Hospitals were maintained. The Government District Hospitals are also largely used for treatment of Estate labourers. Housing and sanitary conditions on the Estates are generally good.

62. Over fifty Indian vernacular schools were maintained on Estates throughout the year.

VI.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE  
COUNCIL

63. The Council of State met on six occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Agricultural Pests Enactment.
2. The Arms Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment.
3. The Carriage of Goods by Sea Enactment.
4. The Petroleum Enactment.
5. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment.
6. The Douglas Campbell Memorial Scholarship Fund Enactment, 1924, Amendment Enactment.
7. The Registration of Dentists Enactment.
8. The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1919, Amendment Enactment.
9. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment.
10. The Reformatory Schools Enactment.
11. The Explosives Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment.
12. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment.
13. The Land Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment.
14. The Mining Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment.
15. The Country Lands (Cultivation) Enactment, 1921, Repeal Enactment.
16. The Labour Code, 1924, Amendment Enactment.
17. The Rubber Dealers Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment.
18. The Reciprocal Enforcement of Decrees Enactment.
19. The Criminal Procedure Code.
20. The Stamp Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment.

64. The Executive Council met on 49 occasions during the year.

## VII.—CUSTOMS

65. The total gross revenue collected by the Department was \$5,400,635.

## REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1924 - 1928

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar ...	711,486	1,759,927	2,034,360	1,182,827	690,666
Batu Pahat ...	560,800	871,718	904,692	855,090	756,040
Kukup ...	203,357	227,663	270,080	297,700	232,225
Johore Bahru	1,561,560	2,282,788	2,694,679	3,610,681	2,969,208
Kota Tinggi ...	437,600	461,924	606,132	677,641	427,595
Endau ...	145,302	152,599	139,658	139,398	102,432
Segamat ...	210,888	261,514	329,109	420,517	222,468
	3,830,993	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,635

## REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1924 - 1928

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	81,156	82,054	86,187	79,098	85,293
Copra ...	237,523	258,198	269,273	223,398	252,286
Gambier ...	51,990	41,509	17,866	13,067	12,341
Pepper ...	841	616	—	494	339
Pineapples ...	—	—	42,824	46,357	65,178
Rubber ...	1,473,613	3,038,328	3,363,680	3,371,285	1,604,872
Tapioca ...	79,766	64,503	39,248	22,328	24,076
Other Agricultural Produce	73,782	70,847	30,894	15,986	46,520
Forest Produce	77,281	71,059	79,276	93,055	116,128
Minerals ...	432,618	427,311	372,075	403,116	536,142
Marine Produce	17,331	13,996	15,290	8,222	9,804
Miscellaneous Produce ...	2,653	5,457	7,645	5,030	5,226
Alcoholic Liquor ...	443,112	707,069	909,007	964,326	834,426
Tobacco ...	655,255	972,619	1,313,098	1,456,233	1,337,520
Petroleum ...	113,000	169,938	322,130	365,529	358,875
Matches ...	59,454	92,632	107,793	114,989	102,809
Live Animals	1,651	44	—	—	—
Weighing fees	28,519	83	—	—	—
Tobacco Licences ...	1,448	1,870	2,484	1,341	8,800
	3,830,993	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,635

66. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included):—

	PERCENTAGE				
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Arecanuts ...	2.14	1.07	1.24	1.10	1.58
Copra ...	6.25	4.17	3.86	3.11	4.67
Pepper ...	0.02	0.71	—	0.01	0.01
Gambier ...	1.37	0.01	0.26	0.18	0.22
Pineapples ...	—	—	0.61	0.65	1.21
Rubber ...	38.77	50.55	48.22	46.04	29.77
Tapioca ...	2.10	1.11	0.56	0.31	0.45
Other Agricultural Produce ...	1.94	1.21	0.44	0.22	.86
Minerals ...	11.38	7.16	5.33	5.61	9.04
Forest Produce ...	2.03	1.22	1.14	1.30	2.16
Marine Produce ...	0.46	0.25	0.22	0.11	0.18
Miscellaneous Produce ...	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.10
Spirits Imports ...	11.66	11.79	13.03	13.43	15.48
Tobacco ...	17.24	16.22	18.82	20.27	24.81
Live Animals ...	0.04	0.01	—	—	—
Petroleum ...	2.97	2.85	4.62	5.09	6.66
Matches ...	1.56	1.57	1.54	1.61	1.90
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## EXPENDITURE

67. Total expenditure amounted to \$266,872 of which Personal Emoluments accounted for \$204,158 and Other Charges for \$62,714. The increase both in Personal Emoluments and Other Charges were largely due to the strengthening of the Preventive Branch.

## PREVENTIVE BRANCH

68. Suppression of rubber smuggling which was effective at the end of 1927 allowed the Preventive Branch time to give very necessary attention in other directions to protection of revenue.

69. Details of prosecutions for offences against the principal relevant Enactments were as follows:—

	1927		1928	
	Prose- cu- tions	Convic- tions	Prose- cu- tions	Convic- tions
Customs ...	36	30	208	169
Excise ...	75	75	447	403
Chandu ...	353	313	315	257

70. In addition much work of importance was done by prosecution under the Explosives, Ganja, Deleterious Drugs and Arms Enactments. The Total cases prosecuted in 1928 were 1,099 as compared with 556 in 1927.

71. There was, in particular, much needed activity in the suppression of illicit distillation of spirits. One hundred and forty-eight illicit stills were seized during the year.

#### VIII.—CHANDU DEPARTMENT

72. This Department is in charge of the Superintendent, Chandu Monopoly, who is also Commissioner of Trade and Customs. He is assisted by one European Inspector of Chandu Shops, the remainder of the staff consisting of Malays and Chinese.

73. Sales of chandu for the last three years were as follows:—

	1926	1927	1928
Tahils ...	576,213	500,500	380,827

74. The fall in consumption reflects the bad trade conditions which followed the decision to remove restriction of rubber exports.

75. The nett revenue from sale of chandu was \$3,988,282. For 1927 the figure was \$5,058,798.

76. The number of Government shops was the same as last year: thirty-nine retail shops and 18 smoking saloons. There were no other recognised agencies for sale of chandu.

77. A scheme for registration of chandu smokers was introduced and was brought into effect before the end of the year. Unfortunately the introduction of this scheme coincided with a period of sharp agricultural depression which followed the decision to remove restriction of rubber exports. The resultant dislocation of labour and the uncontrolled movements of labourers in search of work rendered the

compilation of registers and the effective enforcement of the scheme matters of very considerable difficulty.

78. Consumers dislike this scheme which has, helped by bad times and lower wages, led to increased consumption of chandu dross. It has also, as anticipated, opened up new roads to petty extortioners and to traffickers in illicit chandu. Complete success cannot be hoped for at once. Reasonable satisfaction may be felt that considerable progress has been made, in a short period, towards an effective system.

#### IX.—EDUCATION

79. At the end of 1927 it was decided thoroughly to reorganise the Department of Education with a view to bringing Johore institutions and training into line with the more progressive and successful system of adjoining territories.

80. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter the educational methods hitherto adopted in Johore had not given the best results and refashioning had become urgently necessary.

81. The English and Malay Education Departments, formerly separated, were from the 1st March, 1928, amalgamated under a single Executive Head. Mr. H. R. CHEESEMAN of the Malayan Educational Service was chosen as the first Superintendent of Education. The Board of Education, a body formerly responsible for advising the Government on the policy and administration of both the English and Malay Departments, was dissolved but the Superintendent of Education was given the assistance of a small advisory committee for matters connected with Malay Education.

82. For appointments ordinarily held by Europeans it was decided to employ no permanent officers other than officers of the staff of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Education Department.

83. Action was taken for certification and grading of locally recruited Schoolmasters. With the object of recognising merit and of ensuring to efficient men reasonable hopes of a successful career a scheme was introduced on parallel lines to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Scheme.

84. Four additional posts for European Officers were added—two Mistresses for Primary Classes and two Masters. One of the latter is to be Inspector of Malay Schools: the other is required for a new English School at Segamat.

85. Four vacancies on the Junior Establishment were filled by Mistresses with a view to improving the work in



the Primary Classes. The Special staffing problem due to the large number of young untrained teachers was met by an increase in the Junior staff, rendering reduction in the size of the classes possible, and also by a re-distribution of the Senior staff to ensure sufficient supervision.

86. Four representatives of the Department attended the Singapore Educational Conference, over which the Director of Education, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, presided.

87. All pupils in Malay Schools enjoy free education.

88. Out of 1,093 pupils enrolled in the English Schools, 851 or 78% were exempted from payment of school fees. During 1928 there was a uniform school fee for all classes of \$3 per pupil per mensem. As from 1929 the school fees will be on the same scale as in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

89. The arrangement whereby books were issued free to all pupils in English Schools was discontinued and a book fee of \$12 per pupil per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of one dollar was introduced. In return for this fee pupils are supplied with books, which become their property; in the Primary Classes primary equipment is supplied in addition. Poor and necessitous pupils are exempted from payment. In 1928 out of 1,093 pupils, 25 or 2.4% were so exempted.

90. There was very thorough medical and dental inspection of all schools, English and Malay, in Johore Bahru, Muar (Bandar Maharani) and Batu Pahat (Bandar Penggaram). The Medical inspection was followed by treatment at the outside dispensaries and in Johore Bahru the schools received daily visits from a whole time school dresser who treated minor ailments. The dental inspection was followed by treatment from the school Dentist. The Johore Bahru Girls' Schools were inspected by the lady Medical Officer.

91. There was no regular medical inspection of the other schools in the State but proposals for remedying this are under consideration.

92. *English Education.*—There were two Government students at the University of Hong-Kong, both in the Faculty of Engineering, and two students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, one the holder of the Douglas Campbell Memorial Scholarship and the other holder of the Toh Ah Boon Scholarship.

93. Evening Clerical Classes were held at Johore Bahru and Muar. In Muar, the enrolment and attendance were

good and the classes proved successful; in Johore Bahru, the enrolment was small, the attendance unsatisfactory, and the classes proved a failure. Proposals for re-organisation of these classes are under consideration.

94. The annual tests of Normal Training conducted by the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Education Department were held in May with the following results:—

	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Passed</i>
1st Year ...	5	5
2nd Year ...	8	8
3rd Year ...	3	2
Total ...	16	15

Johore Bahru students received part of their training in Singapore and part in Johore Bahru; Batu Pahat students received guidance; Segamat students prepared privately; there were no Muar students. In addition, there were four students who resided at a Hostel in Singapore maintained by Government and were attached to Singapore Government Schools.

95. It was decided to close the Singapore Hostel and to institute properly constituted Normal Class centres in Johore. The new arrangement came into operation as from 1st July, 1928, and the small classes gave excellent opportunity for individual attention, particularly in English.

96. A Physical Training Class was held at Johore Bahru and of the fourteen teachers who completed the course all passed the qualifying examination, five being placed in Class I.

97. Hygiene classes conducted by officers of the Johore Medical Department were held at Johore Bahru and Muar and will be continued in 1929.

98. In Johore Bahru an English class was held at which special attention was given to oral English.

99. All the special classes were well attended and teachers showed a gratifying desire to avail themselves of opportunities for further training.

100. It was found necessary considerably to recast the organisation of English schools.

101. The English College was closed as a residential school on 30th April, 1928, and the organisation of the Johore Bahru Schools from 1st May, 1928, was as follows:—

1. Nge Heng Primary School.—  
For primary classes, accommodated in the building formerly used for the primary classes of Bukit Zaharah School.
2. Bukit Zaharah School.—  
For lower classes (Standards I to IV inclusive) accommodated in the Bukit Zaharah School building.
3. English College.—  
For higher classes (V and above) accommodated in the building formerly used by the old English College residential school.

102. The three schools were made independent, the Superintendent of Education being responsible for the co-ordination of the work. As a temporary expedient in order to meet difficulties of accommodation until school extensions were completed a Hostel was maintained in the old English College until the end of the school year and was then closed.

103. Action is being taken to convert the Malay Training College building for use as an English College. The old and unsatisfactory building now in use will be abandoned.

104. The Bukit Zaharah and Nge Heng school buildings were, by structural alterations, rendered more suitable for school purposes. The Bukit Zaharah school building was formerly one of the palaces of the late Sultan ABUBAKAR.

105. The English schools at Muar and Batu Pahat were considerably improved by structural alteration. A site was acquired for an English school at Segamat and some progress was made with construction before the end of the year.

106. In conformity with the accepted view of modern educational authorities, that a multiplicity of external examinations tends unnecessarily to fetter schools and that these examinations should be postponed to as late a period in school life as possible, the annual Departmental examinations for Standards IV, V, VI and VII were abolished.

107. Most pupils enter the Primary Classes of English schools from Malay schools at the age of ten and a Kindergarten course is therefore impossible. But a beginning was made in 1928 with a suitable primary syllabus. European Mistresses were placed in charge of the Primary Classes in Johore Bahru and Muar and in all schools as far as possible Mistresses replaced Masters in the Primary Classes.

108. Special attention was paid to Hygiene. Hygiene classes for teachers were commenced, and Hygiene was taught throughout all schools. All school candidates for the Cambridge local examinations in 1928 entered for Hygiene.

109. The special class in Physical Training held in Johore Bahru had the advantage of the supervision and assistance of the Assistant Superintendent of Physical Training, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. In all schools attention was paid to Physical Training, both games and formal exercises.

110. A Johore Boy Scouts Association was formed with His Highness the Sultan as Patron and the Honourable the Dato Mentri Besar as President. Selected boys were trained in the first place and later Troops were formed in the English College, Bukit Zaharah School and Muar School. An excellent start was made and the movement received admirable support from the masters who officered them and from the boys. The Commissioner for Malaya inspected all Troops during the year and was very favourably impressed.

111. A Johore Teachers' Association was formed during the year, a welcome indication of the growth of a professional spirit and the desire for co-operation and progress.

112. An annual Grant-in-aid based on average attendance was approved for the Convent Girls' School. The school was inspected in December, 1928, by the Superintendent of Education and the first grant will be paid in January, 1929.

113. There were four private English schools on the register of the Department in 1928.

114. *Malay Education*.—On 1st March, 1928, the Malay Education Department became a part of the newly constituted Education Department under the Superintendent of Education.

115. It was decided to close the Malay Training College and to send every year fifteen Johore Students to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Training College for Malay School Teachers. Johore will thus benefit by the experience which has made the Sultan Idris College so successful in the training of Malay School Teachers.

116. On the approved basis of one teacher for every twenty-five pupils, there was a shortage at the beginning of the year of fifty teachers. On the estimated enrolment for 1929, there was a shortage of over ninety teachers. To meet this demand, special classes for applicants for teachers' posts were commenced in August, 1928 in five centres and the new teachers were selected by an examination held at the end of the year.

117. Vernacular schools were organised in seventeen groups, sixteen for boys' schools and one for girls' schools, the Superintendent of Education undertaking unaided the inspection of the girls' schools. In the inspection of the boys' schools he is assisted by an Inspector of Malay Schools stationed at Muar and three Malay Assistant Inspectors stationed at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat respectively. The Inspector of Malay Schools assumed duty on 21st December, 1928.

118. Haphazard transfers of pupils from Malay to English Schools were stopped. Boys are now permitted to proceed to the English Schools only at the beginning of the school year. Boys so transferred are selected.

119. New buildings were erected for eight boys' schools. Extensions to the Bandar Maharani Boys and Girls' Schools and to Tambatan Boys' School were completed. A new Boys' school for Bandar Penggaram to replace the existing temporary building was commenced. An extensive programme of repairs and improvements was completed.

120. Schools were supplied with seating accommodation for all pupils, with essential equipment, and with books and newspapers.

121. In addition to classes for applicants for Teachers' posts, there were special classes for men teachers in Art, Physical Training and Romanised Malay. The Art and Physical Training classes were held in Johore Bahru and the Romanised Malay classes at eight centres.

122. Special classes for women were held in Johore Bahru. They included instruction in Art, Handwork, Kindergarten, Romanised Malay, Physical Training and Hygiene.

123. Cookery is, for the future, to be taught in all Girls' Schools. A commencement was made in Johore Bahru.

124. Three Mistresses specially qualified in Needlework, Handwork and Cookery were appointed for Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat respectively to direct and supervise the teaching of these subjects.

125. Hygiene was taught in all schools. In Johore Bahru, the lady Medical Officer directed and inspected the teaching in the Girls' Schools.

126. There was during 1928 no provision for games even for schools with playing fields. A special grant for games has been approved for 1929.

127. *Tamil Schools.*—All the Tamil Schools are Estate Schools. The Inspector of Tamil Schools paid three visits to every school during the year, two of the three visits being surprise inspections. The surprise inspections were an innovation and helped to eliminate many irregularities in the conduct of the schools.

128. Several new buildings were erected and by the end of the year all schools were supplied with essential furniture and equipment.

129. The progress achieved during the year was considerable and, while much remains to be done, the outlook is encouraging.

130. The Inspector of Tamil Schools had the assistance of teachers from the English Schools in the Annual Examinations. Two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents was the amount paid in grants to Tamil Schools during 1928.

131. *Malay Religious Schools.*—At the express wish of His Highness the Sultan it was decided that the Education Department should undertake responsibility for the pay and discipline of the Religious School Teachers. The direction and control of the teaching remains vested in a Committee for Religious Schools.

132. The Visiting Teachers for Religious Schools was given the status and salary of a Special Grade (Malay Schools) Teacher.

## X.—FORESTS

### EXPLORATION

133. In the Segamat District, between the river Palong and the Negri Sembilan boundary an area of 39,000 acres containing good commercial timber was selected for reservation as a Forest Reserve. In the Batu Pahat District an area of 77,000 acres, similarly rich in commercial timber was selected and reserved. In the Johore Bahru District exploration was made of Gunong Bekoh and its foot hills as well as a large area of undulating land in the same vicinity which contains good meranti and some chengal. There are no rivers in this area and roads, which will come with time, are necessary for economic exploitation. In the Kota Tinggi District where no reserve has as yet been constituted considerable exploration was made by the Conservator with useful results. An area rich in hard wood timber has been located and will be reserved.

## RESERVES

134. Demarcation of the mangrove reserve at Tanjong Pelepas, about 5,000 acres in area, was commenced and nearly finished. Settlement of the Labis reserve, 200,000 acres in area, is now complete. This was notified in July, 1923 but difficulty was experienced in fixing the western boundary. The Kluang extension of 77,000 acres to the Rengam reserve has also definitely been settled. The Benut mangrove reserve of 3,000 acres and an extension of 63,000 acres to the Mersing reserve were notified in December. The Panti reserve is still unsettled. The total area of land which has finally been constituted as reserved forest is 110,903 acres. In addition reservation of approximately 476,000 acres have been notified preliminarily and awaits final constitution.

135. Mangrove forests have been badly mutilated by uncontrolled felling prior to reservation. Increases in the senior staff which were approved during the year made closer supervision possible. Forest offences reported were 232 as compared with 112 in 1927.

## EXPLOITATION

136. For the last five years the total outturn of timber and fuel from reserved and unreserved forests has been, (in tons),—

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
52,890	64,367	83,081	128,231	134,781

137. No new sawmills were started during the year.

138. A small increase is recorded in outturn of rotan, ataps and getah. The export of damar has fallen slightly.

## FINANCIAL

139. Including export duty on forest produce the total revenue derived from forests was \$291,304 as compared with \$246,050 in 1927.

140. Expenditure on Forest Establishments was \$78,699 compared with \$61,539 in 1927.

## XI.—GAME WARDEN

141. This department, which was instituted in 1925, consisted of a Game Warden, an Assistant Game Warden and twelve Rangers, stationed at Kluang. The expenditure amounted to \$17,697. Nine elephants found destroying

crops and plantations were shot. Two man-eating tigers were shot by the Warden.

142. Fifty-four passes to destroy big game infesting estates were issued during the year. Twenty-three special passes for big game shooting were given in addition.

## XII.—JUDICIAL

### SUPREME COURT

143. Ninety-three criminal cases and 40 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

144. Two hundred and seventy-six civil suits, 31 civil appeals, 158 administration suits and 257 miscellaneous were registered.

145. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

### MAGISTRATES' COURTS

146. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore ...	4,297	569
Kota Tinggi ...	1,196	235
Kukup (including Benut) ...	842	59
Muar ...	3,641	960
Batu Pahat ...	1,746	733
Endau ...	282	38
Segamat ...	1,237	250
Kluang ...	1,014	79
	<u>14,255</u>	<u>2,923</u>

147. During the year new Law Courts were completed at Muar and Batu Pahat.

148. Convictions of Government subordinates on charges involving dishonesty in financial matters were regrettably numerous. The administration of restriction of rubber exports, an undertaking which was not easy of accomplishment under more developed systems of administration, strained almost to the breaking point the integrity of the none too well educated subordinate service of Johore.

149. Johore has a coast line almost as long as that of the Federated Malay States. It is closer to foreign trade centres



and to the free port of Singapore. It has few coast roads, for use by patrols, and many exits. In the circumstances the temptation to smuggle and to abet smuggling has been insistent to a degree which it is difficult to realise. Evil, in the shape of lowered morale, lives after Restriction.

150. Mr. JUSTICE REAY, Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, continued to act as Judge during the year.

### XIII.—LAND

151. The Revenue for 1927 and 1928 was as follows:—

	1927	1928
	—	—
	\$	\$
<i>Rents—</i>		
Land Rents, Recurrent ...	2,170,588	2,220,422
Land Rents, Annual Licences ...	36,292	44,938
Mining Rents ...	11,306	10,434
Rents of Government Plantation	239	172
<i>Licences—</i>		
Gravel, Stone, etc. ...	2,127	4,252
Mining ...	50	60
Prospecting ...	5,621	5,728
<i>Fees—</i>		
Miscellaneous ...	8,304	5,663
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	11,585	13,601
Registration of Titles, etc. ...	20,104	20,046
Survey and Demarcation ...	120,304	101,820
Total ...	2,386,520	2,427,136
	—	—
	1927	1928
	—	—
	\$	\$
<i>Land Sales—</i>		
Premium on Agricultural Land	1,125,309	1,021,593
Premium on Mining Land ...	7,910	9,610
Total ...	1,133,219	1,031,203

152. Other sums collected in 1927 and 1928 but not credited as land revenue were:—

<i>Fees—</i>		\$	\$
Rubber Dealers Enactment ...		124,681	99,108
Burials Enactment ...		500	—
Mineral Ores Enactment ...		600	500
Sale of Boundary Marks ...		9,950	11,469
Sale of Plans ...		2,365	1,849
Miscellaneous ...		832	16,170
	Total ...	<u>138,928</u>	<u>129,096</u>
	Grand total ...	<u>3,658,667</u>	<u>3,587,435</u>

## REGISTRATION

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

## LAND ENACTMENT

	1927	1928
Number of Grants registered ...	983	1,148
Number of transfers registered ...	1,297	984
Number of charges registered ...	737	844
Other transactions ...	1,179	1,268

## MINING ENACTMENT

	1927	1928
Mining Leases issued ...	2	1
Mining Certificates issued ...	28	26
Prospecting Licences ...	62	44
Other transactions ...	18	24
Value of stamps affixed on instruments ...	\$92,344	\$119,320

154. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by collectors:—

	1927	1928
Mukim Registers ...	2,126	2,428
Surat Sementara ...	6,915	6,394
Miscellaneous transactions ...	2,415	1,418
	Total ...	<u>11,456</u>
		<u>10,340</u>

## MUKIM REGISTERS

155. The system of registration by entry in Mukim Register has not yet reached the Districts of Endau and Kota Tinggi. In other Districts a satisfactory amount of work was done. The total number of new Extracts from the Register issued during the year was 4,561.

## GENERAL

156. In Endau District the application books were open as usual, but in other Districts they remained closed throughout the year except for genuine "small holdings" applications for padi and other foodstuffs, and applications for the cultivation of West African Oil Palm.

157. The withdrawal of Rubber Restriction brought much relief to Land officers, who will now have more time to devote to the urgent work of settlement.

158. At the close of the year the Register of Foreign Companies showed that 139 such Companies were in operation in the State.

159. The total area of land alienated on the 1st January, 1929, was 1,103,629 acres. This includes a total area of 288,883 acres occupied under approved applications.

## XIV.—MARINE

160. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	VESSELS ENTERED		VESSELS CLEARED	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Ocean-going steamers ...	108	349,880	108	349,880
Coasting steamers ...	5,296	196,431	5,302	196,748
Sailing vessels ...	12,406	190,816	12,306	185,657

161. These figures show a total increase of 161,015 tons entered and 157,572 tons cleared as compared with 1927.

162. There was again a large increase in the number and tonnage of Japanese ocean-going steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron-ore. The total weight of ore so cleared was 584,588 tons.

163. The growth of the maritime trade of the State during the last five years is shown as follows:—

	<i>Total tonnage entered</i>	<i>Total tonnage cleared</i>
1924 ...	401,878½ gross tons	403,245½ gross tons
1925 ...	510,835 " "	511,928 " "
1926 ...	544,670¼ " "	539,487¼ " "
1927 ...	576,111½ " "	574,712½ " "
1928 ...	737,127 " "	732,285 " "

#### REVENUE

164. The total revenue received by the Marine Department from all sources during 1928 was \$51,523.40 as compared with \$50,570 in 1927.

#### LIGHTS AND BUOYS

165. All lights and buoys were maintained in good condition.

166. The steel structure of the light beacon at Kuala Pontian Besar was renewed. The site for the new lighthouse on the East Coast at Tanjong Tenggara was located and cleared. It is ready for erection of the lighthouse structure as soon as the North-east monsoon is over.

#### GENERAL

167. There was a marked increase in the number of fishing licences issued, particularly at Batu Pahat and Johore Bahru.

168. Preliminary investigation was made of the silting which is taking place in the Johore River and in all the rivers which flow into the Straits of Tebrau.

169. Examination was made of the question of wharf extension at Muar, where better facilities are badly needed for effective handling of exports from and imports to that portion of the State which lies to the north of the Muar River.

#### XV.—MEDICAL

##### VITAL STATISTICS

170. The estimated population (exclusive of immigrants and emigrants) for the year 1928 was 338,392.

##### BIRTHS

171. The number of births registered was 17,902 (9,221 males and 8,681 females) giving a birth-rate of 54.21 per mille compared with 50.35 per mille and 46.07 per mille for 1927 and 1926.

172. The highest birth-rate according to nationalities was 58.82 per mille amongst Eurasians, the Malays coming next with a ratio of 56.67 per mille.

173. The lowest birth-rate was amongst Europeans, the ratio being 14.00 per mille.

## DEATHS

174. The total number of deaths was 11,847 (7,781 males and 4,066 females) giving a death-rate of 35.87 per mille compared with 46.71 per mille and 39.44 per mille in 1927 and 1926.

175. The greatest number of deaths in any one month of the year was registered in May, 1,132, and the lowest in February, 836.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

176. The infantile mortality rate was 161.27 per mille compared with 255.76 per mille in 1927 and 213.26 per mille in 1926.

177. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate yet recorded in Johore.

## ZYMOTIC DISEASES

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—
Cholera ... ..	—	—
Small-pox ... ..	1	—
Chicken-pox ... ..	58	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	10	8
Measles (including German measles) ... ..	49	—
Enteric Fever ... ..	50	12
Erysipelas ... ..	17	5
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	2	2
Diphtheria ... ..	3	1

## SPECIAL DISEASES

178. *Malaria fever*.—Thirty-five thousand three hundred and fifty cases with 890 deaths. During 1927 there were 47,737 cases with 1,314 deaths. During 1926 there were 39,839 cases with 800 deaths.

179. *Ankylostomiasis*.—Eight thousand one hundred and sixty-five cases with 135 deaths. In 1927 there were 9,724 cases with 163 deaths.

180. *Beri-beri*.—One thousand five hundred and fourteen cases with 174 deaths. In 1927 there were 2,159 cases with 272 deaths.

181. *Dysentery*.—Two thousand eight hundred and sixty five cases with 386 deaths. In 1927 there were 4,257 cases with 243 deaths.

182. *Diarrhoea*.—Two thousand six hundred and seventeen cases with 88 deaths. In 1927 there were 4,257 cases with 243 deaths.

183. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—Six hundred and eighty-three cases with 279 deaths. In 1927 there were 800 cases with 286 deaths.

184. *Pneumonia*.—One thousand four hundred and seventy-three cases with 530 deaths. In 1927 there were 639 cases with 304 deaths.

185. *Yaws*.—The total number of cases treated was 3,666.

#### METEOROLOGICAL

186. The following observations were made at Government Hospitals:—

Johore Bahru (South)	...	...	111'69 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	...	...	103'34 "
Kukup (South-west)	...	...	115'23 "
Batu Pahat (West)	...	...	100'08 "
Kluang (Central)	...	...	84'43 "
Mersing (East)	...	...	130'13 "
Muar (North-west)	...	...	110'86 "
Segamat (North)	...	...	77'31 "

187. *Temperature*.—The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96° F. at Kukup on 17th July, 1928.

188. The lowest maximum temperature recorded was 74° F. at Muar on 20th February, 1928.

189. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 87° F. at Tangkak on 24th February, 1928.

190. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 66° F. at Kukup on 8th October, 1928.

191. *Vaccinations*.—The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 21,157 compared with 22,812 in 1927.

#### HOSPITALS

192. The existing hospitals at Johore Bahru, Kukup, Kota Tinggi, Batu Pahat, Kluang, Mersing, Segamat, Tangkak and Muar were maintained.

193. Admissions were 28,900 compared with 32,147 in 1927. On 31st December, 1927 there were 1,469 patients remaining, and of the total 24,697 were discharged, 51 were transferred, 359 absconded, 2,314 died and 1,479 remained at the end of the year.

194. The percentage of death to the total treated was 8.

#### OUT-PATIENTS

195. The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 37,802, the attendances being 78,192.

196. The figures for the year 1927 were 39,362 and 80,077.

#### MATERNITY WORK

197. Maternity cases admitted to Government Hospitals were 486 as against 294 in 1927.

198. During the year 42 certified midwives were practising in the State and 10 probationers underwent training.

#### INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

199. An Infant Welfare Centre was opened early in the year. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-two visits were paid to mothers and infants at their own homes.

200. The total number of attendances at the Clinic cannot be given this year as the Centre is housed in the Government Out-door Dispensary and all the figures are included in the Out-door Dispensary Returns. Next year when the new Centre will be in occupation separate statistics will be available.

#### MENTAL HOSPITAL

201. The number of patients remaining on 31st December, 1927 was 240, there were 119 admissions making a total of 359. Of these 44 were discharged, 1 was transferred, 2 absconded, 45 died and 267 (213 males and 54 females) remained at the close of the year.

#### LEPER ASYLUM

202. There were 73 lepers in the Asylum at the end of 1927, and 9 females in the Singapore Leper Camp. Forty-eight males and 6 females were admitted during the year. Eleven males and 1 female died. Twenty-nine males absconded. Remaining on 31st December, 1928, males 76 and females 14 in Singapore.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

203. *Anti-Malaria Measures.*—The Anti-Malaria Board met once a month throughout the year. A considerable number of permanent works were carried out in Johore Bahru, smaller works were undertaken at Mersing, Batu Pahat and Segamat.

204. Oiling measures were carried out extensively during the year, a sum of \$55,000 being spent on this service.

205. In addition to the works referred to above and carried out by Government a number of works of a permanent nature were undertaken and paid for by private land owners under orders issued by the Anti-Malaria Board.

## INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

206. Three thousand one hundred and twenty school children were examined during the year.

## ESTATES

207. The number of Estates (over 25 acres in area) in Johore is as follows:—

	No.	Total Acreage	Acreage Planted	Labour Force
100 acres and over	451	475,003	272,783	68,847
25 acres to 100 acres	903	43,186	36,025	—

208. The sick-rate and death-rate for Malaria amongst estate labourers still remains high but the abnormal conditions of the last two years do not persist and the figures for the year 1928 show a definite reduction.

	No. of Deaths	Labour Force	Death-rate per mille
1926	367	55,455	6.62
1927	542	68,847	7.87
1928	361	61,182	5.90

## FINANCIAL

209. The expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges came to \$867,087, compared with \$777,765 in 1927. Revenue amounted to \$73,967.

210. Of an extensive building programme approved for 1928 the most important services were an Infant Welfare Centre at Johore Bahru, a new Leper Asylum for 75 patients



and new first class Wards and Xray unit at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru.

#### XVI.—MILITARY

211. The total strength of the Forces at the end of the year was 608, being 48 short of the authorised strength. The signal section has increased to 14 and will be increased to 24 in 1929. The Sergeant Instructor (lent by the Singapore Garrison) reports that the work of this section is excellent.

212. Drills and instruction both at Headquarters and out-stations were carried out according to the syllabus prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. THOMPSON, Military Adviser. Discipline continues to be satisfactory.

213. Health was good throughout the year. The hospital at Johore Bahru has now been placed under the direct supervision of the Principal Medical Officer: the appointment of Medical Officer to the Military Forces has ceased to exist.

214. By invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, a Company of the Johore Military Forces took part in a tactical exercise at Tebrau on the 22nd July, with the Johore Volunteer Engineers and Johore Volunteer Forces.

215. Musketry was of its usual high standard. The Royal Johore Challenge Cup was won by the Johore Military Forces for the fifth successive year, sixteen teams competing for it. Teams represented the Johore Military Forces at five local rifle meetings as well as at Bisley.

216. A detachment of the Johore Military Forces, by invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, took part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday.

217. Considerable progress was made with the Lewis Gun.

218. The Johore Volunteer Forces were maintained at their full strength of 400 men. There are contingents at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Mersing, and the report of their progress is generally satisfactory. At Batu Pahat and Mersing the musketry shows particular promise.

#### JOHORE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS

219. The strength of the unit was 226 all ranks as compared with 261 in 1927. This was the first year in which the unit trained as Engineers.

220. The percentage of Volunteers classified as efficient was 73.58. The number of men firing their musketry course

was 129 as compared with 128 in 1927. The standard reached was about the same.

221. The total expenditure was \$45,345 or about \$200 per Volunteer.

#### XVII.—MINES

222. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector and two Overseers.

223. The expenditure for the year amounted to \$17,502 against an estimate of \$17,803 and an expenditure of \$17,105 in 1927.

224. The total revenue derived from mining (including premia and rents) amounted to \$547,277 against \$428,603 in 1927, an increase of \$118,674.

225. Details are as follows:—

	1927	1928
	\$	\$
<i>Export duty on—</i>		
(i) Tin-ore ...	220,928	197,643
(ii) Iron-ore ...	181,364	322,318
(iii) China Clay ...	824	985
Premia on Leases ...	7,910	9,610
Rents on Leases ...	11,306	10,433
<i>Licences—</i>		
(i) Prospecting ...	5,621	5,728
(ii) Ore Buyers ...	600	500
(iii) Individual ...	50	60
	428,603	547,277

226. Minerals to the value of \$5,342,295 were exported and paid \$520,945 in duty: an increase of \$923,114 in value and \$117,829 in duty.

227. *Tin Ore*.—Eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty-four pikuls were exported against 16,374 pikuls in 1927—an increase of 2,050 pikuls.

228. *Iron Ore*.—Six hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-five tons of haematite were exported against 409,241 tons: an increase of 235,394.

229. *China Clay*.—Nine hundred and eighty-five tons were exported against 824, an increase of 161 tons.

230. Labour was fairly plentiful: there was an increase of 1,190 in the total labour force: 206 in the iron mines, 984 in the tin mines.

231. The total labour force employed amounted to 4,431 persons. Machinery of 731½ H.P. was in use—the nett result being a labour force and machinery equivalent to 10,683 units.

232. Details are—

(i) Open Cast Mines	...	...	4,378
Lampun	...	...	453
Under ground	...	...	—
(ii) Working on Tribute	...	...	2,703
"    "    Wages	...	...	680
"    "    Contract	...	...	1,448
(iii) Working in Tin Mines	...	...	3,320
"    "    Iron Mines	...	...	1,495
"    "    China Clay	...	...	16

233. Gravel pump installations are in use at Jemaluang: suction dredges in the Tingkil valley: compressed air plant in the iron mines.

234. Eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy acres were held under mining title or approved application at the end of the year.

235. Forty-three Prospecting licences covering 33,950 acres were issued. Prospecting results were, generally, disappointing.

#### XVIII.—POLICE

236. The strength of the Force was on the 31st December, 1,074 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,117.

237. At the close of the year there were 65 Police Stations, of which 12 are headquarters of Police Districts. The new Police Headquarters Office at Johore Bahru was occupied in January. New Police Stations and barracks were completed at Sungei Buntu and Parit Lahak. Additional barracks were in course of construction at Johore Bahru at the close of the year. Telephone extensions were effected to six stations hitherto unconnected.

#### RECRUITMENT AND DISCIPLINE

238. During the year 122 Malays and 9 Sikhs were enlisted. There were 221 Malay and 19 Sikh applicants.

239. Discipline remained unsatisfactory, there being 1,032 offences against 1,022 in 1927, 491 being cases of absence from duty.

## HEALTH

240. Three hundred and eighteen members of the force were admitted to Hospital and 3,880 were treated as out-patients. There were 7 deaths. Sixteen men were discharged as medically unfit.

## CRIME

241. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 12,271 compared with 14,954 in 1927 and 13,225 in 1926.

242. The following table shows the main headings of crime for the past three years:—

	1926	1927	1928
Murder and Homicide ...	50	69	54
Gang-robbery ...	14	17	24
Robbery ...	26	78	73
House-breaking ...	74	94	84
Thefts (over \$100) ...	174	164	121
Counterfeit coin and Stamps	—	10	8
Unlawful Societies ...	14	4	26

243. Unlawful Societies remain a serious menace. One hundred and fifty-six persons were banished from the State as compared with 126 in 1927. Eighty-two Chinese and 8 of other nationalities were repatriated as vagrants.

## FIREARMS

244. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-three firearms were registered against 3,639 in 1927.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

245. Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-five weights and measures were verified by the Police Department, the work being under the control of a Malay Inspector.

## MOTOR CARS AND DRIVERS

246. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars is in the hands of the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat continued to license drivers under the Enactment. Fourteen certificates were cancelled by the Licensing Officers and 23 were suspended for varying periods.

## NOXIOUS ANIMALS

247. Seven tigers, 1 leopard and 41 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The total number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 39, being 24 by tigers, 10 by crocodiles, 2 by snakes, nil by elephants and 3 by buffaloes.

## EXPENDITURE

248. The expenditure was \$734,952 compared with \$690,284 in 1927.

## XIX.—POST OFFICE

249. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1926	1927	1928
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	4,613,572	4,200,067	4,335,873
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	3,117,096	2,800,466	2,595,971
Value of Money Orders issued ...	\$875,939	\$872,940	\$821,580
Value of Money Orders paid ...	\$212,842	\$235,644	\$242,212

250. The revenue was \$262,415 and the expenditure \$169,914.

## TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

251. The total wire mileage under control of the Chief Telegraph Engineer and maintained by the Johore Government is 1,641 miles and 60 chains. At the end of 1926 the mileage was 822. It has been doubled in two years.

252. Twenty-eight telephone exchanges were maintained during the year with 502 miles of pole line.

## XX.—PRISONS

## PRISON POPULATION

253. Admissions to the two State Prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar totalled 1,598 as against 1,774 in 1927.

254. The daily average numbers for 1927 and 1928 are shown in the following table:—

	1927		1928	
	<i>Johore Bahru</i>	<i>Muar</i>	<i>Johore Bahru</i>	<i>Muar</i>
Civil Prisoners ...	11'30	14'13	17'04	23'94
Convicted Prisoners	383'58	143'39	416'12	143'94

255. Convicted Prisoners in the State Prisons numbered as follows:—

	<i>Johore Bahru</i>	<i>Muar</i>
Remaining on 1st January, 1928	367	118
Admitted during 1928 ...	1,079	519
Total ...	1,446	637
Released during 1928 ...	1,073	469
Transferred ...	4	54
Escaped ...	1	—
Died ...	12	—
Executed ...	5	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1928 ...	351	114
Total ...	1,446	637

256. Classification of Prisoners on 31st December, 1928.

	<i>Johore Baru</i>	<i>Muar</i>	<i>Total</i>
Long Sentence ...	153	—	153
Short Sentence ...	198	114	312
Prisoners on Remand ...	20	15	35
Awaiting Banishment ...	23	7	30
Detained during His Highness's Pleasure ...	2	—	2
Total ...	396	136	532

#### HEALTH

257. There were 15 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru.

258. The average daily number in hospital was—

Johore Bahru	...	...	...	17'79
Muar	...	...	...	5'48

#### DISCIPLINE

259. Two hundred and thirty-three offences by prisoners were dealt with and thirteen floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

#### LABOUR

260. At Johore Bahru an average of 153'91 prisoners was engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour, including extensive reclamation operations at Sungei Chat.

261. Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir-mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

262. At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 64.43. Useful work was done for the Public Works Department and a large amount of stone was broken for road metal.

#### RECIDIVISM

263. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 35 had one, 6 two and 4 three or more previous convictions.

#### EXECUTIONS

264. Five executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

#### STAFF

265. The European Staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included, in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

266. The Gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and an European Gaoler and a Warder.

#### EXPENDITURE

267. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to \$167,104.52 against \$165,311 in 1927. The expenditure at Muar was \$57,873.33 against \$56,354 in 1927.

## REVENUE

268. A sum of \$9,995.71 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru, and \$330.67 was collected at Muar.

## VAGRANT WARDS

269. The two State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921. Ninety-five vagrants were admitted and nine remained at the end of the year. Of the vagrants admitted 89.36 per cent were Chinese.

## GENERAL

270. The number of Malays convicted (in the two prisons) has decreased from 386 in 1927 to 160 in 1928. The number of Javanese and Sumatrans has decreased from 134 to 76. The reason is the cessation of rubber smuggling due to the abandonment of restriction of rubber exports.

271. The number of Chinese convicted has increased from 1,046 in 1927 to 1,185 in 1928.

## XXI.—PUBLIC WORKS

272. The provision and expenditure during the year were—

	\$
Provision ... ..	9,868,230
Expenditure ... ..	7,506,474

273. The expenditure exceeded that of 1927 by \$607,296. The cost of supervision was 6.18 per cent of the total expenditure.

## WORKS AND BUILDINGS

274. The expenditure was as follows:—

	\$
Annually Recurrent ... ..	219,727
Special Services ... ..	2,604,056

275. Under Special Services anti-malarial work was carried out in the Johore Bahru, Endau and Batu Pahat Districts at a cost of \$44,864.

276. River clearing was continued on the Tiram and Senggarang Rivers, \$29,688 being spent. On the Tiram River a snagging barge is used.

277. In the Johore Bahru District \$977,076 was expended under this heading. The new Supreme Court Building was nearly completed at the end of December, \$125,000 having



been spent thereon during the year. Good progress was also made with construction of the Leper Asylum on which a sum of \$114,150 was spent during the year. Among completed works were six quarters for schoolmasters, barrack buildings for Police, Hospital Dressers and Firemen, five permanent cooly lines and one quarters for a European officer. Construction of the new Johore Civil Service Club building was commenced.

278. In the Muar District some progress was made in re-construction of the Mosque at Bandar Maharani. The English School was enlarged, by addition of a new wing, at a cost of \$38,059. The new Law Courts were completed, the total cost being \$113,270. A new Rest House was completed and opened in April. Hospital buildings completed included two sets of quarters for Assistant Surgeons, quarters for fourteen attendants and wards with accommodation for fifty-two patients. Barracks for Artisans, two large cooly lines and new abattoirs were built for the Town Board. Other buildings finished were one quarters for European officer, three sets of quarters for Malay officers and six sets of semi-detached quarters for subordinates.

279. The total expenditure on Special Services, Works and Buildings in the Muar District was slightly in excess of \$800,000.

280. In the Batu Pahat District a total sum of \$329,607 was expended on similar Services, the principal items being a reinforced concrete wharf, a Court house, 18 terrace houses for subordinates, two Vernacular Schools and a Maternity Ward.

281. In the Segamat District \$133,549 was spent. The most important buildings were a Police Station and quarters at Buloh Kasap and six sets of quarters for subordinates.

282. At Kota Tinggi Hospital a 16 bed ward and 10 attendants quarters were completed. New Police Stations and quarters were built at Telok Romania and Bekok and a new Public Works Office at Mersing.

#### ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES

283. The provision and expenditure for the year was as follows:—

ANNUALLY RECURRENT		SPECIAL SERVICES	
<i>Provision</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
\$	\$	\$	\$
1,024,000	1,011,070	2,059,098	1,748,146

## ANNUALLY RECURRENT

284. The mileage of Roads upkept during the year was as under:—

	TOWN		COUNTRY	
	Main	Approach Roads and Back Lanes	Metalled	Nature
Johore Bahru	44'67	12'18	94'83	—
Muar ...	18'60	9'25	126'52	3'42
Segamat ...	5'45	2'21	80'87	—
Batu Pahat ...	10'75	4'31	77'52	3'50
Kluang ...	5'05	1'00	95'12	2'00
Mersing ...	3'75	1'75	39'00	27'50
Kota Tinggi	3'68	8'20	43'14	1'85
Total ...	91'95	38'90	557'00	38'27

285. The total cost of maintaining these roads was \$935,488 or \$1,361 a mile.

## SPECIAL SERVICES

## ROAD EXTENSION SCHEME

286. During the year 18½ miles were completed, making a total of 313¼ miles built under this scheme at the end of 1928.

287. The original scheme proposed by the Government of this State in agreement with the Federated Malay States Government included roads from Renchong to Labis and from Mersing to Endau. The agreement was varied in 1923 and for the roads mentioned were substituted the Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil and Yong Peng-Paloh roads.

288. On two roads only, comprised in this scheme, was constructional work still in progress at the end of the year, the Ayer Hitam—Muar Road and the Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil Road. Both of these roads are nearing completion. To the end of 1928 a total sum of \$5,668,052 had been expended under this scheme.

## NEW ROADS

289. The expenditure was \$403,583 as compared with \$347,650 in 1927.

290. *Muar District.*—Progress was made with the Muar-Labis, Lubok Kedondong and Parit Jawa—Ayer Hitam

Roads. Total construction and metalling completed was three miles.

291. *Batu Pahat District*.—The road from Senggarang was completed as far as Benut and opened to light traffic.

292. *Segamat District*.—Work was done for resurfacing and strengthening the Tenang-Labis Road. On the Yong Peng—Labis Road (26 miles) earthwork was completed to the tenth mile from Labis with metalling, bridges and culverts to the fourth mile.

293. *Kota Tinggi District*.—On the Plentong-Masai Road three miles of earthwork and three-and-a-half miles of metalling were completed. This road should be completed in 1929.

#### GENERAL

294. A sum just short of \$30,000 was spent on drainage of the Muar Town Board area. There is room for considerable and remunerative expenditure on drainage of the west coastal area. A great deal has been done in this direction both by immigrant settlers and by the Government. It is clear however that for the purpose of ensuring effective cultivation of certain fertile areas of wide extent the construction of a few major drains is expedient. In one area work has been started and further schemes are being considered. The installation of tidal gates on main outlets has been taken in hand.

295. The road mileage treated with bitumen in some form or another, now exceeds 150 miles, or about 22% of the metalled mileage. Good progress was made on the Johore Bahru—Batu Pahat Road during the year. Over this section machine mixed asphalt macadam is used.

296. On replacement of temporary by permanent bridges a total sum of \$75,895 was expended.

297. A reinforced concrete bridge over the Kesang River was completed at a cost of \$52,000. Work on similar bridges at Pontian Kechil and Labis was commenced.

298. Three new crushing plants were installed and put into operation.

299. Good progress was made with the laying of the 12" trunk main at Johore Bahru, the work being practically complete at the end of the year. The 12" and 9" supply mains from the Singapore supply main have also been laid.

300. The Muar improvement scheme was partially finished at the end of the year. The new covered reservoir at Bukit Treh, holding 850,000 gallons and costing \$77,000 was completed. The new concrete dam at Pengkalan Bukit was completed at a cost of \$75,000.

301. At Batu Pahat \$10,000 was spent on improvements to the water supply. A small pumping scheme with Jewell Filter was completed for Buloh Kasap at a cost of \$21,166.

302. Progress was made with the new Electric Power Stations at Johore Bahru and Muar. It was not found possible to complete either of these during the year owing to unavoidable delays. The old electric supply is not now sufficient for the needs of Johore Bahru. Restrictions on use were necessary throughout the year. The accounts show a profit of \$6,470 on the year's working.

#### XXII.—STATE RAILWAY

303. The Johore State Railway, which extends from Johore Bahru in the South to Gemas in the North where connection is made with the Federated Malay States Railways, was constructed by the Federated Malay States Railways at the expense of the Johore Government at a cost, including rolling stock, of \$11,676,310.

304. The railway was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from the 1st January, 1912, at the following annual rental:—

	\$
For each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 a rent of ...	110,000
For each of the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 a rent of ...	220,000
For each of the years 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 a rent of ...	357,000
For each of the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 a rent of ...	470,000

305. On 30th June, 1919, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Federated Malay States Government with Messrs. TOPHAM JONES & RAILTON for the construction of a causeway across the Straits between Johore Bahru and Woodlands to carry two tracks of railway and a 26 foot roadway. Work was commenced towards the end of 1919 and the causeway was opened for goods trains on the 17th September, 1923, and for passenger trains on the 1st October, 1923, replacing the passenger and wagon ferries. On the Johore side is a lock through which small vessels may pass, a rolling lift bridge carrying the railway and road across the lock.

306. The total mileage of the Johore State Railway on the 31st December, 1928, was as follows:—

Length of Road single Track		Running Lines				Sidings reduced to single track	Total of single track including sidings	Year 1927 Total of single track including sidings			
		Second Track		Total miles reduced to single track							
M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
120	73	4	76	125	69	7	62	133	51	132	58

307. During the year under review a new Station Building and additional goods accommodation were provided at Rengam. Twenty-one units subordinate staff and forty-six units menial staff quarters were built. New Station Buildings at Johore Bahru, Kluang and Kempas are approved for erection.

308. The Railway is worked throughout on the Electric Train Tablet system. At the end of 1928 there were 19 permanent stations and four flag stations. An excellent service is maintained. No difficulty was experienced in prompt removal for export of the surplus stocks of rubber which were liberated when restriction of rubber exports ceased.

#### XXIII.—SURVEYS

309. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 82 including the Superintendent and nine European Surveyors.

310. The total expenditure of the Survey Department was \$305,612 as compared with \$266,665 in 1927. The total revenue was \$114,762. A total area of 72,486 acres was surveyed in 8,991 lots. The average cost was 81 cents a chain.

311. Documents of title sent to Land Offices for issue were 1,530 duplicate titles and 4,256 mukim extracts.

312. At the end of the year there were with the Survey Office unsatisfied requisitions for survey of 176,734 acres in 24,906 lots.

313. Effort was concentrated on the survey of small holdings. As a result of the heavy arrears of work awaiting survey re-settlement has been found in many cases to be necessary.

314. Ten Assistant Surveyors and apprentices attended the camp organised at Port Dickson by the Surveyor-General, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, for a refresher course in February. Three senior officers attended as instructors.

315. The main need of the Department is an increased subordinate field staff. Very considerable progress was made in recruitment and training during the year but there is a great deal of spade work still to be done before adequacy is reached. It is worthy of note that there now appears amongst the staff a distinct leaning towards field work rather than office work. This is a healthy sign. A revised scheme for subordinate officers, based on the Federated Malay States Scheme, was prepared and approved. It comes into force from the 1st January, 1929.

316. A scheme for preliminary demarcation of small holdings was prepared after consultation with Mr. J. DEWAR, Assistant Surveyor-General, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, and before the end of the year eight Malay subordinate officers were employed thereon in the field. It is hoped by this means to accelerate the mapping of small holdings occupied without title. The area of land so occupied in Johore is not less than 250,000 acres.

#### XXIV.—TOWN BOARDS

##### JOHORE BAHRU

317. This Board is in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Rengam, Kluang, Scudai, Paloh and Sedenak, and of the villages of Bekok, Layang-Layang, Mengkibol and Senai, which have been declared Town Board areas under section 50 of the Enactment. The by-laws made applicable to these areas are those which concern building and conservancy. No revenue was collected from these villages.

318. The total revenue collected by the Board was \$389,998 compared with \$341,543 in 1927.

319. Expenditure was \$164,429 as against \$191,326 in 1927.

320. The Fire Brigade was called out on three occasions only to deal with small outbreaks of fire. Expenditure on the Brigade was \$16,618 as compared with \$17,044 in 1927.

##### KOTA TINGGI

321. The revenue in 1928 was \$23,181 against \$22,351 in 1927. A great deal of reclamation work was done during the year within the Town Board area. Some further work remains to be done. The flooding of the village has been further relieved by river clearing.

##### MUAR

322. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Panchor, Tangkak, Parit Jawa, Sungei

Idrus and Bukit Pasir, and supervises sanitary work in the villages of Serom, Parit Bakar, Sungei Renchong, Tanjong Agas, Bukit Kangka, Sagil Luar, Bekoh, Gersek and Simpang Jeram.

323. The revenue was \$313,163 in 1928 compared with \$267,563 in 1927, \$92,350 being collected on account of licences for motor vehicles.

#### BATU PAHAT

324. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang and supervises sanitary work in the villages of Benut, Rengit, Parit Kemang, Semrah, Pesrai, Yong Peng, Sri Gading and Hup Choon Kang.

325. The revenue was \$196,274 compared with \$153,618 in 1927. Taxes on motor vehicles accounted for \$8,379 of this increase.

#### ENDAU

326. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1928 was \$22,162. Revenue from taxes on motor vehicles amounted to \$6,125. The figures for 1927 were \$19,356 and \$4,244.

#### SEGAMAT

327. This Board was at the beginning of the year in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam, Buloh Kasap and Labis and (under section 50 of the Enactment) of Kampong Gunting, Jabi, Jementah and Kampong Jalan Genuang. Segamat and Labis show signs of great expansion. The Segamat water supply was completed during the year and considerable progress was made with the supply for Buloh Kasap.

328. The revenue was \$62,901 compared with \$45,733 in 1927. House and Land Assessment were collected at Segamat and Batu Anam only. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted to \$21,876.

#### XXV.—VETERINARY

329. This Department was in charge of His Highness Tungku ABU BAKAR with Veterinary Inspectors at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat. In the out-stations the Assistant Surgeons are in charge of Veterinary work.

330. An outbreak of rinderpest occurred at Segamat and Tangkak, 227 cattle being affected 199 of which died. There was a mild outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at Muar among imported cattle in the quarantine station.

331. Careful attention is given to meat inspection. All animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected before and after slaughter. A new abattoir for pigs was completed at Johore Bahru and taken into use.

332. Dairy animals and their sheds are inspected regularly and are in satisfactory and improving condition. No dairies are allowed inside Town Board limits.

333. The total number of animals imported and exported was as follows:—

	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Oxen</i>	<i>Sheep and goats</i>	<i>Swine</i>
Import ...	4	1,540	1,982	16,530
Export ...	4	87	65	3,613

## XXVI.—STAFF

## 334. MALAY STAFF

Dato ISMAIL BIN BACHOK was appointed State Secretary of the State of Johore from 1st January, 1928.

Dato MUSTAPHA BIN JA'AFAR was appointed Mentri Besar from 17th September, 1928.

Ungku ALI BIN ABDULLAH succeeded Ungku OMAR BIN AHMAD as President of the Religious Department on the 1st August, 1928.

Ungku MOHAMED SALLEH BIN MAHAMOOD succeeded Ungku ALI BIN ABDULLAH as State Commissioner, Endau, on the 1st August, 1928.

335. The following Malay Officers retired in the course of the year:—

Ungku OMAR BIN AHMAD, President of the Religious Department.

Inche ABDUL GHAFAR BIN ARSHAD, Magistrate, Batu Pahat.

## 336. EUROPEAN STAFF

Mr. G. T. HOLFORD succeeded Mr. F. C. MARSHALL as Warden of Mines in July.

Mr. N. F. H. MATHER, M.C.S., assumed duty as Assistant Adviser, Segamat, on the 15th May, taking over from Mr. D. WILLS, M.C.S., who had been acting temporarily since the departure on leave of Mr. W. S. EBDEN, M.C.S., on the 21st March.

Mr. H. W. WOOLLEY of the Malayan Forest Service succeeded Mr. J. R. N. CHARTER as Conservator of Forests in March.

JOHORE BAHRU,  
21st April, 1929.

G. E. SHAW,  
General Adviser, Johore.



## APPENDICES

	PAGE
<i>A.</i> —Assets and Liabilities, 1927 and 1928 ...	48
<i>B.</i> —Revenue Receipts ... ..	49
<i>C.</i> —Expenditure ... ..	49
<i>D.</i> —Statistical Returns, 1924 - 1928 ... ..	50

APPENDIX A  
Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1928, with corresponding figures for 1927

LIABILITIES	31st Dec., 1927		31st Dec., 1928		ASSETS		31st Dec., 1927		31st Dec., 1928			
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.		
Deposits	...	...	5,660,984	09	1,737,892	40	Cash in Treasuries at Bank and with Crown Agents	...	6,055,286	04	4,908,154	99
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	...	...	7,704,199	28	9,369,428	64	Cash in Transit	...	101,711	01	223,547	03
Toh Ah Boon Education Fund	...	...	20,789	14	...	...	INVESTMENTS (at cost) :—					
Suspense	...	...	46,270	66	30,616	61	Sterling Securities	...	12,877,502	70		
Surplus	...	...	20,826,057	84	25,078,661	72	S. S. Government and Municipal Sterling Securities	...	1,047,555	01	19,323,928	47
							Fixed Deposits	...	6,500,000	00	20,425,057	71
							INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost) :—					
							Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	...	7,704,199	28	9,369,428	64
							Toh Ah Boon Fund	...	20,789	14	20,789	14
							Due by other Governments	...	137,973	70	123,105	53
							Stock of Chandu	...	58,614	23	33,850	01
							Advances	...	154,671	64	130,806	34
							Loans	...	107,652	50	145,506	26
							Suspense (Temporary Investment)	...	593,475	00	857,142	86
Total	...	...	34,258,301	01	36,216,599	37	Total	...	34,258,301	01	36,216,599	37

## APPENDIX B

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue  
for 1927 and 1928

Head of Revenue	Actual 1927	Actual 1928	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ...	2,380,293	2,444,690	64,397	...
Forest Revenue ...	152,435	176,812	24,377	...
Customs ...	5,905,439	8,846,787	2,941,348	...
Licences, Excise etc. ...	6,113,477	5,052,533	...	1,060,944
Fees of Court etc. ...	224,355	278,953	54,598	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	238,299	252,238	13,939	...
Railways ...	470,000	587,500	117,500	...
Port and Harbour Dues ...	42,046	43,316	1,270	...
Interest ...	719,292	932,012	212,720	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	17,972	52,832	34,860	...
Municipal ...	838,516	1,000,593	162,077	...
Land Sales ...	1,136,899	1,029,811	...	107,088
Total ...	18,239,023	20,698,077	3,627,086	1,168,032

## APPENDIX C

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for  
1927 and 1928

Head of Expenditure	Actual 1927	Actual 1928	Increase	Decrease
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Pensions ...	344,096 63	352,346 28	8,249 65	...
Personal Emolu- ments ...	3,836,076 82	4,183,274 28	347,197 46	...
Other Charges ...	2,727,269 62	3,008,511 55	281,241 93	...
Transport ...	41,968 07	50,777 23	8,809 16	...
Opium Reserve Fund ...	1,249,998 00	1,249,998 93	93	...
Miscellaneous ...	575,562 19	436,458 01	...	139,104 18
Purchase of Land	161,838 58	206,594 41	44,755 83	...
Public Works (A. R.) ...	1,635,458 34	1,737,984 30	102,525 96	...
Public Works (S. S.) ...	4,776,205 24	5,219,527 91	443,322 67	...
Total ...	15,348,473 49	16,445,472 90	1,236,103 59	139,104 18

## APPENDIX D.

## STATISTICAL RETURN OF PROGRESS, 1924 - 1928

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	—	—
	\$	\$
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

